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SYNOPSIS

OF

THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

FIFTY-FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:

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In the Entrance Court *of the Museum, sheltered by the Colonnade, are*

The remains of a Canoe found in 1834 *at South Stoke, in Sussex,* presented by the late Earl of Egremont;

A large wooden Idol from Otaheite, presented by Mr. W. Howard; *and*

A sepulchral Stêle, with a few architectural fragments, part of the Elgin Collection.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE FOUNDATION of the BRITISH MUSEUM originated with the will of Sir HANS SLOANE, who, during a long period of practice as a physician, had accumulated, in addition to a considerable Library of Books and Manuscripts, the largest collection of objects of Natural History and Works of Art of his time. These he directed should be offered after his death, which took place in 1753, to Parliament. The offer was accepted; and the Act of 26 Geo. II., which directed that purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts; and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been given to the Government for public use in the reign of Will. III., should, with these, form one General Collection.

In the spring of 1754 the mansion in Great Russell Street, then known as Montagu House, was bought as a repository for the whole. Between 1755 and 1759 the different Collections were removed into it, and it was determined that the new Institution should bear the name of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Till the arrival of the Egyptian Antiquities from Alexandria, in 1801, Montagu House was competent to the reception of all its acquisitions. The Egyptian Monuments, most of them of too massive a character for the floors of a private dwelling, first suggested the necessity of an ad-

ditional building, rendered still more indispensable by the purchase of the Townley Marbles in 1805. A Gallery adequate to the reception of both was completed in 1807; after which, although the Trustees meditated, and had plans drawn for new buildings, none were undertaken till 1823, when, upon the donation from his Majesty King George IV. of the Library collected by King George III., the Government ordered drawings to be prepared for the erection of an entirely new Museum, a portion of one wing of which was to be occupied by the recently-acquired Library.

This wing, on the Eastern side of the then Museum Garden, was finished in 1828; the Northern, Southern, and nearly the whole of the Western sides of an intended Quadrangle have since been progressively added. The last remain of the original building was removed in 1845; and the Gallery, built in 1807, as above stated, for the Townley Marbles and other antiquities, was removed during the winter of 1846, to admit of the completion of the Western side of the new Quadrangle.

The principal façade of the new Museum is finished, except its sculptural decorations, the execution of which will necessarily occupy some time. The order of architecture adopted throughout the exterior of the building is the Grecian Ionic. The Southern Façade consists of the great Entrance Portico, eight columns in width, and two intercolumniations in projection. On either side is an advancing wing, giving to the entire front an extent of 370 feet, the whole of which is surrounded by a colonnade, consisting of forty-four columns, raised upon a stylobate five feet and a half high. The columns are five feet at their lower diameter, and forty-five feet high; the height from the pavement of the front court-yard to the top of the entablature of the colonnade is sixty-six feet and a half.

The level of the principal floor of the building is reached by a flight of twelve stone steps at the foot of the Portico, one hundred and twenty-five feet in width, terminating on either side with pedestals intended to receive colossal groups of sculpture.

The Tympanum of the Portico is proposed to be enriched with historical or allegorical sculpture in full relief, and colossal statues are to surmount the Pediment.

The Principal Entrance to the Museum under this Portico is by a carved oak door, hung to a door-frame of stone nine feet six inches wide, and twenty-four feet high. The Entrance Hall is sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, and thirty feet high.

The Order is Grecian Doric. The ceiling is trabeated and deeply coffered, and is enriched with Greek frets and other ornaments in various colours, painted in encaustic. On the East side are the apartments devoted to the MS. department. On the West is the Principal Staircase, and a Gallery which forms the approach to the Collection of Antiquities. The centre flight is seventeen feet wide, flanked by two pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, intended to receive colossal sculpture. The walls on either side of this centre flight are cased with red Aberdeen granite, highly polished. On the first landing are pedestals and carved vases of Huddlestone stone. The balustrades are of the same. The ceiling and walls are painted partly in oil and partly in encaustic colours, the former being trabeated and coffered to correspond with the Entrance Hall, and similarly decorated.

At the top of this Staircase commences the suite of rooms appropriated to Natural History, which occupy, on the upper floor, the Eastern portion of the South front, and the whole of the Eastern and Northern sides of the Quadrangle. The remainder of the Upper Floor of the Museum

is devoted to the smaller Egyptian Antiquities, to the Greek Vases, and the Bronzes, to the Ethnographical Collection, and to the Cabinet of Coins and Medals. On the Lower Floor, the Eastern portion of the South front, and part of the East Wing, are devoted to the Library of Manuscripts. The remainder of the East side, and the whole of the Northern side of the Quadrangle, are occupied by the Library of Printed Books. The Ground Floor of all the buildings to the west of the Quadrangle is appropriated to the more massive Egyptian Antiquities, and to the Greek and Roman Marbles, including the Townley, Elgin, and Phigaleian Collections, the Lycian Antiquities, and the Canning Marbles. The basement of a projecting building at the North West corner contains the general Collection of Insects; the apartments above which are devoted to the Prints and Drawings.

Three Marble Statues, of modern sculpture, ornament the Hall. To the left, as the visitor enters, near the door which leads to the Gallery of Antiquities, stands a Statue of the late Hon. Mrs. Damer, holding in her hands a small figure of the Genius of the Thames; and on the Eastern side, at the sides of the door of entrance to the Manuscript Department, Statues of Shakspeare, by Roubilliac, and of the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., by Chantrey. The statue of Shakspeare was bequeathed by Garrick to the Museum after the death of his widow; the statue of Sir Joseph Banks was presented by the personal friends at whose expense it was made.

The building has been erected from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. In 1846, declining health induced him to relinquish the charge, and his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, has since been engaged on the completion of the work.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

ON THE LEFT OF THE CENTRAL SALOON.

THE Visitor to the Museum, having passed the Entrance in Great Russell Street, enters a spacious Court, with the main building of the New Museum fronting him. Upon entering the Hall he can either turn to the left to the Gallery of Antiquities hereafter described, or, in the more regular course of his Circuit, ascend by the Great Staircase to the

ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

In the open room are

A plaster cast of the shield of Achilles. Modelled by Flaxman.

Model of the Thugs, made by a native artist at Madras. *Presented by Mrs. B. W. Horne.*

A Model of a moveable Temple, called in the Carnatic, Therup, or Rhudum. *Presented by Charles Marsh, Esq.*, 1793.

A Chinese bell, from a Buddhist temple near Ningpo. The upper part ornamented with an imperial dragon, the national emblem of China, crouching, and forming the handle. Beneath this is the orifice where the clapper has been placed. The upper part is decorated with figures of Buddh, cast in salient relief, and covered with an inscription, also in relief, separated by four broad bands, of large characters, being eight lines of poetry relative to the Buddhist religion, out of one of the religious books of this sect. The smaller inscriptions, in Chinese and a Sanscrit character, are entitled the Prayer of Füh (Buddh); with a list of names of believing doctors and faithful ladies. The inscriptions at the lower part contain a similar list of names, and the names and titles of the makers, of the authorities of the Teen-pe-ling temple, and of the civil and military officers of the city of Ningpo under whom the bell was cast, in the 19th regnal year of Taou Kwang, the present emperor, the 36th cyclary year, on a morning of the eighth moon (A. D. 1839-40). *Presented by* HER MAJESTY, 1844.

Models of various cromlechs or sepulchres of the ancient Britons, viz. of the Chun Quoit, Cornwall; the Trevethy stone, near St. Cleer; the Lanyan Quoit, near Penzance; one at Duffrin, S. Wales; the double cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesey; and the Cromlech at Mofra All *presented by R. Tongue, Esq.*

Model of part of Blackfriars Bridge. Model of Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, and the brigantine Mercury.

Two Models of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and another of the church of the Nativity at Bethlehem.

Cases 1, 2. Shelf 1. CHINA.—Mock spears, placed on the walls of Woosung to intimidate the British forces, found there in 1842. Three soldiers' hats; bow and arrows, one to give a signal by whistling; an arrow, with a rocket attached, from Woosung. *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Matchlock; vane of a boat; sailor's hat; military boots; shoes, one pair *presented by Mr. Culli-*

ford; a pair for a lady; ladies' gloves; slow match, and sight of a cannon. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Tally of a Chinese soldier, from Woosung, having on it "Camp at Woosung," and "Main Guard—Soo tih lung. 36 years of age, native of Paou Shan hëen." *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Label of a cannon. *Presented by Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq.* Shelf 2. Various figures of Chinese divinities and ascetics of the different sects; animals, &c. Shelf 3. Teen ping, or Chinese steel-yards, used in weighing out silver, used for the ordinary purposes of life; chiefly *from Sir Hans Sloane's collection.* Swan pan, or abaci, for keeping accounts. Money changer's board, which holds a hundred pieces of cash, or small copper change, by a dexterous shake of the hand. *Presented by T. Reeves, Esq.* Scales and nests of weights. Brass padlock. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Mirrors, some with the handles, and of the class called magic; the largest *presented by Robert Brown, Esq.* Pair of Chinese spectacles in their shagreen leather case; shoe horn, with brushes for cleaning the shoes attached to it; from Shanghae. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Pillow for the head. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Horn lantern for common purposes; from Choosan. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Cases with chopsticks; knife from the *Collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Spoon, fork. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Chinese brass pipe; leather tobacco-pouch; Shanghae. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Chinese mariners' compasses; viatorium, consisting of a compass and small portable sun-dial. *Presented by Albert Way, Esq.* Bank note for 1000 cash, or small copper coin, equal in value to one dollar; issued at the city of Soo-chow-foo. *Presented by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.* Block for printing passes for the camp at Woosung; iron bill-hook used for various purposes of husbandry; two pair of steel scissors of the best quality; two packages of Chinese needles, one opened; they are packed up in quicklime to prevent rusting; three candle-wicks of a peeled twisted rush, from Shanghae. Pointed sticks, used as savealls or candlesticks by the lower classes at Woosung. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Shark fin, employed to make soup. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Sea-weed, used as food; taken out of a junk at Woosung; deer's sinews, brought from Siam, and used for making a good soup; from Woosung; Joss sticks. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Box which has held the tseen or punishment billets of a military mandarin, which are taken out and thrown down to mark the number of blows of the bamboo to be inflicted. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Ancient bronze bell; and vase made in the epoch Seuentïh (A.D. 1424-1434). *Presented by R. Crawford, Esq.* Steatite seals. *Presented by Dr. Sinclair.* Bone thumb ring used by a Tartar, engraved. *From the Collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Tally or label which has been attached to a malefactor. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Boxes; vase in shape of lotus leaf. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.* An advertisement for quack pills. Cups made of the horn of the rhinoceros. On the top of this Case is the model of a Chinese junk; a wicker shield, on which is painted the head of a tiger and the word *Wang* (royal), used by the Chinese

troops; and three Chinese boarding pikes. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* A wooden trunk, in which the Sycee silver of the Chinese ransom money was transported to England. *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.*

Case 3. Shelf 1. CHINA.—Agalmatolite figure of Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Shelves 2, 3. Gilt figures of a female and male divinity, the latter holding in his hand an amulet, on which are inscribed the names of different internal parts of the body. Taken during the war from a private chapel behind How-qua's hong. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*

Cases 4, 5. Shelf 1. Urh heën, or "two-stringed" Chinese fiddle; pepa, or balloon-shaped guitar, made of swan wood, covered with the skin of the snake, called tan; yuĕ kin, or "moon-shaped" guitar, made of swan che wood; hwang teĭh, or Chinese flutes, made of bamboo, with the second hole covered with a film said to be from the inside of a reed; the heang teĭh, or Chinese clarionet; the tung keŏ, or brass horn; a Chinese trumpet; the koo, or drum; and the shăng, or Jubal's organ. Shelf 2. The kin, or scholar's lute, often alluded to in the ancient books; the yang kin, or dulcimer; a pair of sticks used as castanets by beggars to call attention to their cries. All *presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.*, and figured in his work, "The Chinese as they are," p. 75, and following. Chinese shuttlecock, made of feathers and lead, and played by being struck up by the soles of the feet; from Woosung. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Ornamental vase or cup, carved to imitate flowers, made out of the horn of the rhinoceros, and obtained by Mr. Fortune in the N.E. provinces of China. Shelf 3. Tablet set up in honour of a widow, named Lew, by the Emperor's command, in the temple of Confucius, at Choosan. *Presented by W. B. Farrer, Esq., R.N.* Fly flaps; tombstone from China; box containing a needle prepared for the application of the moxa; surgical instruments; paints, boxes, stands, and shoes from Japan; specimens of imitation of Japan ware, made by a Dutchman. *From Sir H. Sloane's collection.* Over this Case, a circular stand, in two parts, decorated with twenty-two figures in high relief, representing some of the principal personages of the Hindu mythology, a circular plate, over which, supported by four lions, is a platform, from which rises a highly decorated arch, on one side of which is *Krishna*, playing upon a pipe, attended by four females and six bulls. On the other side is *Devi*, seated, holding two lotus flowers, attended by four persons and two elephants, who with their trunks form a canopy over her head; a similar plate, ornamented on one side by *Rama* and perhaps *Lakshmi*, bearing bows, with *Hanuman* and another ape in a submissive attitude; on the other side is *Vishnu* reclining upon *Sesha*, the mythological serpent, with a lotus issuing from his navel, on which is seated Brahma, accomplishing the work of creation. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Cases 6, 7. Shelf 1. INDIA.—Various figures of Buddha, and his attendants, from Birmah, in wood, alabaster, and terracotta, one under the figure of a gigantic serpent; *chiefly presented by Captain Stafford.* Shelf 2. Various figures of divinities of the Hindu Pantheon, in bronze. Shelf 3. Three clay models of the goddess Durga, in bas relief. *Presented by H. Heathcote Russel and J. Doubleday, Esqs.* Set of Hindu

playing cards, in eight suites; head of a Budk, from a Hindu temple at Brambaran, in Java; figures of Hindu divinities, in alabaster, coloured; the bull Nandi, and lingas; a guitar, elaborately carved in ivory, and an ivory carving of a Hindu divinity; ancient copper plates, containing grants of land; ancient vessels, measures, and Hindu mathematical instrument. Over this Case is a figure of *Kamala*, or *Lakshmi*, the consort of *Vishnu*, bearing the lotus flower in her hand; a figure of *Ganesa*, with four hands, holding some articles of food, his broken tooth, the *chank* of *Vishnu*, and a club.

Cases 8, 9. Shelf 1. Figures of Hindu divinities in wood. Shelf 2. Native models of various casts; principally from Northern India. Shelf 3. Sword and hat of the Tepeher tribe, Sikkhim country. *Presented by T. H. Kelly, Esq.* Powder horn from Burtpoor. *Presented by Dr. Jephson.* Affghan pistol and cloak, the latter *presented by Rev. C. Crawford.* Bows and arrows from India; three sets. *Punka* or hand fan; India. Slippers from Calcutta. *Presented by Mr. Hayes. Guz* measures, each of a certain number of *tussoos* or thumb's breadths, 14 of which form the usual standard measure of the oriental cubit, from Delhi, Poonah, and the West Coast of India: models of an "accommodation-boat," used for landing passengers at Madras, of a baggage-boat, and of a *katamaran* or *kutto marum*, used in the same place. A terracotta vase from Madras. *Presented by J. E. J. Boileau, Esq*, 1849. Two bronze water ewers of early Arabian workmanship, inlaid with silver. Over Cases 8, 9, a bronze figure of *Siva*, with four arms; in one hand is the *gadha*, or *parasha*, a warlike weapon, in another is an antelope; and another of *Siva*, or *Mahadeva*, trampling on and destroying *Tripurasura*. *From the Collection of the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Cases 10, 11. Shelf 1. Baskets from Nubia and Abyssinia; water horn and shield, from the same place; water bottles from Egypt; Arabic quadrants. Shelf 2. Foulah hat, cap from Ashantee; musical instrument, kind of guitar; dagger with a brass scabbard; iron padlock and keys; iron bowl; large leather cushion; pillow for the head, also used as a stool, of zesso wood, leather apron or pouch, surrounded by stripes of the same material, and cloth in different patterns; string of beads resembling spangles, made of shells; sandals from Ashantee, one pair *presented by Mr. Fenton;* fly-flapper made of hair; a shuttle, and reel of cotton thread belonging to the loom; spindles; specimens of native cotton cloth, dyed with indigo, and of silk fabric; small basket spoon for straining flies off from liquids; variously shaped bowls of earthenware, tobacco pipes; small black pan, with notched edge; all from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq.*, and described in his Travels, p. 397. *Neacoluh*, or iron bar, with one end twisted, used as money, value about one shilling on the African coast. *Presented by Lieut. Forbes, R.N.* War horn of the king of the Ashantees, made of a human jaw and an elephant's tusk, and a Foulah musical instrument from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. *Presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* Shelf 3. Bead baskets, baskets decorated with leather, and woollen cloth; carved wooden box; bason, and water bottle used by a Múllah; cooking dish of black earthenware; stand for a lamp or candle; carved gourd boxes and calabashes; all from the Niger Expedition, and *presented by the Colonial Office, and*

Captain H. Dundas Trotter, R.N. Over Cases 10, 11, baskets from Abyssinia. At the side of Cases 12, 13 is an Indian cabinet of ebony, inlaid with ivory. Underneath this is a circular table with three feet, used by the natives of Madras for making bread. *Presented by J. E. J. Boileau, Esq.*, 1849.

Cases 12, 13. Shelf 1. Various specimens of cloth, mostly of native fabric, purchased at Egga by the Niger Expedition; a piece of cloth, $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet long by $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, decorated with borders, and various stellated patterns, produced by discharging the deep colour of the indigo; woven in strips 3 inches wide: another similar, but check pattern, produced in the woof; a piece of very narrow width; all from the interior of Africa. *Presented by Captain Clapperton and Major Denham.* With these are a plain *tôb*, or cloak, from the Niger Expedition, *presented by the Colonial Office;* and another Foulah cloak, formed of various strips of cloth, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, *presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* Shelf 2. Fly-flap, or brush; female hair net; bag; cushion, covered with scarlet cloth; arrows, and quiver of the same with iron points; hoe made of British bar iron; Housa dagger; cord; specimens of prepared leather; spindles, some with their cotton thread; shuttles; hanks of thread, white or blue, dyed with indigo; *samia aduya*, or specimens of native silk, of yellow, green, and crimson; a quantity of raw native cotton, and cocoons of native raw silk, very coarse, with the chrysalides of the silkworm still in it; small skin bottle, for holding galena for colouring the eyelids, and small specimen of this mineral; all collected during the Niger Expedition, and *presented by the Colonial Office and Captain H. Dundas Trotter, R.N.* Bronze *manilla*, or African ring money; mat hat from the interior. *Presented by Captain Duncan.* Twenty-eight large opaque glass beads, worn round the necks of the women and camels in Abyssinia. Dress of grass cloth, worn by females; *kola* or *gora* nuts; nuts hollowed and used to hold a snuff laid on the tongue; gourd, shaped for medical purposes; specimen of native Indigo; all from Badagry; comb, and pipe bowl, soldier's belt for holding cartridges, from Dahomi. *Presented by the Rev. J. Martin.* Shelf 3. Hat, bow, quiver, and sword of a Bambara Chief, obtained in French Guiana, and *presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Bow, spears, and fetish, from Fernando Po. *Presented by the Rev. Theod. Müller.* Hats, from the interior of Africa. *Presented by Captain Fishbourne.* Swords and quivers, from the interior of Africa; net hammock, from the interior of Africa. *Presented by H. Bright, Esq.* Dress, spears, and shield, from Abyssinia. *Presented by Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.* Tuarik saddle and spears; from Tripoli. *Presented by C. Hanmer Dickson, Esq.* Nubian spear, entwined with a snake's skin, from Thebes, in Egypt. *Presented by Aubrey Paul, Esq.* Over Case 13, a loom for weaving narrow cloth, specimens of which are exhibited in the first division of this Case; from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq.*

Cases 14, 15. NORTH AMERICA: — Esquimaux dresses from Winter Island, and from Point Hope; a steersman's cap from West Georgia; men's boots from Kotzebue Sound; women's boots, from Cape Thomson; Lapland trousers, *presented by Mr. G. Woodfall.* Whalebone net, used by the Esquimaux for laying under their beds; a wooden bowl, cup, and spoon made of the horns of the musk ox; a

bone ornament, from Savage Island; a wooden box, a small basket, a pair of bone eye-shades, a bow-string, a lamp cut out of steatite, or pot stone; brought to England by *Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N.* A dart thrower, from Point Barrow; two large teeth of the walrus, from Behring's Straits; small harpoon, tipped with meteoric iron, bone sword, hollow bone instrument for sucking water out of a pond, and bone instrument used in seal fishing, from Igloolik; seal skin, dressed by the Esquimaux of Savage Island, Hudson's Straits; skin bucket water vessel, from Winter Island; Esquimaux woman's hair ornaments, from Savage Island; bundle of hair; harpoon made of bone and meteoric iron; stick to aid in throwing darts, from Point Barrow; knife; part of a bone spear, from Igloolik; part of a bird dart, made of bone and whalebone, from Savage Island; an Esquimaux landing net, formed of bone and whalebone, from Kotzebue Sound; sail made from the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound. Over this case are a sledge, from Baffin's Bay, brought to England by *Sir E. Parry, R.N.*, and a canoe from Behring's Straits. Combs, harpoon-points, swivels, toys, and various bone instruments; from Hudson's Straits. *From the Sloane Collection.*

Cases 16, 17. Shelf 1. N. W. COAST OF AMERICA:—Tomahawk, clubs, knives, adzes, and a wooden coat of armour. Shelf 2. Various fishing lines; hooks, line for a harpoon, lines made of sinews and seaweed (a species of fucus); various hooks, and models of fishing canoes, and of natives with their dresses; quivers, with arrows tipped with bone, and harpoons from Nootka Sound and Oonalashka. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain James Cook, R.N., Archibald Menzies, Esq., and R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq.* Shelf 3. Waterproof fishing jackets, made of the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound; several caps of wood, representing the heads of beasts, birds, or seals; head of wood, ornamented with bristles; caps of various shapes and colours, some of basket work, with representations of the whale fishery, worked in colours; others resembling those on the head of the figures in the model canoes; line for harpoon, made of sinew; others for fishing, made of seaweed; fishing arrows, and harpoons, with detaching points of bone, from Nootka and Oonalashka. *Presented by the same.*

Cases 18, 19. Shelf 1. Specimens of sculpture, rude imitations of the human form, women carrying children; masks; birds made of wood, hollow, and containing stones, used as rattles, from Nootka and Oonalashka. Shelf 2. Clubs, hatchets, combs, spoons, eating bowls, hooks, lines; bread made of the inner bark of the pine tree; knives, and spoons, from the north coast of America, Oonalashka, and Nootka. Lip ornaments from Oonalashka. Shelf 3. Snow shoes, models of canoes, bracelets, earrings, from the north-west coast of America. Magic drum of an Iceland witch.

Cases 20, 21. Shelf 1. Various specimens of basket work from the north coast of America. Shelf 2. The inner bark of a species of cypress (*cupressus thuyoides*), in its different states of preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.; a garment or cloak, painted with human figures, made by the natives of Banks's Island. Shelf 3. Mats and cloaks made of the same material.

Case 22. Shelf 1. Seal skin dress, dog harness for a sledge, and

throwing stick, from Labrador. Shelf 2. Child's cradle, scalps; calumets, or pipes; beads and necklace; model of a cradle, showing the manner in which the Flathead Indians of the Columbia River compress their children's skulls. Indian spoon, made of the bone of a Penguin. Bracelets. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq., R.N.* Shelf 3. Model of a canoe, made of birch bark, and pair of flower pots, made of the same, and quills of the porcupine, the work of the Mic-mac Indians. *Presented by Dr. Farish.* Baskets of the same; pipe, roll of tobacco, and vase, from Canada. Wampum belts of the North American Indians; boxes of birch bark; two ancient Carrib idols and celts from Jamaica; belts used by the Iroquois Indians to bind their prisoners.

Cases 23, 24. Shelf 1. Bows made of sinew and wood, and arrows tipped with obsidian, from Port Trinidad and California. Shelf 2. Objects from Mexico:—various terracotta figures of divinities, wizards, &c., from the tombs of Anahuac; and other terracotta figures, *collected by Mr. Bullock;* two statues and five fragments of terracotta, found on the mountains of Tezeossingo, in the pyramids of St. Juan de Toetiutican; a small terracotta sitting figure, similar to an Egyptian sphinx; an adze; a heart-shaped amulet of serpentine, with engraved characters resembling hieroglyphics; small idols of rude workmanship, and of various forms; a mask of stone; head of a boy, in basalt; several knives formed of obsidian, with two of the larger pieces from which they have been split. Shelf 3. Two vases of alabaster, one with the head and arms of a monkey sculptured on it, the other with the head and tail of a cock; an Aztec mirror, made of a plate of obsidian, polished on both sides; a large double bottle of black earthenware, one of the bottles with the head of a dog, the other with that of a bird; a small black vase in the shape of a dog; a small vase-shaped statue; a bust of a female, sculptured in lava, with a turreted head-dress, having some resemblance to the Egyptian Isis; another of a priest, with a mitre-shaped cap, decorated with jewels and a feather, and with long pendent earrings; the greater part of his body is covered by a large snake, its head being on the right side of the statue; the eyes of this bust were probably supplied by jewels; statue of an Aztec princess, in a sitting posture, her feet bent under her, and her hands upon her knees, probably one of the Penates, or household gods; three heads of Mexican divinities; a conical object resembling the pestle of a mortar; and two vases. *Presented by Capt. Vetch, R.N.*

Cases 25, 26. Shelf 1. MEXICO:—Large vases, with figures in front, in bas relief, one remarkably fine and coloured, from the island of Sacrificios, excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Shelf 2. Various idols and fragments of others, one or two hollow and rattling, excavated in the island of Sacrificios, off Vera Cruz, by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* These are the work of the Aztec or Toltec inhabitants, previous to the Spanish invasion. Shelf 3. Two stone troughs, with their rollers for bruising corn or maize, various vases, some inscribed with patterns like the hieroglyphics, others with their sides open, supposed by some to be for holding the hearts of human victims, others with perforated bottoms, like colanders; the handles of some of these vases are modelled to represent the human figure. Excavated in the island of Sacrificios by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.*

Cases 27, 28. Shelves 1, 2, 3. Vases of various styles, many coloured with ornamental designs, similar to those found in the temples of Mexico and central America; some terminate in the heads of birds and animals, and have this part moveable; others have singular, probably hieroglyphical devices; among these are two very interesting patterns, of a red and orange colour, exactly like the Greek egg and tongue and wave ornament. In one of these vases is a fragment of gold leaf, found with it; all the work of the Aztecs or Toltecs, and excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.*, at Sacrificios.

Cases 29, 30. Shelf 1. Larger vases, some with three hollow feet, with earthen balls, rattling like cascabels, others flat and on a stand, apparently for cooking or holding viands. Excavated at Sacrificios, by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Shelf 2. Bone objects, some pins, ornamented with hieroglyphical devices, perhaps used to thrust through the tongue and limbs, which was called the sacrifice of these parts by the natives; shells; tusks of the peccary; knives and arrow heads, made of obsidian or volcanic glass; objects resembling stamps, but perhaps let in as ornaments of buildings, with hieroglyphical devices; large series of conical perforated objects, ornamented with native devices, apparently used as buttons or studs; cascabels of bronze, one with a native head on it, also worn on the dress in religious rites. All from the island of Sacrificios, and excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Shelf 3. Arm made of coral; various fragments of figures and vases from the excavation at Sacrificios. Two skulls found in this island have been transferred to the Zoological department; most of these objects were found below the alluvial soil of which the island is constituted.

Cases 31, 32. Shelf 1. GUIANA: — Baskets, the work of the natives, a hammock, and small dishes, bowls, and bottles of a rude and very coarsely painted earthenware. *Presented by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, Knt., and H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Shelf 2. Various caps, feather chaplets, and plumes, made of macaw's feathers; sandals, calabashes, necklaces, &c., from British Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk.* Bamboo hat, small blue cotton wrapper of the loins of the negroes, and two egg-shaped calabash ornaments worked by the same, from French Guiana. *Presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Shelf 3. Long basket for expressing the juice of the cassada root; grater for the same; bamboo staff for directing the dances; mahra, or mahraka, of the Arrawaaks, and another of the Carribees, for directing the dances; flutes and drum of the Macoosies; cigars; bottle with an earthy sediment used instead of salt; rolls of cotton; teeth of the peccary; all from British Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk.* Flute from French Guiana. *Presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.*

Cases 33, 34. Shelf 1. Various bows and arrows, some with detaching points for fishing, others poisoned, from British and French Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk, and H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Shelf 2. Blow-pipes for shooting poisoned arrows; quivers with poisoned arrows and clubs of Macoosies. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk.* Shelf 3. Ancient vases from Para; calabashes, and varnished bowl; bowl made by the negroes of Para; leathern water bottle; bag, spurs, from Para. *Presented by Reginald Graham, Esq.* Bark,

of which the varnished bowls are made. Blowpipe for projecting poisoned arrows, and quiver containing them, with the teeth and jaw of a fish for sharpening the points, from S. America; large blow-pipe for projecting poisoned darts; basket containing a bundle of darts, and cotton of the bombax heptaphyllon for plugging them; small jar containing the poison for tipping the poisoned darts, and a spoon for laying on the poison; from the province of Para, Brazils. *All presented by Capt. Sir E. Home, R.N.* Armlet used by the women of the island of St. Thomas. *Presented by Michel Martinez, Esq.*

Case 35. Shelf 1. A dried body of a female, with dark hair, and necklace round the neck, from New Granada. *Presented by W. Turner, Esq., H. M. Envoy to Colombia.* Shelf 2. Dried body or mummy, surrounded by its cotton cloth or wrappers, some ornamented with native patterns, from a cave near Gachansipa, in the canton of Leiva, about 29 miles from Bogota, New Granada, *presented by R. Bunch, Esq., of H. M. Legation;* and a head found with it. Mummy of a child from Arica, in Peru. *Presented by Lord Colchester.* Cloth which enveloped the dead body of the ancient Peruvians; cups, a harpoon, sling, fishing line, fishes' eyes, basket, and Indian corn from the tombs of the children of the ancient Peruvians; the globular vessels were placed with the Indian corn under the breasts of the dead bodies. *Presented by the Rev. W. V. Hennah.* Three mortars, silver images of a divinity, and of Lama, from the tombs of the aboriginal inhabitants of the lake Titicaca. Three gold figures and a plate of gold with a human figure beaten up, from S. America. *Collected by J. Pentland, Esq., and presented by the Earl Dudley.* Silver masks and earrings, from the huacas or ancient cemeteries at Cacamaca, in the district of Pura, on the coast of Peru; bronze chisel, found at Truxillo. *Presented by N. R. Brassey, Esq.*

Cases 36, 37. Shelf 1. S. AMERICA:—Vessels of black ware, from the cemeteries of Peru; some double, and producing the sound of a whistle when blown into, others modelled to represent the human shape, and various animals. Shelf 2. Vases of red ware of various shapes, many ornamented with native patterns, others modelled to represent the human form, apes, &c. The most remarkable of these are a vase modelled in shape of a human head, and another like a sitting figure; made by ancient inhabitants of the islands on the lake Titicaca; stone vases in the shape of the Lama, from the temple of Cuzco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley and Gilbert Brandon, Esq.* Shelf 3. Bows and arrows, said to be from the tombs of the time of the Incas, some from Moxas and Sorata. *Presented by Gilbert Brandon, Esq.* Bows and poisoned arrows, a quiver formed of palm leaves containing small poisoned arrows, a bag of netted twine with bombyx, and some poisoned arrows, from the Indians of the Maranon. *Presented by Lieut. H. Lister Mawe, R.N.* Staff, and paddle of the ancient Peruvians, from a tomb near Yca. *Presented by Belford Hinton Wilson, Esq.* A straw hat, a poncho or cloak, shoes, spurs and stirrups, from Chili. *Presented by Mr. Sinclair.* A pair of boots ornamented with leather of different colours, and with pointed toes; a leathern whip; some arrows from the interior of Peru; a coat of mail formed of seven folds of horse skin, used by the Araucarian Indians, on the W. Coast of S. America; a pair of spurs, a couple of balls united

by a cord, used to destroy wild animals; and a pair of rattles, all from the coast of Patagonia; two baskets made of a species of juncus, two water baskets made of the bark of the birch, a bladder containing a pigment, with rattles used by the Patagonian Indians, gourd for holding water, and tube for sucking it out, from Patagonia. *Presented by Harro Herring, Esq.* A quiver, some arrows and bow, the rope of a canoe, a necklace formed of shells, and an axe, the iron probably obtained from an English or American ship, from Tierra del Fuego; bone tools from the same place. *Presented by H. Cuming, Esq.*

An interesting sacrificial bason, ornamented with serpents, from the temple of the Sun at Cuzco. *Presented by Earl Dudley.*

Cases 38—50. Various British and Mediæval antiquities, temporarily deposited in this room.

Cases 51, 52. Shelf 1. Six elaborately-carved paddles, from the Livavai, or Hi Island; boat scoop of similar construction, for baling water out of a canoe; two shell trumpets, from Anaa, or Chain Island. Shelf 2. Six idols in the shape of the human form; right hand and arm carved; three obsidian chisels; rope of human hair, from Easter Island; feather epaulet; judge's cap of feathers; four feather earrings; plaited human hair, from Annaa, or the Chain Island; two caps of conical shape, with feathers externally; interior of feather cap; chief's fly flap, from the island of Toubonai; two hatchet heads, from Pitcairn Island; fish hook and line; bundle of fish hooks, from the Society's Islands; another bundle of fish hooks from Oparaa; shell necklaces, from Lord Mulgrave's Island; necklaces. Shelf 3. Mat girdle of the king of Roatonga; three specimens of cloth, coloured black and white, of the paper mulberry from Roatonga; three female summer and three winter dresses, from Oparaa; entire dress of the queen of Whitsuntide Island; man's dress made of fine mat, from Anaa, or the Chain Island; five specimens of cloth, made of the paper mulberry tree, coloured maroon, yellow, and white; two others coloured red; and two others coloured white; from Pitcairn Island; all the above objects *presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq.* Three bands of matting used as maros, and a stone club for bruising the nuts of the *Pandanus;* from Egmont Island. *Presented by Captain Beesley, R.N.*

Cases 53, 54. Various sun fans and specimens of basket work; wooden bowls, supported by grotesque figures; bracelets, aprons, and other ornaments made of the thigh bones of a small bird; bracelets made of boars' tusks and tortoise shell; fishing implements; various utensils made of a basaltic stone; gorgets made of red reeds; necklace and other ornaments; coverings for the leg made of shells, reed, and teeth, used in dancing; round mirrors, made of a black slaty stone, wetted when used; quoits, weights, &c.; fishing hooks, made of bone and shells; saws made of sharks' teeth, and other tools; specimen of cloth, made of the paper mulberry (Broussonetia), used for winter and summer clothes. From the Marquesas and Sandwich Isles.

Cases 55, 56. Shelf 1. Three grotesque heads made of red feathers of the certhia vestiaria, shells, &c., worshipped as idols; smaller kind, of wood; four helmets, imitating in shape those of the Greeks and Romans, made of the same red, black, and yellow feathers; collar of the same; two collars of several eyes tied together. Shelf 2. Elegant cloak of red and yellow feathers; three collars or tippets of the same

pattern and colour; another cloak of red and yellow, and with feathers; three tippets of similar feathers; tippet, smaller, of black and yellow feathers; three feather ornaments; five collars of similar ornaments; two bundles of similar feather ornaments; two muffs or breast-plates of the same; four fly-flaps of red feathers and cocoa-nut; the bird certhia vestiarii, of whose feathers these ornaments are made. The above objects are from the Sandwich Islands.

Case 57. War-dress made of feathers, mother-of-pearl, cocoa-nut fibre, and mulberry cloth; from Tahiti.

Cases 58—63. Miscellaneous unarranged objects.

Cases 64, 65. Shelf 1. Square basket of cocoa-nut fibre, chequer pattern; another of cocoa-nut fibres and shell, inlaid with tortoise-shell; four baskets, bags, or reticules of cocoa-nut fibres and tortoise-shell; two cylindrical baskets of the same; one globular basket of the same; oval basket, with vandyked patterns, of the same; globular basket, without shells; basket of coarse construction, with a cover; three baskets of rushes; two head shades; ball of cocoa-nut rope. Shelf 2. Four coils of rope of cocoa-nut fibre; eight hanks of rope of cocoa-nut fibre; three models of canoes, with outriders, like Malay proas, one *presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.;* thirty-six various hooks in imitation of artificial fish, made of mother-of-pearl and feathers; two stones with cyprea or cowrie shells, to sink a net; safe, consisting of a plate with pendant pieces of wood and hooks for attaching food baskets, and with figures painted on it; two rasps made of shark's skin; small hatchet, with a bone blade; another with a blade of green jade; and two others with blades of shell; two clubs; tatooing instruments; knitting needle; bone instrument; six Pandæan pipes; idol of whalebone or ivory; idol, attached to a kind of cowrie shell; piece of stick, with four cowries. Shelf 3. Casting net; landing net, for large fish; two wooden head-rests or pillows; strip of the paper mulberry prepared for making cloth. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Two girdles, one for dancing, of cocoa-nut fibre, birds' tails, &c.; six open net girdles of cocoa-nut fibre, one of a dun colour; specimen of paper mulberry, fawn colour; three specimens of cloth of paper mulberry, with patterns in maroon, black and white colour; stick from the same. From the Friendly Islands.

Cases 66, 67. Shelf 1. A short club with conical and pointed head, from Tonga Island; two others with head in shape of hawks' bills, from the Isle of Pines; another club from one of the islands; two clubs, one ornamented with a kind of native fringe round the handle, and one spindle-shaped, from Tanna; various other clubs from the same islands; bows and arrows from Euramengo, or Erramango, and Navigators' Islands. Shelf 2. Tortoise-shell bonnet, in imitation of an European one, made of thin plates of shell sewed together, and trimmed with part of a cotton stuff; comb with four teeth; above a band; two combs similar; two fly-flaps; two feather ornaments; two hemp brushes or fly-flaps, one coloured black, the other white; net, with bark for floats, and shell for leads; fishing line; two fishing lines and hooks; tobacco pipe; wooden smoother or rasp, with shark skin, from Navigators' Islands: bamboo comb; New Caledonia. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.* Two leaf-shaped combs, one *presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Two spear loops; hatchet, blade

of green jade, (*nephrite,*) from New Caledonia; bunch of chief's hair, from the Island of Tanna. All the above objects *presented by HER MAJESTY.* Another bunch of hair, from Tanna. *Presented by J. Bennet, Esq.* Shelf 3. A wooden image, household god of a chief; four pieces of cloth of the paper mulberry, stained of a maroon colour, used by females to encircle their waists; four pieces of cloth of the paper mulberry, coloured white and fawn colour, with patterns of crosses, stars, &c.; two female girdles, made of the paper mulberry, coloured white and black, the only clothing of the natives in Navigators' Islands; two pieces of matting, fine; shaggy hemp mat; three pieces of matting for sleeping on, Navigators' Islands; four pieces of line of cocoa-nut fibre; piece of matting trimmed; mantle of a chief, made of a mat; New Caledonia. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.*

Fishing basket for catching the marine worm, *palola viridis* (Gray), which appears only on one day annually, from the Navigators' Islands. *Presented by the Rev. T. B. Stair.* Sampler of a girl, 12 years of age, native of Apia Island of Upolu, Navigators' Group. *Presented by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N.*

Cases 68, 69. Shelf 1. Various clubs; divinities; and warlike and other instruments; from New Zealand. Spear, one end flat and like the blade of an oar, for striking, the point carved to represent the head of a man, the tongue projecting. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Home, R.N.* Shelf 2. Sundry woven articles; belts; fishing nets; hooks; cordage; articles of ornament; combs; necklaces; carvings on wood and bone; pipes; and other musical wind instruments; warlike instruments; conchs used in war; saws made of sharks' teeth, for dissecting bodies of slain enemies; two human hands, parts of the body of a slain enemy; tools of various kinds, with iron or stone blades; from New Zealand. Shelf 3. Model of a canoe, with mat sail, boat scoops. *Presented by Mr. Chapman.* Various wooden boxes ornamented with native carvings; and various specimens of matting and cordage, mostly made of the New Zealand hemp (Phormium Tenax). From New Zealand. Coat of Eh Puni, a chief of the Pa of Ki Warra, entirely made of native flax. Wellington, New Zealand.

Above this Case is the prow of the canoe of the celebrated New Zealand chief, Heki. *Presented by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N.*

Cases 70, 71. Shelf 2. Shield from Australia; hielieman or shield, from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Aug. Strong.* Hielieman or shield used by the natives of the interior. *Presented by Sir T. Mitchell.* Two hieliemans or shields, from the Swan River, one *presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Three womerahs from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Three womerahs, or sticks for throwing spears; the pointed part is put to the end of the spear to aid in the hurling. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq., and Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Womerah or throwing stick, painted red, from Port Essington. *Presented by Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Womerahs of different shapes from Cape York. *Presented by Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Another from the N.E. coast. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* And another from the same locality; throwing sticks procured during one of the early voyages, from Australia; bomerangs, or fowling sticks, which, if they do not hit the object, return to the thrower; one from Port Philip. *Presented by*

Lieut. Ince, R.N. From the interior. *Presented by Sir T. Mitchell.* From New South Wales. *Presented by Captain J. Ince, R.N.* And from Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Three hooked staves or clubs. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Two knives, the blade of the one set with small pieces of glass, of the other with flint, fixed by gum; six hammers, head of stone, cemented with a kind of gum, for notching trees, used by the natives of Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* A waddy; a smaller or so called piccaninny *waddy* or club; a *k'hatha* or digging stick; and a *hielieman* or shield; from Adelaide, S. Australia. *Presented by Mr. Hexter.* Shelf 3. Head ornament of emu feathers; Australia, *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Necklace of teeth of kangaroo; two necklaces of emu feathers; reed necklace, from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Man's hat, shaped like a bee-hive, of plaited grass; cloak made of kangaroo skin; three bags of red paint for ornamenting the person; two ornaments of tufts and skin; two feather ornaments; three grass ornaments; two bone ornaments for the nose, from the Swan River; leather bag of kangaroo skin; spinning jenny; two mullers for grinding corn, from the Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Four mullers for the same purpose, from Australia. *Presented by Governor Sir George Grey.* Net bag from N. E. coast of Australia. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* Another similar net bag, from the interior; reticule or basket; piece of gum used as a glue for spear heads; piece of cord made of grass; shell used as a knife; balyan root, a kind of cotyledonous plant used by the natives as food. The above objects from the interior of Australia, collected during the exploring expedition, and *presented by Lt.-Col. Sir T. Mitchell.*

Case 72. Shelf 1. Model of a Malay proa. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq.* Shelf 2. Cloths of the paper mulberry, and mats, from the Fiji Islands. *Presented by MM. Stubre.* Dagger and necklace, from Lord North's Island. *Presented by Mr. H. Price.* Four Malay creases or daggers, and a sheath, one *presented by R. S. Peberdy, Esq.* Shelf 3. Bottle of red earthenware from the Fiji Islands. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.* Combs from the Fiji Islands. *Presented by MM. Stiebel, brothers.* Three likus or petticoats worn by the women of the Fiji Islands. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq.*

Cases 73, 74. Shelf 1. Blow-pipe for projecting poisoned arrows, to the end of which is attached a spear-head in the manner of a bayonet, and quiver containing the pointed darts, and pith for plugging them; brought from the west coast of Borneo by Dr. Visten; reed blow-pipe for projecting poisoned darts; from the Island of Timor. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Home, R.N.* Bows and arrows; two short bamboo pipes, used for swallowing tobacco smoke; three cocoa nut water-bottles; all from Erroob or Darnley Island, and *presented by Captain J. Ince, R.N., J. B. Jukes, Esq., R.N., Mr. Bell, R.N.* Shelf 2. Mask for dancing, made of hair and tortoise-shell. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* Two combs of females; wig of a native, from Erroob, or Darnley Island; caba nessoor or girl's petticoat, made of plantain, one *presented by the Earl of Derby.* *Caba nessor* or woman's petticoat; the above from Erroob or the Darnley Island. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* Five necklaces made of the shell of the Elenchus purpuratus. *Presented by Lord Stanley.* Shelf 3. Two

drums; four arrows with wooden points; five arrows with iron heads, from New Guinea, S. coast; five arrows, wooden points; hatchet, S. coast of New Guinea; scoop and collar, supposed to be for extracting the pith of the sago-palm tree, found in a hut in New Guinea; wooden club or sword. The above articles were procured during the expedition of H. M. Ship Fly, and *presented by Captain J. Ince, R.N., J. B. Jukes, Esq., and Mr. Bell, R.N.* Club, apparently from New Guinea. *Presented by Mr. Hall.* Necklace of shells and teeth of peccary; another of tortoise and other shells; four necklaces of red seeds and shells; two bands; two head ornaments and a bracelet of shells and tortoise-shell; plume of feathers of bird of Paradise; two shades for the head, worn by natives; bag made of plaited cord, and decorated with a fringe of lobster and other shells. All from the north-east coast of New Guinea, and *presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N., and R. Brinsley Hinds, R.N.* Shield, similar to those used in the Isle of Guebe in the E. Archipelago; mat from the island of Ternati; similar mat painted, from one of the islands; kareen crossbow; two quivers of bamboo, containing wooden bolts or arrows for the crossbow; one set are tipped and poisoned, the other plain; from Tennaserim; one of the arrows shot by a native of Andaman's Island at the late Dr. Helfer, when he was killed; a kind of flageolet, resembling those of the Chinese; inlaid box or basket, from the Pelew Islands; three flutes, from Siam. *Presented by Dr. J. D. C. Packman.*

EDWARD HAWKINS.

Feb. 1, 1850.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS*.

THE collection of ANIMALS is contained in three Galleries, and for the convenience of exhibition is arranged in two series. The BEASTS, BIRDS, REPTILES, FISH, and the specimens of the other smaller animals kept in spirits, are exhibited in the Wall Cases. The hard parts of the Radiated, Annulose, and Molluscous animals, as SHELLS, CORALS, SEA EGGS, STAR FISH, CRUSTACEA, and INSECTS, are arranged, as are also the SKULLS of the smaller beasts, and the EGGS of BIRDS, in a series in the Table Cases of the several Rooms.

CENTRAL SALOON.

In the WALL CASES of this SALOON are arranged the specimens of Antelopes, Goats, and Sheep, and OVER THE CASES, the horns of the different specimens of Oxen; and on the FLOOR, the Giraffe from North, and the Giraffe from South Africa, the latter *presented by the Earl of Derby*.

Cases 1 to 5 contain the waterbock and caprine antelopes, as the blaue bock, the black bock or sable antelope, the bloss bock, and the Cape Oryx, from the Cape of Good Hope; the addax and its young, and the algazelle, from North Africa.

On the upper shelves are the young of the Cape Oryx and the bloss bock, from South Africa; the chamoise, or gems, from the Alps; the sing-sing and the koba, from Western Africa.

Cases 6 to 8 contain the Antelopes, as the sassaybi, licama or hartebeast; and the Goats, as jaela, or Nubian goat of North Africa; steinbock of the Alps; Siberian ibex; thar of the Himalaya, and some varieties of the domestic goat.

Cases 9 to 11 contain the equine Antelopes, as the gnu and gorgon, from the Cape, and their young; and the different kinds of wild sheep, as the argali, from the Altai; the mountain sheep of North America; aoudad, or bearded sheep, from North Africa; the nahorr, from Nepal; the American argali, and different varieties of the domestic sheep. In the corner of the cases is the young of the Bubale antelope, from North Africa.

Case 12 contains the Prong-horn, or cabrik, from the Rocky Mountains and Texas, and its young.

Case 13. The caprine antelopes, as the goral and the jhaar, or thar, from Nepal.

Cases 14 to 18. The true Antelopes, or Gazelles, as the chiru, of Nepal; the colus, or siaga, and the gutturose antelope and jacron, from the Altai Mountains; the soemmering antelope, from Abyssinia; the mohr antelope, from West Africa; the spring bock, and the pallah,

* For an explanation of the method on which the Zoological Collection is arranged, and a list of the genera, see a small work called the "Guide to the Zoological Collection," sold in the Hall; where may also be had a List of the Specimens of Mammalia, with their Synonymes. List of the Specimens of Birds, Parts I. and III. Catalogue of Reptiles, Parts I. and II. List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects, Parts I. and II. List of the specimens of Myriapodes. List of specimens of Crustacea. List of Cetoniadæ. List of Osteological specimens. List of specimens and drawings of the Mammalia and Birds of Nepal presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. List of Osteological specimens, &c., &c.

from the Cape; the sasing, or Indian antelope, from India; the rhee bock, and the peeli, from the Cape; and the nagor, from West Africa.

The upper shelves contain the ariel, dorcas, and gazelle, from North Africa; the Senegal gazelle, the Indian gazelle, or chikara, from Madras; the grysbock and steinbock, and kainsi, or klipspinger, from the Cape; the madoka, from Abyssinia; and the pygmy antelope, from the coast of Guinea.

Cases 19 and 20 contain the crowned antelope, or bush goats, from Southern and Western Africa; the four-horned antelopes, from India; the ourebi, from South Africa.

On the floor of this room are two giraffes, one from North Africa, and the other from South Africa, the latter *presented by the Earl of Derby.*

THE SOUTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

In the WALL CASES of this GALLERY are arranged the continuation of the collection of the Hoofed Quadrupeds, as the Oxen, Deer, Camels, Llama, Horses, the various kinds of Swine, Armadilloes, Manises, and Sloths; on the top of the CASES the horns of different species of antelopes; and on the FLOOR are arranged the different kinds of elephants, Rhinoceri, and Hippopotami.

Cases 1 and 2 contain the different varieties of Llama; the wild ones are brown, and the tame varieties are black, white, reddish brown, and these colours intermixed.

Cases 3 to 16 contain the different species of Oxen and Elephantidæ. The white Scotch and Polish bulls; musk ox; aurochs, or Lithuanian bison, from Lithuania, *presented by the Emperor of Russia;* and the North American bison, from the Rocky Mountains; the impofoo, or eland, kudu or coudu, from South Africa; bosch bock, from South Africa and Abyssinia; Guibe, or bonte bock, from West Africa.

The upper shelves contain the tapirs; as the mborebi, or tapir, from South America; and the kuda, ayer or tennu, from Sumatra; boar, from Europe, and its young; the bene, from North Guinea; bosch vark; the valke vark, or emgallo; haruja, or halluf, from South Africa and Abyssinia; the pecari, or tajacu and tagnicate, from the Brazils; the klip-das, from South Africa; daman, from North Africa; and ashkoko, from Abyssinia; the phatagin and many-shielded phatagin, from West Africa; the badgareit, or bajjerkeit, from India; and tangilin, from Java; the armadillo, apara, peba, pichey, tatouay, and tatou, from South America; the aard vark, from the Cape of Good Hope; the tamanois, tamandua, and ant-eater, from South America; the ornithorynchus, or mullingong, echidna, and brown echidna, from New Holland; the unau, gipakeiou, yellow-faced sloth, and sloth, or ai, from South America.

Cases 17 to 30 contain the Deer and Horses,—as the stag, or red deer, and fallow deer of Europe; the wapati, from North America; equine rusa, and axis, or cheetul, from India; the ahu, or siaga, from Siberia; rein deer, from Hudson's Bay. *Presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.* The elk, from North Europe. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Burchell's zebra, South Africa; the zebra, South Africa. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Wild ass, or jikta, from Asia. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Hybrids, between the zebra

and wild ass, and between the zebra and common donkey. *Presented by the Zoological Society of London.* Giraffe, or Camelopard.

The upper shelves contain the young axis, or cheetul, fallow deer, and wapiti; kijang, or muntjac, from India; cuguaçu-ete, and cuguaçu-apara, from South America; the guazuti, from North Patagonia. *Presented by C. Darwin, Esq.* Roebuck, from Europe. Musk Deer —The musk; white-bellied musk; golden-eyed musk; meminna, or pissay, kanchil, and Javan musk, from Asia; and the water musk, from West Africa.

On the floor of this Room are arranged the different species of Rhinoceros, from South Africa and India; a small specimen of the Indian Elephant; a very young specimen of the African Elephant; and a young, a half-grown, and an adult specimen of Hippopotamus, from South Africa.

MAMMALIA SALOON.

In the WALL CASES of this SALOON are arranged the specimens of Handed and Rapacious Beasts, and OVER THE CASES are the different kinds of Seals (*Phocæ*), Manatees, and Porpoises (*Delphini*); and on the FLOOR of the room are placed the larger hoofed beasts, which cannot, on account of their size, be arranged in their proper places in the Cases.

CASES 1—20. THE HANDED BEASTS.

Cases 1 to 11 contain the Old World Monkeys: as the chimpanzee, from West Africa; adult male and young orang-otan, or pongo, from Borneo; siamang, from Java; gibbon, silvery gibbon or wou-wou, and oungka, from India, Java, and China; the simpai, chingkau, from Sumatra; the kalasie and starred presbytes, from Borneo; the cinereous presbytes, dusky presbytes, from Singapore and Malacca; the croo and negro presbytes, from Java; nestor, from Ceylon, and hoonumam, from India, Nepal, &c. *Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.* Temminck's colobus; Pennant's colobus; and black colobus, from West Africa; guereza, from Abyssinia; proboscis monkey, adult male, Borneo; *presented by Mons. Temminck;* and female and young, *presented by Capt. Sir Edw. Belcher.* Callithrix or green monkeys, from West Africa; grivet or tota, from Abyssinia; vernet, from the Cape of Good Hope; malbranck, from Africa; moustache, from Guinea; white-throated monkey, from India; samango, from South Africa; bearded monkey and red-eared monkey, and Burnett's mona and haucher, from Fernando Po; the mona and diana, the white-nosed or vaulting monkey, and black-cheeked ascagne, and the talapoin, from West Africa; patas, from Africa and Senegal; white-crowned monkey, sooty mangabey, and white collared mangabey, from Africa; rhesus, macaque, mungo or capped macaque, pelops, and bruk, from India; brilliant macaque, from Japan; black macaque, from the Philippines and Celebes; wanderoo, from Ceylon; papion, from Africa; chacma, anubis, and baboon, from South Africa; gelada and tartarin, from Abyssinia; drill and mandrill, from Africa.

The Cases 12 to 18 contain the New World Monkeys, from Tropical America.

Cases 12—15. The coaita, chameck, chuna, marimonda, and brown spider monkeys, from Bolivia and Brazil; the thumbed miriki; ca-

parro or negro monkey; the Howlers, so called from the continued loud noise they make in the forest, especially at night.

Cases 16—18. The Sajones, with prehensile tails; the Night Apes, with large nocturnal eyes, like owls; the Hairy and Jew Monkeys, with club-like tails; the Teetees, Marmozetts, and Silky Monkeys, which are generally of small size.

Cases 19 and 20 contain the family of Lemurs: as the white fronted and black and white lemur, the ring-tailed macaúco, and the propithece, from Madagascar—they live on insects and fruits; the loris, from Ceylon; the slow lemur, from India, Sumatra, and Java; the indri and cheirogales, from Madagascar; the galago, from Western Africa.

Case 20. On the lower shelves are the colugos, or flying lemurs, which live on trees in the Indian Archipelago, suspending themselves by their feet to the branches, back downwards, and thus forming a kind of hammock, in which they nurse their young.

Cases 21—53. The Rapacious Beasts.

Cases 21—27. The various kinds of Cats, as the lion (*Leo*), from South Africa; tiger, from India; the jaguar, and the different kinds of ocelots, from Central America; the wild cats of Europe; the chaus, from North Africa and Asia; the booted cat of the Cape of Good Hope; hunting leopard of India and Africa; the lynx, from Sardinia and the South of Spain, and from Canada; and the caracal of South Africa and India.

Case 28. The Hyænas, as the striped hyæna (*Hyæna striata*) of Egypt; the spotted hyæna, from South Africa, with its young, which is blackish brown.

Cases 29—30. The true Civets, as the African civet, from the warmer parts of Africa; the zibet of India and China, and the spotted zibet, or tangalung, from Sumatra. These animals all yield the secretion that has long been esteemed by some as a scent. The hyæna civet, or Proteles, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the slender ring-tailed Prionodon, from Malacca. The lower shelves contain the various species of genets, from the Cape of Good Hope, Abyssinia, and Western Africa. The different species of Ichneumons or herpestes, the Mungos, from Asia and Africa; and the Suricate, from the Cape of Good Hope and Central Africa.

Case 31. The different species of *Paradoxurus*, *Paguma*, *Hemigalea*, and *Benturong*, which inhabit India, Sumatra, and the other Asiatic islands; the *Cynogale*, from Borneo; and the *Nandina*, which comes from Western Africa; and the *Bassaris* or house marten of the Mexicans.

Cases 32—37. The different species of Dogs, as the Newfoundland dog; the wolf of North America and Europe; the wild dogs of India, Africa, and North America. The different kind of Foxes of Europe, America, Africa, and India. The four-toed hunting dog of South Africa and Abyssinia, and the large-eared dog of the Cape of Good Hope.

Case 38. The various species of Martens (*Martes*) of Europe and America; weasels from Europe and America; the masked weasel of

Mexico, the Siberian weasel, the Himalayan weasel, the polecats of Europe and America, the False Sable of America, and the Vison or lesser otter, of North America and Northern Europe; and the Zorilla of the warmer parts of Africa.

Case 39. The Gluttons, from North America and Europe; the ratel, from the Cape and India; and the tiara and the grisson, from Central America and the West Indies. Then follow the helictis or musk weasel of the Chinese; the skunk of North America; the marputio and conepats of Central and Southern America; the stinkard, or mydaus, of Java, the sand bear (*Arctonyx*) of India; the badger of Europe; and the Labrador badger, or taxidea, of North America.

Case 40. The Otters, as the common otter of Europe, and the species from America and Asia; the muffled otter of North America; the clawless otters of the Cape of Good Hope and of Java and India; and the seal-like sea otter of the west coast of America.

Case 41. The Bears, as the Malay bear of Sumatra and Borneo; the white bear of the Arctic Ocean; and the sloth bear of India.

Case 42. The kinkajou of Central America; the wah (*Ailurus*) of Nepal; the different varieties or species of coati mondi, and of racoons, from America.

Case 43. The INSECTIVOROUS BEASTS, as the moles of Europe and India; the marsh mole of Canada and North America; the golden moles of the Cape; and the star-nosed Mole, with its long thick tail, from North America; the Tupai or insectivorous squirrel of Java, Sumatra and India; the elephant shrew of North and South Africa; the shrew mice of Europe, Asia, and America, especially the large blue shrew of India and the Cape of Good Hope; the desman, or musk shrew of the Pyrenees and Russia; the naked-tailed weasel (*Gymnura*) of Malacca; and the various kinds of hedgehogs, from Europe, Asia, and Africa, as the tenrecs of Madagascar and Western Africa.

Cases 44—52. The different sorts of MARSUPIAL ANIMALS. Those in Cases 44—51 are only ound in Australia, and those in Case 53 are from America.

Cases 44, 45. The different kinds of Phalangers, as the white-tailed opossums; the New Holland bears from Australia; and the true Phalangers, which are only found in Amboyna and New Ireland; the tarsipes of South Australia, and the wombat of Australasia. The Flying Phalangers, as the Petaurus; the Norfolk Island flying squirrel, and the flying mouse, or acrobate. The right half of this Case contains part of the Kangaroos.

Cases 46—51. The different kinds of the true kangaroos of Australia, and the tree kangaroo of New Guinea. The various species of wallabees (*Halmaturus*); the long-nosed kangaroos, and the rock kangaroos. The jerboa kangaroos, and the rat-tailed kangaroos; the kangaroo hares; and at the bottom the koala of Australia.

Cases 52, 53. The Australian Opossums, as the bandicoots (*Perameles*), the pig foot opossum; the dasyures, the zebra wolf, and the Australian devil; the phascogales and the banded myrmecobii.

Below Case 53 are the Opossums of America.

ON THE FLOOR, in two Cases, are specimens of the larger kind of

bears and the smaller specimens of Seals, as the young of the harp seal, with its white fur, as it is when it is first born; and the young of the eared seal, from the Cape of Good Hope.

On the top of the Cases are arranged the different kinds of seals, porpoises and dolphins, as the common seal and the great seal; both found on the coast of England. The flat-haired seal; the leonine seal, or maned eared seal, from the Southern Ocean. The manatee, from Western Africa. The Cape porpoise, and the Cape dolphin; and the platanista, or long-beaked dolphin of the Ganges.

On the Floor, on the west side of the room, are placed for the present the specimens which are too large for the Cases, and the skeleton of an elephant from India; the skeletons of a wolf from the Arctic regions; of a kangaroo from New Holland; a seal, from the British coast; an American deer; and of an Indian tapir, to exhibit the peculiarities of the bones in the animals of the different orders. Skeleton of the Zubr or Aurochs, from the Forest of Lithuania. *Presented by his Imperial Majesty the* Emperor of all the Russias.

In a Table Case in this room is arranged a series of the skulls of the smaller mammalia, to explain the characters of the orders and families; as, the skull of a monkey; of the slender loris; of the different kinds of fruit-eating and insect-eating bats; the various species of dogs, cats, weasels, mice, rats, squirrels; the capybara; and the musk, from Thibet.

EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

The *Wall Cases* contain the collection of Birds; the smaller *Table Cases* in each recess contain Birds' Eggs, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger *Table Cases*, in the centre of the Room, contain the collection of Shells of Molluscous Animals; and on the top of the Wall Cases is a series of Horns of different kinds of Deer and Rhinoceri.

Cases 1—35. The Raptorial Birds.

They are subdivided into the following great divisions. The Diurnal Birds of Prey are contained in Cases 1—30.

Case 1. The Bearded Vulture of the Alps and Himalayan Mountains. These birds live chiefly on carrion.

Cases 2—7. Various species of Vultures, as the Alpine vulture, from North Africa; the black, carrion, and king vultures, from North and South America; the Californian, and condor, or great vulture of the Andes; the fulvous vulture, from Europe and Africa; cinereous vulture, from Northern Africa; sociable vulture, from South Africa; and the Angola vulture, from Congo.

Cases 8—30. The falcons, which are further divided:

Cases 8—17. The different Eagles which prey on living quadrupeds, birds, and fish, as the golden eagle of the British Isles, &c.; booted eagle of Egypt; crested goshawk, of South America; Brazilian eagle; laughing falcon, from British Guiana; harpy eagle of South America; bacha eagle of India and Africa; Jean le Blanc eagle of Europe,

Java, &c.; marine eagle, from Indian Archipelago; osprey, from various parts of the world; short-tailed falcon, from the Cape of Good Hope; and the Pondicherry eagle, from the continent of India, which bird is worshipped by the Brahmins.

Case 18. The different species of Caracaras, which are peculiar to South America, as the red-throated falcon, chimachima, and the Brazilian kite.

Cases 19—24. Specimens of Buzzards: they are sluggish, and pounce on their prey on the ground, as the craxirex, from Galapagos; Buzzard; and the rough-legged falcon of the British Isles.

Cases 22, 23. Various species of Kites: the weakness of their bill occasions some of them to feed principally on insects; as the cohy falcon of India; honey buzzard, from various parts of the world; swallow-tailed falcon of North America; kite of Britain; and the spotted-tailed hobby of North America.

Cases 24—26. The true Falcons, which are the most courageous in proportion to their size of all the birds of prey; as the jer-falcon, peregrine falcon; hobby, and kestrils, &c., of Great Britain, &c.

Case 27. The Sparrow-hawks: these birds skim the earth with a rapid flight, seizing their prey upon the wing; as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk of the British Isles, and others.

Cases 28—30. The Harriers: these birds generally fly very low over the marshes, and strike their prey on the ground; as the chanting falcon of the Cape of Good Hope; Madagascar falcon; secretary, of the Cape of Good Hope; hen harrier, ash-coloured falcon, and moor buzzard, of the British Isles, &c.

Cases 31—35. The Nocturnal Raptorial Birds,

Which are subdivided thus:

Case 31. Hawk-owls, as the Canada owl; snowy owl of Orkney and North America.

Cases 32, 33. Eagle owls, as the scops-eared owl of England, &c.; ketupu owl of the Indian Archipelago; great-eared owl, from various parts of the Old World; and the Virginian eared owl, of North America, &c.

Case 34. Howlets: as the brown owl; long-eared owl of Great Britain and other parts of the world; barred owl of North America; little owl, and the Tengmalm's owl of Northern Europe.

Case 35. The true Owls, as the barn white owl of various parts of the world, and the bay owl of Java.

Cases 36—83. The Perching Birds.

These are divided into five divisions, each of which embraces several families.

Cases 36—42. The Wide-gaped Perching Birds.

Cases 36, 37. The Goat-suckers, which are solitary birds, living on moths, &c.; as the Trinidad goatsucker, or fat bird; New Holland goatsucker; wedge-tailed goatsucker; great goatsucker; Carolina goatsucker of North America; Leona goatsucker of Africa; and European goatsucker.

Case 38. The Swallows and Swifts, as the common swift of Europe; aculeated swallow of North America; esculent swallow of the Indian Isles; chimney swallow, sand martin, and martin swallow, of Europe, &c.

Case 39. The Todies, Rollers, Broad-bills, and Motmots, which live on insects, berries, &c., as the garrulous roller of Europe; Abyssinian roller; green tody of the West Indies; Javan tody; Brazilian motmot, &c.

Case 40. The Curucuis: they live in low damp woods in the tropical parts of America and Asia, and feed on insects and berries; as the red-bellied curucui of South America; Narina curucui of Africa, &c.

Cases 41, 42. The Kingfishers: they are generally of a brilliant colour, and live on fish, which they catch by diving, also on crustacea and insects; as the spotted-bellied barbet, and great pied barbet, of South America; great brown kingfisher, of Australia; ternate kingfisher of Philippine Islands; and common kingfisher of Britain, &c.; green jacamar and great jacamar of South America; common bee-eater of Europe; Javan night bird, &c.

Cases 43—47. The TENUIROSTRAL BIRDS,

Which are divided into several families: as

Case 43. The Hoopoes and Sun Birds, which feed principally on the nectar of flowers; as the common hoopoes of Africa, sometimes found in Great Britain; twelve-wired paradise birds of Molucca; rifle-bird of Australia; red-billed promerops of Africa; and grand promerops of New Guinea; hook-billed red honey-eater of the Sandwich Islands; and numerous species of sun birds of Africa and South America.

Case 44. The Humming Birds of South and North America and the West Indies; their food consists of insects and spiders; as the topaz humming bird; garnet-throated humming-bird; tufted-necked humming-bird, &c.

Case 45. Honey-eaters, which are peculiar to Australia; as the New Holland creeper; Poë honey-eater of New Zealand; wattled honey-eater; black and yellow honey-eater, and black-headed honey-eater of Australia, &c.

Cases 46, 47. The Creepers, Nuthatches and Wrens, which live on insects, chiefly obtained by striking the bark of trees; as the Patagonian warbler; Guiana red warbler; climbing grakle, and the picoid grakle of South America; common creeper of Britain and Europe; thorn-tailed warbler of South America; wall creeper of Great Britain; nuthatch of the same place, Europe, and North America; also various species of wrens, &c.

Cases 48—61. The TOOTH-BILLED PASSERINE BIRDS. They live generally on insects, worms, &c. These birds embrace several families.

Cases 48—52. The Warblers, which are solitary in their habits, feeding on insects, worms and berries.

Case 48. Tailor birds; they live on insects, and mostly form very beautiful and artfully dome-shaped nests; as the bush warbler of India; Dartford warbler of Great Britain and Europe; superb warbler of New Holland, &c.; and the superb menura, of Australia.

Cases 49—52. Warblers; which are small birds that have an agreeable song, and are continually flitting about in search of insects and their caterpillars, &c.

Case 49. The true Warblers, as the black cap warbler, lesser pettichaps, grasshopper warbler, fire-crested wren, &c., of Great Britain and Europe, &c.

Case 50. The Wheatears. These inhabit barren places in various parts of the Old World, and are lively birds, which subsist on insects; as the wheatear warbler, redstart warbler, red-tailed warbler, blue-throated warbler, redbreast warbler, whinchat warbler, sedge warbler, &c.; and the Titmice, which are very active in flitting from branch to branch and suspending themselves in all kinds of attitudes whilst seeking for insects on the trees; as the great titmouse, blue titmouse, and the long-tailed titmouse of Great Britain and Europe, &c.

Case 51. Wood Warblers, which mostly inhabit North America, where they are seen in the low bushes flying from branch to branch in search of caterpillars, &c.; as the red-headed warbler, spotted yellow warbler, yellow-throated warbler, and numerous other species; and various specimens of Wagtails, which are found on the banks of rivers or marshes, feeding on insects and small seeds; as the white and yellow wagtail of Europe and Great Britain, &c.

Cases 53—55. The Thrushes, which family of birds inhabit various parts of the world, and feed on insects and worms; they are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 53. The Ant-thrushes: these birds inhabit the tropical parts of the world, where they all feed principally on ants and insects; as the white-faced manakin; grisly warbler of South America, &c.; mountain warbler of Java; rufous-naped thrush, alarum thrush, and others of South America; king thrush of Brazil; short-tailed crow of various parts of the Old World; and several species of rock thrushes of Europe and India.

Case 54. Various species of true Thrushes. These are solitary in their habits, feeding on fruits, worms, and snails; some are well known for their song, and others for their imitating almost any sound, as the lunulated thrush of Australia; missel thrush, song thrush, fieldfare, red-winged thrush, and blackbird of Great Britain and Europe; and others from various parts of the world; mimic thrush of North America, &c.

Case 55. Babbling Thrushes of the warmer parts of the world, where they are peculiar for their chattering noise; they feed on insects, &c.; as the black-headed thrush of South America; Chinese thrush; spectacle thrush of China, &c.; grey thrush, mountain creeper, and pileated thrush of India; the orioles are invariably of a bright yellow colour, and found in the warmer parts of the world, feeding on caterpillars and insects, and also frequent orchards during the fruit season; as the golden oriole of Europe; (this is sometimes found in Britain;) Cochin China oriole, and other species. Short-legged thrushes are also in this Case: they are peculiar to Asia and Africa, where they are found generally in the woods, feeding on caterpillars, insects, and fruits; as the Cape thrush, golden-vented thrush, importunate thrush of Africa.

Cases 56, 57. The Fly-catchers, which are peculiar to the warmer parts of the world, and feed solely on insects captured during flight. They form several subdivisions: viz.

Case 56. The pikas, which are peculiar to South America, where they pursue insects in flocks in the forests; as the red-necked fly-catcher. The water-chats are inhabitants of South America, and are generally found in the vicinity of water, where they pursue insects on the ground; as the grey shrike, spectacle warbler, white-headed tody, cock-tailed fly-catcher. The Tyrants are also peculiar to South and North America; insects and even small birds sometimes form their food; as the tyrant shrike, whiskered fly-catcher, and fork-tailed fly-catcher; the black caps are found only in South America, where they are seen perched on the high branches of trees, ready to plunge at the passing insects; as the Cayenne shrike, &c.

Case 57. The true Fly-catchers, which are mostly found in the Old World; their food consists principally of insects; as the collared fly-catcher of Africa; broad-billed tody, white-eared thrush, king tody of South America; fan-tailed fly-catcher of Australia; spotted fly-catcher, cold-finch fly-catcher of Europe and Great Britain; black-headed fly-catcher of North America, &c. The fly-catching warblers, which are peculiar to America, where they feed on insects and fruits; as the solitary fly-catcher, &c.

Cases 58, 59. The Chatterers: they are divided into several families: viz.

Case 58. The thick-heads, which are found in the forests of Asia, Australia, and South America; they generally live in pairs, seeking insects and fruits; as the guttural thrush of Australia, &c. The manakins are remarkable for their small size and showy colour; they feed on fruits and insects; as the red chatterer, red and black manakin, white-capped manakin of South America, and speckled manakin of Australia, &c. The chatterers are found in most parts of the world; they inhabit the low grounds or forests, generally in flocks, feeding on the berries of various plants, sometimes upon insects. Most of them are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage during the breeding season; as the purple-breasted chatterer, purple-throated chatterer, carunculated chatterer, variegated chatterer, and rock manakin of South America, &c.

Case 59. The Caterpillar-Eaters are found in South America, India, and Africa, where they feed upon caterpillars, which they collect upon the highest trees; as the grey caterpillar thrush of Africa, Javan thrush, ash-backed thrush of India, &c. The drongos are inhabitants of India, Asia, and Australia, and live on insects. Some species are remarkable for their power of song, which is as sweet as the nightingale's; as the Malabar shrike, fork-tailed shrike, crested shrike, and drongri shrike of Africa.

Case 60. Shrikes, or the true Butcher Birds. They are found in most parts of the world, pursuing grasshoppers, insects, young frogs, and small birds, which they impale on thorns, pull to pieces, and devour at their leisure; as the cinereous shrike, red-backed shrike of Europe and Great Britain, frontal shrike of Australia, Ceylon thrush of the Cape, and the grey-headed shrike of South America.

Case 61. The Bush Shrikes, which are inhabitants of Australia,

Asia, and especially South America; as pied shrike, lineated shrike of South America; hook-billed shrike of Madagascar; and the Hotniqua shrike of Africa, &c.

Cases 62—73. The Conirostral Birds.

These feed chiefly on grain and fruit. They form several families: viz.

Cases 62, 63. The Crows, which are divided into the following divisions: the *Phonygaminæ*, which inhabit Australia, New Guinea, &c., where they pursue small birds, and are very noisy and clamorous; as the piping roller, noisy roller of Australia; the jays, which generally live in forests of various parts of the world, as the jay of Europe and Great Britain; blue jay and cinereous jay of North America, &c. The true Crows, which are inhabitants of various parts of the world, and are generally seen on the ground, searching for carrion, worms, &c., as the raven, carrion crow, rook, hooded crow, and jackdaw of Europe and Great Britain, &c.

Case 63. The *Callœatinæ* are inhabitants of Africa, Asia, and Australia; as the changeable crow of Africa, rufous crow of India, cinereous wattle bird of New Zealand, &c.

Case 64. The *Gymnoderinæ* are very singular birds of South America; they feed on fruits; as the bare-necked grakle, fetid grakle, &c. The Choughs are found in the elevated mountains of the Old World, and prey on insects and berries; as the red-legged crow and Alpine crow. These are occasionally found in Great Britain, &c. The Birds of Paradise are natives of New Guinea; their habits are perfectly those of the crow, as the greater paradise bird, king paradise bird, magnificent paradise bird, &c.

Case 65. The Shining Thrushes are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia, and they feed on fruits and insects; as the satin bower bird: these birds form artificial arbours of twigs, which they decorate with shells, bones, stones, and other articles, and through which they run in playful chase after each other; also the splendid thrush, brilliant thrush, &c., of Africa and India. The Grakles live in troops in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, searching for insects and fruits among the banana; as the minor grakle and bald grakle. The beef-eaters are inhabitants of Africa, where they live on the larvæ of a parasitical insect which they compress out of the skin of the rhinoceros by means of their bill; as the African beef-eater.

Case 66. The Starlings are found in both hemispheres, and they feed on the larvæ which attack cattle; they fly in large and crowded flocks; as the rose-coloured thrush of Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain; and Malabar grakle, pagoda grakle of India, &c.; cockscomb grakle of South Africa; common stare of Europe and Great Britain; Sardinian stare of Europe, &c., and the Louisiana stare of North America, &c. The *Quiscalinæ* inhabit New Guinea, but especially North and South America; as the gorget paradise bird of New Guinea, purple grakle and boat-tailed grakle of South America, &c.

Case 67. The Icteric Orioles are also peculiar to America, and live in flocks, feeding on grain and insects; as the black and yellow oriole, crested oriole, icteric oriole, and banana oriole, &c. The *Agelainæ*, like the preceding series, are also found in North and South Ame-

rica, generally in flocks among the cattle. Some of the species have a peculiar habit of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, as the cowpen oriole, red-winged oriole, &c.

Case 68. The Weavers, which inhabit Africa and India, and feed on grain. They form their nest of interwoven blades of grass; as the Philippine grosbeak, weaver oriole of Africa, &c. The hawfinches have a powerful bill, which enables them to feed on hard fruits, &c.; as the haw grosbeak of Europe and Great Britain, blue grosbeak of North America, crimson-breasted grosbeak of Africa, ground sparrows of Galapagos, and widow birds of Africa, &c.

Cases 68, 69. The Tanagers, which are peculiar to the New World, are remarkable for their beauty of plumage, and feed on grain, berries, and insects; as the red tanager and summer tanager of North America; red-breasted tanager, bishop tanager, golden tanager of South America, &c.

Cases 69, 70. The True Finches, which generally live in small flocks, feed on grain, and sometimes on insects; as the house sparrow, tree-finch, goldfinch, linnet, siskin, greenfinch, chaffinch, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain; wax-billed grosbeak, fasciated grosbeak of Africa; cowry grosbeak, white-headed grosbeak of India, &c.; sea-side finch, yellow-winged finch, song-finch of North America, &c.; the buntings are found in the world generally, and feed on seeds; as the yellow bunting, foolish bunting, ortolan bunting, snow bunting, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain.

Case 71. The Larks have the power of singing while rising from the ground perpendicularly in the air; as the skylark, woodlark, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain; the bullfinches have very thick bills, which enable them to feed on hard grains and seeds; as the bullfinch, rosy-finch of Europe, pine grosbeak of North America, &c. The crossbeaks have the points of their bill crossing each other; as the common crossbill, greater crossbill of Europe, and parrot-billed grosbeak of the South Sea islands, &c. The plant-cutters are inhabitants of South America, and are said to feed on vegetables; as the Chili plant-cutter. The colies are peculiar to Africa and India, and live in flocks, feeding on fruits, and are remarkable for sleeping in companies, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards; as the Cape coly, white-backed coly, &c. The plantain-eaters inhabit Africa, and live in pairs, feeding generally on fruits; as the violet plantain-eater, Touraco plantain-eater, &c. In South America the crested pheasant is found.

Cases 72, 73. The Hornbills, which are peculiar to the Old World. They feed on fruits, mice, small birds, and reptiles, which they swallow whole, throwing them in the air and catching them in the throat; as the rhinoceros hornbill of Africa, helmet hornbill, Panayan hornbill of India, &c.

Cases 74—83. The Scansorial Birds.

They are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Cases 74—76. The Parrots, which are inhabitants of all parts of the world except Europe. They live chiefly on fruits, and build in the hollow trees; as the racket-tailed parrot of the Philippine Islands; Pennantian parrot, ground parrot, &c., of Australia; horned parrot of New Caledonia; Alexandrine parrakeet, &c., of India; blue and yellow

maccaw; hyacinthine maccaw of South America; Papuan lory; purple-capped lory of the Indian Archipelago; hawk-headed parrot, yellow-headed amazon's parrot, passerine parrot of South America; great white cockatoo, &c., of the Indian Archipelago; red-crowned parrot, and Banksian cockatoo of Australia, &c.

Case 77. The Toucans, which belong to the New World, are similar to the hornbill in habits and also in food; as the yellow-breasted toucan, Aracari toucan, Janeiro toucan, &c.

Cases 78—80. The Woodpeckers, which inhabit various parts of the world, and are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 78. The Barbets are inhabitants of India and its isles, South America, and Africa. Their food consists of insects, fruits, and small birds; as the groove-billed barbican of Africa, &c.; Cayenne barbet; grand barbet of India. The *Picumninæ* are found in South America and India; as the minute woodpecker, &c. The true woodpeckers inhabit North America, India, and Europe; they traverse the bark of trees in every direction, and insinuate their long tongue into chinks and crevices to draw out the larvæ of insects, on which they feed; they also subsist on soft fruits; as the northern three-toed woodpecker, white-billed woodpecker of North America, &c., and greater spotted woodpecker of Europe, &c.

Case 79. *Dryocopinæ* principally live in South America, and feed chiefly on fruits and eggs of small birds; as the great black woodpecker of Europe; Cayenne woodpecker; red-headed woodpecker of North America, &c. The *Celeinæ*, which feed chiefly on insects and ants; as the green woodpecker of Europe and England; yellow-crested woodpecker of South America; Carolina woodpecker, &c.

Case 80. The ground woodpeckers are peculiar to America and Africa, live principally on the ground, and feed on ants, &c.; as the gold-winged woodpecker of North America, and crimson-breasted woodpecker of Africa. The wrynecks are inhabitants of Europe, India, and Africa, feeding chiefly on ants, which they secure by means of their long tongue; as the wryneck of Europe, also found in England.

Cases 81—83. The Cuckows, which are migratory birds, and are divided into several divisions: viz.

Case 81. The Honey Cuckows are found in Africa, where they are celebrated for guiding the natives to the nests of wild bees, enticing them to the spot by fluttering before them, and reiterating a peculiar cry; as the honey cuckow, and lesser honey cuckow, &c. The rain cuckows are peculiar to South America, where they live on snakes, fruits, and insects, which they search for on the ground, as the long-billed rain cuckow, &c.

Cases 81, 82. The Coucals are inhabitants of the warmer parts of the world, and are generally searching among reeds and grass for grasshoppers, lizards, and fruits; as the giant coucal, variegated coucal, &c., of Australia; bubut coucal of Java, &c., and the straight-heeled coucal of Africa; Cayenne cuckow; spotted cuckow of South America.

Case 82. The Anis inhabit South America, the West Indies, Asia, &c., where they are found on the ground seeking for insects, and others feed on fruits; as the greater ani and lesser ani, &c., red-headed malkoha, and tricoloured malkoha of India.

Cases 82, 83. The True Cuckows are only found in the

warmer parts of the world; their food consists of insects and fruits; the European bird deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds; as the great spotted cuckow, and white-crested cuckow of Africa, &c.

Case 83. Common cuckow of Europe, and also found in England, Dunnum cuckow of Africa; gilded cuckow, cupreous cuckow of Africa, &c.

Cases 84—106. The GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

Case 84. The Tree Pigeons are found in Asia, Africa, Islands of the South Sea, and Australia, where they reside in the woods, feeding on fruits and berries; as the parrot pigeon, aromatic pigeon of India, &c., black-capped pigeon of Java, &c.

Cases 85, 86. The True Pigeons and Turtles: these inhabit most parts of the world; their food consists of grains and seeds, as the antarctic pigeon of Australia; nutmeg pigeon of the Indian Isles; ring pigeon of Europe and England.

Case 87. The Migratory Pigeon of North America, and common turtle of Europe and England.

Case 88. The Ground Doves, which are mostly found on the ground, seeking for grains and seeds, in most parts of both hemispheres; as the bronze-winged pigeon of Australia, &c.; the ground turtle; Talpacoti pigeon of America; partridge pigeon of the West Indies; Nicobar pigeon; and great crowned pigeon of the Indian Isles.

Cases 89, 90. The Curassows, which are peculiar to South America, where they live in small flocks, searching the ground for worms and insects, also feeding on fruits; as (Case 89) the marail guan, motmot guan; (Case 90) crested curassow, razor-billed curassow, cushew curassow.

Cases 91—103 embrace the series of Pheasants: viz.

Cases 91—93. The Peacocks, which are inhabitants of India and its isles, where they are found in the woods and jungles, feed on grains. The crested peacock of India, Japan peacock; Iris peacock, &c., argus pheasant, &c., and the crossoptilon, from Thibet.

Cases 94, 95. The True Pheasants: these are found wild in various parts of Asia, but some of them have become naturalized in Europe; they feed on grain, roots, and insects; as the common pheasant, painted pheasant, and the Reeves's pheasant of China.

Cases 96—99. The fowls which are inhabitants of the jungles and woods of the continent and isles of India; their food consists of grain and fruits, &c., as (Case 96) the pencilled pheasant of China, coloured pheasant of Himalayan Mountains, &c. Case 98. Rufous-tailed pheasant, and fire-backed pheasant of Sumatra, &c.; Sonnerat's wild cock, superb pheasant, Javan cock, &c. Case 99. Horned pheasant, black-headed horned pheasant of India, &c.

Cases 99, 100. The Turkeys and pintados are found in America and Africa; they feed on grain and other vegetable substances; as (Case 99) the Guinea pintado, crested pintado of Africa; (Case 100) American turkey, &c.

Case 100. The Impeyan pheasants are peculiar to the northern parts of Asia, where they feed on bulbous roots, which they dig up by means of their bills; as the Impeyan pheasant, Pucras pheasants, &c.

Cases 101—103. The Partridges are found in both the New and

Old World, where they generally inhabit the plains; their food consists of grain and other vegetable substances; as (Case 101) the sanguine pheasant, currie partridge of Nepaul, &c., cape partridge, bare-necked partridge of Africa, francolin partridge of Europe and India. Case 102. Red partridge of Europe, olive partridge of India, common partridge and quail of England, Andalusian quail of Spain, &c. Case 103. Crowned partridge of India, Californian quail, and crested quail, &c.

Cases 104, 105. The Grouse, which are peculiar to the northern parts of Europe and America: viz. the True Grouse, which are natives of the forests of the high northern latitudes of both hemispheres, and of the highest mountains of central Europe; they feed on grain, buds, and fruits; as the wood grouse, which is sometimes taken in the North of Britain, as well as the ptarmigan grouse and willow grouse; sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, both of America. Case 105. Sand grouse are only found in the deserts of the hottest parts of the Old World, as the pin-tailed grouse and sand grouse, &c.

Case 106. The Sheathbills have all the appearances of grouse: some inhabit the plains of South America, and others are generally seen on the sea-shore, or far out at sea; as the white sheathbill and black-billed sheathbill, &c. The Tinamous are inhabitants of the warmer parts of the New World, where they are seen among the low brushwood or tall grass; their food consists of fruits and insects; as the great tinamou, variegated tinamou, &c. The Megapodius is peculiar to the Asiatic Islands and Australia, as the megapodius, and the New Holland vulture, &c.

Cases 107—134. The Wading Birds.

Cases 107—109. The Ostriches, which are in flocks, and subsist on grain, fruits, and herbage; as the ostrich of Africa; American emu, New Holland cassowary, and galeated cassowary.

Case 108. The Dodo, which is only known by remains, as, for example, the foot in this Case (presented by the Royal Society), and a head (of which a cast is in this Case) and foot, said to have belonged to a specimen which was formerly in Tradescant's Museum, now forming part of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford. The bird represented in the painting, in the shortness of the wings and colour, has much analogy to the ostrich, but its foot greatly resembles that of the common fowl; and the head, from the cere and the position of the nostrils, is most nearly allied to the vultures; so that if these remains really belonged to one species, and that the one here represented, its true place in the series of birds is not as yet satisfactorily determined. An original painting of this bird, presented to the Museum by George Edwards, (and copied in his works, plate 294,) who says it was drawn in Holland, from a living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island, in the East Indies, is placed on the back of the Case. The Apteryx is peculiar to New Zealand, where they are nocturnal birds, and feed on worms and insects.

Cases 110, 111. The true Bustards, which are peculiar to the Eastern Hemisphere and Australia; they feed equally on grain, herbage, worms, and insects; as the great bustard, of Europe, but occasionally found in England; Arabian bustard; white-eared bustard of Africa; ruffed bustard of North Africa.

Case 112. Coursers that live in the sandy deserts, where they run with surprising speed if disturbed; they feed on worms, &c.; as the cream-coloured courser of Northern Africa, which has occasionally been found in Britain; double-collared courser of Africa, &c.; the thick-knees are found in the uncultivated open country and dry deserts, searching for worms, slugs, and insects, &c., as the thick-kneed bustard of Europe and Britain, &c.

Case 113. The Plovers inhabit Europe and various parts of the world; their food consists of worms, insects, &c.; as the golden plover, dotterel plover of Europe, both found in Britain; spur-winged plover, wreathed plover of Africa, &c.; ringed plover of Europe, and common in Britain; noisy plover of North America, &c.

Case 114. The Turnstones obtained their name from the habit of turning stones over to seek for the small shells and crustacea that are hid under them; as the turnstone sandpiper of the English shores and of other parts of the world. The Oyster-catchers seek their food on the sea-shores of England and other places; it consists of shell-fish, which they are enabled to wrench out by inserting their bill between the valves, also of other marine productions; as the pied oyster-catcher, black oyster-catcher of Australia, &c.

Case 114. The Trumpeters, which are peculiar to South America: as the gold-breasted trumpeter, and Brazilian cariama.

Cases 115—117. The true Cranes, which are found in most parts of the world, on the borders of rivers and inundated places, seeking for small fish and reptiles: as the common crane of Europe; Siberian crane; Indian crane; crowned heron; demoiselle heron of Africa; caurale snipe of South America. Cases 117 and 118. Common and purple-crested heron of Britain; great heron of North America; pacific heron of Australia. Case 120. Great egret, little egret, &c. Case 121. Demi egret, and blue heron of America, &c. Case 122. Bittern of Europe, &c.; lineated bittern of America; squacco heron of Europe; and little bittern of England, &c. Case 123. Night heron of England and America, &c.; tufted umbre of Africa; cinereous boat-bill of South America, and the spoonbill of England and Europe, &c.

Cases 124, 125. The Storks, which frequent the retired marshes and borders of pools in various parts of the world, where they prey on reptiles and small fish. Case 124. The white and black stork of England and Europe; American stork, &c. Case 125. Gigantic crane of India, &c.; American jabiru; Senegal jabiru, &c.

Cases 125, 126. The Ibises, which are inhabitants of the inundated places of various parts of the world, seeking for frogs, snails, and worms, &c. Case 125. The wood ibis of North America, &c. Case 126. Ethiopian ibis; black-headed ibis of India; New Holland ibis, &c.

Case 127. The Godwits: these birds migrate according to the season to various parts of the world; their food is composed of small molluscous animals, worms, &c.; as the common godwit, red godwit of England, terek snipe of Australia, &c.

Case 128. The *Totaninæ*, these birds search among the gravel and stones of the banks of lakes and rivers for worms, insects, and molluscous animals, as the stagnile snipe of Europe; greenshank snipe, common sandpiper of England, and Bartram's sandpiper; semipalmated

snipe of North America. The Avocets are remarkable for the extreme length of their legs, which enables them to search the muddy shores or mouths of the rivers for small insects and spawn of fish, &c.: as the scooping avocet, long-legged plover, &c.

Case 129. The Sandpipers are inhabitants of most parts of the world, seeking their food on the sea-shore and in marine marshes; as the knot sandpiper, ruff sandpiper, purre sandpiper, lesser grey sandpiper, of England, &c. The Phalaropes are found on the sea-shores of the Arctic regions; their food consists of crustacea, &c.; as the red phalarope, grey phalarope, &c.

Case 130. The True Snipes inhabit the thickest underwood, others seek the marshy districts; their food consists of worms and insects; as the woodcock, great snipe, common snipe, jack snipe of Britain, Cape snipe of India, &c.

Case 131. The Jacanas, which inhabit the marshes of the warmer parts of the world, where they walk with facility on the floating leaves of aquatic plants, as the chestnut jacana of South America, Chinese jacana, &c. The Screamers are inhabitants of the inundated ground of South America; as the horned screamer and Chaja screamer.

Case 132. The Rails live among the reeds on the borders of lakes, and in marshes, feeding on worms, &c.; as the water rail, crake gallinule, olivaceous gallinule of Britain, clapper rail of North America, &c.

Cases 133, 134. The Gallinules are found on the rivers and lakes, among the reeds, seeking their food, which consists of worms and larvæ of insects, as the purple gallinule of Europe, black-backed gallinule of Australia, &c.; Martinico gallinule of South America; common gallinule of Britain, &c.

Case 134. The Finfoots are peculiar to South America and Western Africa; as the American finfoot, &c.

Cases 135—166. The Web-footed Birds.

Case 135. The Flamingos, which are found in the warmer parts of Europe, &c., on the banks of rivers and lakes, feeding on small shell fish, which they seize by inverting the head, to employ with advantage the crook of the upper mandible, as the red flamingo, &c.

Cases 136, 137. The Spur-winged Geese inhabit Asia, Africa, and Australia; as the spur-winged goose, black-backed goose, &c.

Cases 137—139. The Geese are found in various parts of the world, during their periodical flight; their food consists of grain and grass; as the New Holland cereopsis, Magellanic goose, Canada goose, barred headed goose of India, grey-legged goose, and white-fronted goose of Britain, &c.

Cases 140—142. The Swans are remarkable for their graceful appearance upon the water, and are found in most parts of the world; they feed on roots of aquatic plants, &c.; as the whistling swans, black-necked swan, &c.

Cases 143—146. The True Ducks: these birds are inhabitants of the lakes and rivers of the interior, but occasionally resort to the sea-shore of various parts of the world; their food consists of vegetables, insects, and shell-fish, as the red-billed whistling duck of South America; shieldrake, widgeon, pintail duck, common teal, &c., of Britain; Chinese teal, and others.

Cases 147—149. The Sea Ducks are principally inhabitants of the ocean or saline lakes, and are sometimes found on rivers of the interior, seeking for small crabs, shell-fish, &c.; as the scoter duck, eider duck, tufted duck, nyroca duck, red-crested duck of Britain, &c.

Case 149. The Spinous-tailed Ducks are found in the warmer parts of the world, as the lobated duck of Australia, Ural duck, &c.

Case 150. The Mergansers inhabit the Arctic regions; their food consists principally of fish, &c.; as the goosander merganser, red-breasted merganser, hooded merganser, &c.

Cases 151, 152 contain the Divers: they form two divisions.

Case 151. The True Divers are found in northern regions, and are rapid divers, feeding on fish; as the northern diver, black-throated diver, &c.

Case 152. The Grebes inhabit most parts of the world, feeding on small fish, crabs, &c.; as the eared grebe, crested grebe, &c., of Britain.

Cases 153, 154 contain the Auks; these are oceanic birds, inhabiting the Arctic circles, feeding on fish and other marine productions, and are thus divided:

Case 153. The True Auks; as the great auk of Orkney, puffin auk, razor-billed auk of the British shores, &c.

Case 154. The Sea Parrots; as the parroquet auk, crested auk, Cape penguin, crested penguin, &c.; the Guillemots; as the foolish guillemot, black guillemot of Britain.

Cases 155—160 contain the Gulls: these birds are divided as follows:

Case 155. The Petrels, which are found in the high latitudes of both hemispheres, feed on fish, &c.; as the diving petrel, stormy petrel, Manks petrel, Fulmar petrel, and broad-billed petrel, &c.; giant petrel, wandering albatross, &c.

Cases 157—159. The True Gulls: they are found in every part of the world, feeding on all kinds of animal matter, fish, &c., as the Arctic gull, glaucous gull, black-backed gull, little gull, &c., of Britain; fork-tailed gull, kittiwake gull, &c.

Case 160. The Terns are met with on every coast in the world, and occasionally inland, on the lakes, feeding on marine productions; as the Caspian tern, roseate tern, gull-billed tern, minute tern, &c., of Britain; white-winged tern, &c. The Skimmers have remarkably formed bills, that enable them to skim the surface of the sea, in which they dip the lower mandible, the upper being elevated out of the water, until the prey is felt by the lower; as in the black skimmer.

Case 161. The Tropic Birds are peculiar to tropical climates, where they catch the flying fish, &c., as the common tropic bird, red-tailed tropic bird, &c. The Darters live in small flocks, on the trees that overhang the rivers, &c., from whence they plunge into the water, and catch fish by darting at them with their sharp bill and long vibrating neck; as the white-bellied darter, &c.

Cases 162—166. The Pelicans that inhabit the marshes and sea coasts, feeding on fish, &c.; as the gannet of Britain, &c. Cases 162 and 163. White pelican, red-backed pelican, &c. Case 161. Common cormorant, shag of Britain, &c.; and Case 166. Greater frigate bird, and lesser frigate bird.

The Eggs of Birds

are placed in the smaller Table Cases along the side of the room, they are arranged in the same series as the birds in the Upright Cases. The Table Cases, in each department of the room, contain the eggs of the species in the Cases near to them.

The Shells of Molluscous Animals

are placed in the larger Table Cases across the sides of the room, (in progress of arrangement).

Tables 1—26. Univalve Shells,

belonging to belly-walking, or Gasteropodous Mollusca.

Tables 1, 2. The *Strombs*, as the large pink-mouthed stromb, from the West Indies. With it are some of the pink pearls which are formed by the animal; they are extremely rare and valuable when of a good shape. The Diana ear stromb; the spiders' claws, sea scorpions, &c., which are peculiar for the outer lip of the full grown shell being furnished with finger-like projections; the terebellum, which is polished like the olive, but has no groove on the suture, and the front of the shell as it were cut off. The spindle strombs, of the Red Sea, which have the cavity of the tip of the shells filled up with crystalline matter as the animal grows.

Tables 2—7. The various genera allied to *Murices*.

Tables 2, 3. The Trumpet Shells (*Triton*), the larger species of which is often used as a trumpet by the natives of the Pacific Islands. The angulated or gadrooned triton. The gadrooned edge, so generally used by silversmiths, was taken from the finely wrought margin on the mouth of this shell. The frog shell (*Ranella*), so called because they are flattened shells, and have a ridge of spines on each side.

Tables 3, 4. The Rock Shells (*Murex*), so beautifully ornamented with the foliaceous, curled, and spinous protuberances with which their shells are adorned. Among others, the Murex trunculus of the Mediterranean, which is believed to have yielded the Tyrian purple of the ancients. The Slit-mouthed Shell (*Pleurotoma*), with a notch on the hinder part of the upper lip, as the virgin slit-mouthed shell, from China.

Tables 4 and 5. The Cone Shells, among which is to be seen the celebrated Glory of the Sea (*Conus Gloria Maris*), from the Philippines; it is very like some varieties of the cloth of gold. The setting sun cone (*Conus Vespertinus*), from the east coast of Africa.

Tables 5, 6, 7. The Spindle Shells (*Fusus*), and the Pear Shell (*Pyrula*); some of the shells have the whorls always turned in the contrary direction to the usual one, and have hence been called reversed; as the reversed spindle shell, from Sicily, or the Crag Rocks, and the reversed pear shell. It is commonly believed that reversed shells of this kind are only found fossil; but this is not the case, and reversed specimens of shells which have the whorls in the usual direction sometimes occur; but they are monstrosities, produced by some accident of the animal before it is hatched. Specimens of the common whelk, and one or two other shells of these kinds are to be seen in the collection; but they are rare, and hence persons have been induced to believe that reversed

shells are always very valuable, but this is not the case. A specimen of the reversed spindle shell, of the reversed bulimus, or of physæ or clausiliæ, with the whorls in the common direction, would be as rare and valuable as reversed shells of those kinds which are generally of the common direction. The large Chinese spindle shell, which grows to a large size. The Turnip Shells (*Turbinella*), some kinds of which are very large and heavy. They are generally spotted when young, and white when adult, and from their form have been called Turnip Shells or Rape Shells; these are often used as oil vessels in the Indian temples, and for this purpose are carved and otherwise ornamented, as may be seen by some in the collection. When reversed they are much sought for by the Ceylonese, and highly valued; one of these reversed clamp shells is in the collection: they are said to sell for a very large price in Ceylon and China. The Iris wave (*Turbinella prismatica*), so called, because when the shell is wetted the periostraca gives out brilliant prismatic reflections. The tulip shells (*Fasciolaria*), among which is a kind which is by far larger than any other univalve shell yet discovered. The ostrich foot (*Struthiolaria*), and the pelican's foot (*Aporrhais*).

Tables 7—11. The genera allied to *Buccinum*.

Tables 7, 8. The helmet shells (*Cassis*), some of which grow to a very large size, and are used to form cameos. The *Cassidea*. The false helmet (*Cassidaria*). The harp helmet (*Cyathara*). The tun (*Dolium*), which are often used in tropical climates to bale boats with. And the harps (*Harpa*), so called because the ribs left on the surface by each succeeding addition to the growth of the shell have been compared to the strings of a harp. In some species these ribs are far apart, in others close; the latter are called the double-stringed or ridged harp; they were formerly very rare.

Table 9. The purple shell (*Purpura*), so called because, like many other of the animals of this kind, they emit a purple secretion which has been used in dyeing. The unicorn shell (*Monoceros*), so called because of the tooth-like horn on the front of the edge of the outer lip. The planaxis, which has been confounded with the periwinkles. The limpet purple (*Concholepas*), which was formerly arranged with the *Patella*, because of the large size of the mouth of its shells. It exactly resembles the *left* valve of the heart cockle, a bivalve shell, in shape, but it has the same small horn-like projection on the front of the outer lip. The mulberry shells (*Ricinula*), which are usually covered with spines, and have been thought to resemble the fruit.

Table 10. The *Magilus*, which, when the shell was first discovered, was thought by Guetard to be a stalactite, or mineral secretion; more lately Lamarck placed it with the worm shells, but the animal scarcely differs from the *Purpuræ;* when the animal is young it has a thin shell of nearly the usual form, but of a white colour; at a certain period of its growth, the animal deposits in the cavity such a quantity of calcareous matter as to produce the shell, in its subsequent growth, into a more or less elongated straight process, leaving only a small cavity for the body of the animal at its end. They exist in or on corals, and the extension of the shell is to allow the animal to keep its body level with the surface of the growing coral, that it may be enabled to procure

its food. The *Litiopæ*, which, continually floating about the ocean, are attached to the Gulph weed. The whelks (*Buccinum*). The needle shell (*Terebra*). The *Bullia*, which has a very large animal for the size of the shell. The *Nassa*. The *Ringicula*, which has been confounded with the *Auricula*, but only differs from the *Nassæ* in having the large plaits on the pillar.

Table 11. The *Olives*, *Ancillaria*, and butter shells, or *Eburna*, which are polished externally: as the camp olive, (*Oliva porphyria*,) from Panama; the Brazilian olive (*O. Brasiliensis*).

Tables 11—14. The genera allied to the Volutes.

Tables 11, 12. The Melons, or *Cymbium*, which often grow to a large size, and are used for domestic purposes by the Chinese and other Asiatic nations: as the crowned melon, and some of the *Volutes*. The young of the melons are produced alive and of a large size, the top of the spine is of an irregular shape like a nipple.

Tables 12, 13. The *Volutes;* as the very rare courtier or red clouded volute (*V. aulica*); the gambaroon (*Voluta Beckii*); the imperial volute (*V. imperialis*), from China; long-spined volute (*V. ancilla*), from the Falkland Islands.

Table 13. The rest of the volutes, and the *Mitres*, which differ from the former in having a longer spire; as the bishop mitre (*M. episcopalis*); the abbot mitre (*M. tiara*); the papal crown (*Mitra Papalis*); the orange flag (*Mitra vexillum*); the cracked mitre (*M. fissurata*).

Tables 14, 15. The date shells (*Marginella*), which are covered with a polished coat, like the cowries and olives, as the spotted and lined date (*Marginella Persicula*); the robin (*Marg. glabella*). The Cowries (*Cypræa*) and their allied genera.

Table 14. The Cowries, as the morning dawn, or orange cowry (*Cypræa aurantia*), used as an ornament by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, and therefore seldom procured without having been drilled; the map cowry (*C. mappa*); the *Cypræa Valentiana;* the mole (*Cypræa talpa*); the lapwing egg (*Cypræa mus*), with scarcely any teeth; the white-toothed cowry (*Cypræa leucodon*); the money cowry (*C. Moneta*), still used as currency in Africa.

Table 15. The pig cowries (*Trivia*), which from the ribs on the back have been compared to scored pigs, from their resemblance to the animal; the China shell, or *Ovula*, as the *Ovula angulosa*, which, like the orange cowry, is worn as an ornament by the natives of the country where it is found, and where it is so valued that they sometimes cut cones or other thick white shells into its shape. These shells are called *Porcellaines*, and are supposed to have been the cause of china being called by that name. The weaver's shuttle (*Radius*), which is so called from its shape.

Table 15. The various genera allied to *Turbo*, as the pomegranate or *Turbo Sarmaticus*, from the Cape of Good Hope. The singular, or *Turbo torquatus*, with its peculiar operculum, from New Zealand. The golden sun (*Imperator occidentalis*), from the West Indies. The imperial, from New Zealand. The Guilfordian sun (*Imp. Guilfordiæ*), from Japan. The pheasant (*Phasianella varia*), from New Holland.

Table 16. The Top Shells (*Trochus*) and their allied genera; as the pyramid (*Pyramis*). The rosary (*Clangulus Pharaonicus*). The jujube berry (*Trochus Ziziphinus*). The iris or rainbow eardrop (*Cantherus Iris*), from New Zealand. The button shell (*Rotella lineolata*). The strawberry (*Monodonta*). The gold button (*Livona aurea*), which is peculiar for the light golden colour of the pearl. The dolphin (*Delphinula*). The false ear shell (*Stomatella* and *Stomatia*).

Tables 17, 18. The true ear shell (*Haliotis*), as wrinkled ear (*H. Midæ*); the iris or rainbow ear (*H. Iris*); the slender ear (*H. Asinina*); the double ribbed ear (*Padollus*). The slit limpet (*Emarginula*). The shield shell (*Parmophorus*). The key-hole limpet, or mask (*Fissurella*). The long-holed limpet (*Machrochisma*).

Table 18. The nerites (*Nerita*). Fresh-water nerites (*Neritina*). The crowned nerites (*Clithon*), and the fresh-water boat shells (*Navicella*).

Table 18. The apple snails (*Ampullaria*). The reversed apple snails (*Lanistes*). The purple, or floating snail (*Ianthina*).

Table 19. The nipple shell (*Natica*). The Venus' ear (*Cryptostoma*). The winkle (*Littorina*), and other genera allied to them. The pagoda shell (*Pagodus*). The staircase shell (*Solarium*), so called on account of the ridge round the cavity in the axis or umbilicus resembling a well staircase.

Table 20. The Fresh-water Clubs (*Melania*); the clubs (*Cerithium*).

Table 21. The screw (*Turritella*), as the press screw (*T. bicarinata*). The milk shell (*Eulima*). The ladder shell (*Scalaria*), often called by the Dutch name, Wentletrap, signifying a winding ladder; they were formerly very rare, but are now brought from China. The pond snails (*Paludina*). The worm shell (*Vermetus*), which is like the tubes of serpulæ.

Table 22. The fool's cap (*Capulus*), and the Hipponyx with its shelly under valve, which has caused it to be mistaken for a bivalve shell. The slipper shell (*Crepidula*). The cup and saucer limpet (*Dispotea*). The Trochus-like limpet (*Trochita*) and the Neptune's cap, which has a cup-shaped under valve. The carrier (*Phorus*), which has the peculiarity of attaching to the outer surface of its shell, as it enlarges in size, stones, fragments of other shells, coral, and other marine substances, from whence it has been called respectively the "Conchologist," and the "Mineralogist," as shell or mineral preponderated. Some of the species have this habit only in an early stage, others retain it during the whole period of their existence; some have the margin of the whorls expanded out into a broad disk, others have this part furnished with a series of long tubular processes like the rays of the sun, hence the name of Sun Carriers. The false limpets (*Lottia*); tooth shell (*Dentalium*). The Bubble Shells (*Bulla*), and the shelly plates found in the gizzard of some of the species. The rose-bud (*Bullina*).

Tables 23, 24. The horny shells found under the skin of the sea hares (*Aplysia*), and the shelly blade bone shell of Dolabella, from the Indian seas. The very fragile and thin glassy nautilus (*Carinaria*), and the different species of paper nautilus or Argonauts. The poetic account of the animal usually found in this shell using its dilated arms

for sails, and its slender arms as oars, from whence Pope gave his well-known lines,

" Learn from the little Nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale,"

proves to be a fiction. The dilated arms are used by the animal to clasp the shell and keep it on the body, when it passes through the water, like other cuttle fish, with the broad part of the body forwards. The flat orbicular shell of the Chinese umbrella (*Umbrella*), and the horny thin silvery shells found under the skin on the backs of *Pleurobranchus* and *Berthella*. The Limpets (*Patella*). Scaly Chitons (*Chitons*). Spiny Chiton (*Acanthopleura*). Leathery Chiton (*Tonichia*). Fasciculated Chiton (*Acanthochetes*). *Chitonella*, or sea caterpillars, and the *Amiculæ*, or shelless chitons.

Tables 24—30. The various genera of Land Shells, as the shelly plates which are found under the skin of the slugs and the different kinds of snails or *Helices:* as the Streptaxis, which has the axis bent on one side, as if the shell was crushed. The Grecian lamp (*Helix Anastoma*), which has the mouth turned up towards the whorls on the upper surface of the shell. The *Proserpina*, which has the cavity of the shell furnished with large continuous folds.

Tables 27—29. Land Shells continued: as the different kinds of *Bulimi;* the puppets (*Pupa*); the closed shell (*Clausilia*), which has a shelly valve that closes the mouth of the shell, placed behind the plait on the pillar, and the *Achatinæ*. Many of these shells deposit a large egg covered with a hard shell, like the eggs of birds. The eggs of different kinds are in the Case.

Tables 29, 30. The Fresh-water Shells, as the different genera allied to *Auricula*, amongst which is the *Carychium*, the most minute of the British land shells; and the different kind of pond snails (*Limneus*), coil shells (*Planorbis*), and fresh-water limpets (*Ancylus*). The *Amphibolæ*, from Australia. The *Siphonariæ*, which so much resemble the limpets; and lastly, the various kinds of *Cyclostomæ* and *Helicinæ*.

Tables 31—45. The Bivalve Shells,

Which are under arrangement into tribes.

Table 49. The lamp shell (*Terebratula*); Duck muscles (*Lingula*); the *Craniæ* and *Discinæ*, the upper valves of which have been mistaken by some authors for limpets; the bones of cuttle fish (*Sepia*); the cartilaginous lances of sea leaves (*Loligo*), sometimes called sea pens. The fossil *Belemnites*, which are supposed to be similar to the small horny process at the end of the cuttle fish bone. The crozier shell (*Spirula*), and the different kinds of *Ammonites* and *Nautili*.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

Feb. 7, 1850

LIST OF PORTRAITS

Suspended on the Walls of the EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY of the BRITISH MUSEUM. 1842.

First Compartment. Beginning on the left from the Mammalia Saloon.

1. KING JAMES I. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
2. KING HENRY VIII. On pannel. *Pres. by Dr. A. Gifford, in* 1758.
3. OLIVER CROMWELL. "A copy from Mr. Cromwell's original, grandson to Hen. Cromwell, L^d. L^t. of Ireland. 1725." *This Portrait came with the Cottonian Library.*
4. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by Corn. Jansen. } *Presented by Dr.*
5. KING EDWARD III. On pannel. } *A. Gifford.*
6. KING GEORGE I. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
7. HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHA. I. } *Presented by Dr. A.*
8. KING HENRY VI. On pannel. } *Gifford.*
9. OLIVER CROMWELL, by Walker. *Bequeathed,* 1784, *by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself.* On pannel.
10. KING JAMES I. *Presented by Mr. Cook.*
11. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, "æt. 42." On pannel. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
12. KING WILLIAM III. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
13. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, by Morier. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
14. JAMES DUKE OF MONMOUTH. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
15. KING RICHARD II. *Presented, in* 1766, *by John Goodman, Esq., of the Middle Temple.*
16. QUEEN ELIZABETH, by Zucchero. *Presented by the Earl of Macclesfield,* 1760.
17. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
18. KING GEORGE II., wh. l., by Shackleton. *Painted for the Trustees.*
19. QUEEN ELIZABETH. "Anno Dñi 1567." On pannel. *Presented by Lord Cardross,* 1765.
20. MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
21. KING CHARLES II., by Sir P. Lely. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
22. KING HENRY V. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
23. KING EDWARD VI. *Presented, in* 1768, *by Mrs. Mary Mackmorran.*
24. CAROLINE, QUEEN OF GEO. II., by Jarvis. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*

Second Compartment.

25. DR. ANDREW GIFFORD, by Russel, 1774. *Bequeathed by himself,* 1784.
26. REV. DR. THOS. BIRCH, painted in 1735. *Bequeathed by himself.*
27. JAMES, 1ST DUKE OF CHANDOS, wh. l. *Presented by James Farquharson, Esq.*
28. HUMPHRY WANLEY, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford. *Presented by Herbert Westfaling, Esq.*
29. CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq., born 1787, died at Shiraz, 1821.

Resident of the English East India Company at Bagdad from 1808 to 1821, whose Collection of MSS., Medals, and Antiquities is placed in the British Museum. *Presented by his Widow.*

30. Joseph Planta, Esq., F.R.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, from 1799 to 1827, by T. Phillips, R.A. *Presented by the Right Hon. Joseph Planta, G.C.H.*
31. Sir Hans Sloane, as "President of the Royal Society." Half length. "Step^n. Slaughter pinx. 1736."
32. Sir Hans Sloane, wh. l., seated.
33. Dr. John Ward, of Gresham College. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*
34. Dr. Matthew Maty, 2d Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Dupan. *Bequeathed by himself*, 1776.
35. Major-General Hardwicke, by W. Hawkins. *Presented by J. E. Gray, Esq.*
36. Sir Hans Sloane, by Murray.
37. Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely.
38. Robert Earl of Oxford, by Sir G. Kneller. *Presented, in* 1768, *by the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
39. Sir Robert Cotton. *Presented, in* 1792, *by Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham.*
40. Sir John Cotton. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
41. Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the H. of Commons, wh. l. *Presented by Admiral Onslow.*
42. Sir Thomas Cotton. *Presented by his descendant, Mrs. H. M. Bowdler*, 1826.
43. Sir Robert Cotton, A.D. 1629. *From the Cottonian Library.*
44. Edward Earl of Oxford, by Dahl. *Presented, in* 1768, *by his daughter, the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
45. Humphrey Wanley. *Presented by the Earl of Leicester, in* 1795, *afterwards Marq. of Townshend and E. of Leic.* "Humfredus Wanley Coventriensis, 1717."
46. Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch.

Third, or Central Compartment.

47. Peter I., Emperor of Russia, "from an original, drawn by Klingstad, in the possession of the Earl of Hertford, 1725; then Ambassador at Petersburgh." *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
48. Pedigree of the Cornelia Family.
49. Stanislaus Augustus I., K. of Poland. } *Presented by the*
50. Charles XII. of Sweden. } *Rev. A. Planta.*
51. A Hunting Piece, by Gio. Battista Weenix.
52. Louis XIV. *Presented by the Rev. A. Planta.*

Fourth Compartment.

53. Lord Chancellor Bacon. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
54. An Unknown Head, in ruff and beard; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 59. 1608."
55. John Duke of Marlborough.
56. William Courten, Esq., when young, inscribed "Gul. Courten Arm."
57. Andrew Marvel. *Presented by Robert Nettleton, Esq., Gov. of the Russia Company.*
58. Admiral Lord Anson. A copy from the Picture at Wimpole. *Presented, in* 1814, *by the Earl of Hardwicke.*

59. Archbishop Usher. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
60. Dr. Thomas Burnet. "Ad vivum pinxit Romæ Ferdinand, 1675." *Bequeathed by Matthew Waters, Esq.* 1788.
61. Henry Stebbing, D.D. "Jos. Highmore, pinx. 1757." *Presented by his grandson Henry Stebbing, Esq.* 1813.
62. Sir Henry Spelman. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
63. An Unknown Head, a scull in the right hand; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 24. A° 1569."
64. Sir William Dugdale.
65. William Cecil, Lord Burghley. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
66. Matthew Prior, by Hudson, from an original of Richardson. *Presented by the Earl of Besborough,* 1775.
67. An Unknown Portrait. In one corner is written "J. Ray." *Bequeathed by Sir William Watson: said to have been painted by Mrs. Beale.*
68. William Camden. On pannel. "Ætatis lviii. mdcix."
69. Sir Isaac Newton. *Bequeathed by John Hatsell, Esq., Clerk of the H. of Commons.* 1821.
70. Rev. John Ray. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
71. John Speed, the historian. On pannel.
72. Archbishop Cranmer, "Anno etatis 57, Julij 20," by Gerlach Flicke*. "Gerlacus fliccius Germanus faciebat." On pannel. *Presented, in* 1766, *by John Michell, Esq. M.P. of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk.*
73. William Shakspeare. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
74. George Buchanan. A small portrait on pannel. "Ætatis 76. Año. 1581."

Fifth Compartment.

75. Voltaire. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.* 1760.
76. An Unknown Head.
77. Vesalius, on pannel, by Sir Antonio More. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
78. An Unknown Portrait. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
79. A Portrait (called Cha. I. when Prince). *Presented, in* 1759, *by Mrs. Elizabeth Gambarini.*
80. Anna Maria Schurman, by John Lievens.
81. Sir Francis Drake.
82. Pope Clement X.
83. Sir Antonio More. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
84. Cosmo de Medici and his Secretary Bartol. Concini. A copy from Titian. *Brought from the Old Cottonian Library.*
85. Martin Luther, a small wh. l. on pannel. "D. Martinus Luter, 1546, 18 Febr. Ætatis 63. iaer."
86. Queen Mary I. of England. "Maria Princeps, Año Dom. 1531." "I. B." initials of the painter. *Presented by Sir Thomas Mantel.*
87. George, tenth and last Earl Marischal of Scotland. On copper; painted at Rome, 1752, by Placido Costanzi. *Presented by Lord Glenbervie.*
88. Jean Rousseau, employed in the Paintings of Montague House. *Presented by Mrs. Wollfryes,* 1757.

Gerlach or Gerbertus Fliccius. See Walp. Aneed. of Paint. 4to edit. p. 4.

89. Capt. William Dampier, by Murray. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
90. Cardinal Sforza Palavicini, 1663. *Presented by Smart Lethieullier, Esq.*
91. Ulysses Aldrovandus, by Giorgioni. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
92. An unknown Portrait of a Gentleman in a ruff and long beard: "Ætatis suæ 66, An. Dom. 1590." On pannel.
93. Isabella, Infanta of Spain.
94. St. Evremond. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
95. Sir Peter Paul Rubens.
96. Landscape by Wilson.
97. John Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing with moveable types. *Presented by Paul Vaillant, Esq.*
98. Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange. *Presented, in* 1782, *by Lord Fred. Campbell.*
99. John Locke. *Presented by Matthew Maty, M.D.*
100. Governor Herbert, by Devis. *Presented by Admiral Page.*
101. James Parsons, M.D. "Ætat. 60 anno quo Benj. Wilson pinxit, 1762." *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight,* 1772.
102. John Wallis, D.D., the Mathematician.
103. Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "ætatis 74." At the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents.
104. Sir John Doderidge. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
105. Dr. Gowin Knight, 1st Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Benj[n]. Wilson. *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight,* 1772.
106. Frank of Borsalia, Earl of Ostervant, who died in 1470.
107. Algernon Sidney.
108. Alexander Pope. *Presented by Francis Annesley, Esq.*
109. Unknown, *t.* Cha. II.
110. Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, by Ramsay, 1765. *Presented by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. in* 1777.
111. Richard Baxter. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford,* 1760.
112. Sir Henry Vane, Jun. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
113. Lodowick Muggleton, "Aged 66, 1674."
114. Thomas Britton, the Musical small-coal-man, "Ætat. 61, 1703." By Woolaston.
115. Mr. George Vertue, the Engraver, "Æt. L. 1733." *Presented by his widow,* 1775.
116. Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*

At the north end of this Gallery, by the sides of the door, are two Paintings, one of the Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; the other of Stonehenge. *Presented by Richard Tongue, Esq.* 1837.

HENRY ELLIS.
Feb. 7, 1850.

*** The following Portraits, formerly Nos. 61, 84, 85, 87, 107, and 108, viz. Geoffrey Chaucer, 1400, a small wh. l. on pannel; a Limning of Frederick III. of Saxony, by Lucas Cranach; the Portraits of Moliere, Corneille, and an unknown head by Dobson, all on pannel; with the Portrait of a Pope or Cardinal; on account of their diminutive size, have been transferred to the Print Room.

THE NORTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

FIRST ROOM.

This room may be for the present considered as an appendage to the two foregoing. *See p.* 24.

The WALL CASES. A series of the skulls of the larger MAMMALIA to illustrate the characters of the families and genera, and of the nests of birds, and the arbours of the two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh-water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c.

The TABLE CASES. The tubes of ANNULOSE ANIMALS, the casts of the interior cavities of SHELLS, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals.

Tables 1, 2 contain the shelly tube formed by the *Serpulæ*, which have often been confounded with shells. The tubes of sand, agglutinated together by the juices of the animal, formed by the *Amphitrite*.

Tables 3, 4 contain specimens of shells, exhibiting the different size of different specimens in their adult age, the changes of form which occur in the shell during the growth of the animal, the changes which take place in the cavity of shells, the manner in which shells are mended by the animal after any injury, and also how the animal covers any excrescence which attaches itself to a shell, or removes any part which is in the way of its enlargement.

Tables 5, 6 contain a series of plaster casts of the interior cavities of different shells of living mollusca, to assist in determining the casts of fossil species often found in rocks.

Tables 7, 8 contain a series of models on an enlarged scale, and some specimens of minute bodies, formerly called *Nautili*, but now formed into a group under the name of *Foraminifera*.

In one of the Cases are the shells used for cutting cameos, showing the places where they are cut from.

SECOND ROOM.

The UPRIGHT CASES round the room contain the collection of REPTILES and BATRACHIAN ANIMALS, preserved dry and in spirits, and the TABLE CASES the first part of the collection of the hard part of RADIATED ANIMALS, including the SEA EGGS, SEA STARS, and ENCRINITES.

THE WALL CASES.

Cases 1—7. The LIZARDS.

The Cases 1—3. The Monitors of Africa and India. In both countries they are venerated by the natives, who assert that they give notice of the approach of crocodiles, by hissing when they perceive one of those animals; hence their name.

Case 3. At the bottom are the Heloderms from Mexico, which, unlike any other lizard, have a groove in the back of the teeth like serpents. They are said to be poisonous; but this may be a mistake, for ignorant persons are inclined to believe that all reptiles are dangerous.

Case 4. At the upper part, the Safeguards of the tropical parts of America. They grow to a large size. The *Crocodilurus* has two

keels in the tail like the crocodiles. The lower part of the Case, the lizards of Europe and North Africa, and the snake lizards (*Chamæsaurus*), which have very long bodies, and small or very rudimentary legs.

Case 5. The Scincs and other allied genera, which are generally small and polished. They come from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some have distinct and strong legs, and others rudimentary ones; as the blind worms, which have the bones of the legs hid under the skin; they are all quite innocent. In the lower part of the Case are the *Aprasia, Pygopi, Delmæ*, and *Lialisidæ*, or different kinds of blind worms from Australia, and the *Acontia* from the Cape of Good Hope.

Case 6. The Geckos, or night lizards, which have the power of walking up glass, or even to run with facility back downwards on the ceiling of a room, like a fly. They come from the warm parts of both hemispheres, and differ greatly in the form of their toes; some have the skin of the sides spread out to assist them when jumping from tree to tree. In the lower part are the various lizards allied to the Guanas. They are only found in America, and live on trees; are very quarrelsome, and often fight with great ardour when they meet; they have the faculty of changing their colour with great quickness. The Anoles have the end of their toes dilated, which enables them to walk on smooth and perpendicular surfaces, like the Geckos.

Case 7. The different genera allied to Agama. They are only found in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia; as the *Molochs*, which are almost entirely covered with large spines; the Dragons of India, which have the skin of their sides spread out into the form of wings, held up by the ends of the ribs; when at rest these wings are folded together on the sides, but when it leaps from branch to branch they are spread out and act as a parachute; the frilled agama (*Chlamydosaurus*), which has a large folded frill round its neck like a Queen Elizabeth's ruff, which it can elevate when excited. The lower shelves contain the different kinds of chameleons, which are found in Africa and India, and the islands near them; they have been long celebrated on account of the rapidity with which they change their colours; and they are remarkable for the distance to which they can protrude the tongue in order to catch insects, which form their principal food.

Cases 8—19. The Snakes or Serpents.

They differ from the lizard in always swallowing their food entire.

Case 8. The Poisonous Serpents.

In the upper shelves are placed the Rattle-snakes peculiar to America, which have a rattle at the end of the tail; this rattle is formed of a series of horny joints, fitting one into the other, which the animal can shake at pleasure; there are several detached rattles, to show their structure; the fer de lance of the French colonists in South America, and the different kinds of poisonous snakes allied to the rattle-snake which come from India. The lower shelves contain the Vipers; as the adders of Europe, the long-nosed viper (*Ammodytes*) of Southern Europe; the crested or double-horned viper of Egypt and North Africa; the nosehorn viper of Guinea, and the puff adder or short-tailed viper of the Cape of Good Hope and Western Africa. The

viper is the only reptile found in Great Britain possessed of dangerous poisonous qualities.

Cases 9—19. The Colubrine Snakes.

Cases 9—17. The genera allied to Coluber; as the water snakes (*Tropidonotus*) and the common ring snake of England; the coral snake (*Elaps*), which is marked with alternate black and red rings; the flat-tailed coral snake, which lives in the sea and has a flattened tail; the juggler snakes (*Naja*), which have the faculty of dilating the skin of the neck so as to form a kind of hood over the head; they are found in Africa and India, and are used by the native jugglers in their exhibitions; the Indian species have usually a yellow spot on the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. These snakes have their hinder teeth larger than the rest; are furnished with a poison tube, like the fang of the rattle-snake and vipers. The tree snakes, or coach-whip snakes, have very long bodies; they live chiefly on trees; one of these is peculiar for its nose being much produced.

Case 18. The genera allied to the *Boa;* they are the only snakes furnished with the rudiments of legs; they are not venomous, and kill their prey by crushing it between the folds of the body, generally at the same time twisting the end of their prehensile tail round a tree or some other fixed point, in order to increase their power; some come from America, some from India, and a few from Africa.

Case 19. The Sea Snakes, which are peculiar to the seas of Asia and New Holland, and are in some degree dangerous, as many of the species have small fangs dispersed amongst the true teeth; some of them grow to a very large size; they sleep on the shores coiled up, and are sometimes found asleep on the surface of the calm tropical seas. On the lower shelves is the Acrochorde, found in the ditches of the rice-fields of India.

Cases 20—23. The Tortoises and Turtles.

Case 20. The Land Tortoises, which live on vegetable substances. They are used for food; as the gigantic Indian tortoise, naturalized at Galapagos, from whence they are procured in large numbers for food by the sailors; and the different species from India, Africa, and America, many of which are beautifully varied with yellow.

Cases 21, 22. The Fresh-water Tortoises, or Terrapins, which live on animal food; they are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and are eaten by the North Americans and the natives of India. Some grow to a large size, as the crocodile or snapping tortoise of America, and the thurgi tortoise of India. On the lower shelves of Case 22 are the *Chelydæ*, which differ from the other terrapins in bending their head back under the margin of the shell when at rest, and cannot withdraw it into the cavity of the shell like the other tortoises. These animals will only take their food while in the water, when in confinement.

Case 23. The three-clawed terrapins, which live in the rivers of Africa and Asia, and North America; they are strictly carnivorous, and eat their food in water; they are to be seen in the Ganges preying on the human bodies that float down that river. The lower shelves

of this Case contain the Marine Turtles, which live principally on fuci, sea-weeds, shells, and crustaceous animals: as the Luth of the Mediterranean; the green turtle, and the imbricated turtle, or tortoise-shell turtle of Arabia, which furnishes the best sort of tortoise-shell.

Case 24. The specimens of CROCODILES.

The Crocodiles inhabit both the Old and New World; the alligators, only found in America; and the garials, which are peculiar to India. The lower shelves of this Case contain the double-headed snakes (*Amphisbæna*), so called because both ends are nearly equally blunt, which has led to the idea that they could walk backwards and forwards with the same facility.

Cases 25—26. THE BATRACHIAN ANIMALS.

The toads, frogs, and efts: the most remarkable are the tree frogs, which have the power of walking on polished surfaces, and of attaching themselves by their feet to, and walking with their bodies suspended on the under side of the smoothest leaves; they fix themselves directly they alight on any body, and, like many reptiles, they have the faculty of changing the colour of their skins, which often enables them to elude the vigilance of their enemies. The bull frogs of America; the horned toads of Brazil; the paradoxical frog from Surinam, the young or tadpole of which, when in its fish-like form, is larger than its parent, and has been described as a fish; and *Pipa* of Brazil, which deposits its eggs on the back of the male, who carries them a certain period, when the young are emitted from the cells; the siren of Carolina, which looks like an eel with front legs; the proteus of the dark subterraneous lakes of Southern Europe, which is of a pale pink colour, and blushes when exposed to the light; of this there is a very accurate wax model, to exhibit its appearance when alive.

THE TABLE CASES. THE SEA EGGS, STAR-FISH, AND ENCRINITES.

Tables 1—9. SEA EGGS.

Tables 1—6. The globular sea eggs. The club-spined echinus (Case 3), which has very large club-shaped spines; the tessellated echinus, which has short, broad, flat-topped spines like tessellated pavement. The spines easily fall off when the animal is dead, which makes specimens with spines on them rare in collections.

Tables 7, 8. The Sea Pancakes, which are so depressed that there scarcely appears to be any room for their internal viscera; some of them are lobed or fingered on the margin, and others pierced with slits.

Table 9. The *Galerites*, which are most abundant in a fossil state; and some of the Sea Hearts, the species of which are continued into and occupy Case 10.

Tables 11—18. THE STAR-FISH.

Some have five and others many rays; some have the surface scattered with tubercles placed on the junction of a net-like skeleton, and others are formed of flat-topped pieces, like a tessellated pavement, each separate stem being fringed with an edge of minuter pieces; some

of them bear on the top of each of the flat pieces a solid tubercle, which often falls off when the animal is dead.

Tables 19—23. THE LIZARD-TAILED STAR-FISH,

So called because they often throw off the end of their rays when they are handled or put into fresh water, as lizards do when they are caught and cannot escape.

Table 23. THE GORGON'S HEAD,

The arms of which are repeated branches, so as to end in innumerable flexible filaments, by which the animal attaches itself to marine bodies, and strains its food from the surrounding water.

Table 24. THE *Comatula*, or SEA WIGS,

Which are the recent representatives of encrinites, found so abundantly in certain rocks.

THIRD ROOM.

The WALL CASES round this Room contain, until another Room is prepared for them, the Glirine MAMMALIA, and part of the collection of Fish; and the TABLE CASES the different kinds of CORALS.

THE WALL CASES. MAMMALIA.

Case 24. On the upper shelves, the leaf-nosed bat from Brazils, the vampire, or bloodsucking bat, from the same country; the Rhinolophes and Megadermes, from India and Africa. On the lower shelves are placed the horseshoe bats of the Old World.

Case 25. The Nycteres of Africa, and the Petalias of Java; the Nyctophiles of Australia; the Barbastelles and long-eared bats of Europe; and the true bat and Scotophiles, which are scattered over different parts of the world, and the Lasiures of America.

Case 26. The Moormops and Chelonicteres of the West Indies; the Taphozous of Africa and India; the bull-dog bats of Tropical America; and the Molossi and Nyctinomes.

Cases 27—29. The different kinds of fruit-eating bats, which from their large size are often called flying foxes; they are only found in the warm parts of the Old World and the Australian islands.

Cases 1—28. THE GLIRINE MAMMALIA.

Case 6. The various kinds of Rats on the upper shelves, and the different species of Mice on the lower ones.

Case 7. The Hapalotes of Australia, and other genera allied to the rats, on the upper shelves; the voles and jerboa rats, and the spinous-pouched rat from Tropical America on the lower shelves.

Case 8. The Beaver, young and old, of Europe and South America; the coypus rat of Tropical America, much used, like the beavers, to make hats; the Ondatra of North America on the upper shelf; the Hydromys of Australia, and the spiny rats of America, are on the lower ones.

Cases 9, 10. The Porcupine of the Old World; the fasciculated porcupines of India and Africa; the tree porcupine, or ursons, of North America; the spiny and hairy prehensile-tailed porcupines of Tropical America are on the upper shelves; the Cavies and genera allied to them, which are only found in South or Tropical America, are on the lower ones.

Cases 11—13. The Hares of Europe, of North America, Africa, and India.

Case 14. The different varieties of Rabbits, and the various kinds of tailless hares, from Europe, Asia, and America, on the upper shelves; and the Jerboas of North Africa and Asia, the leaping hare of South Africa, the chinchilla of South America, and the dormice of Europe, on the lower ones.

Cases 15—17. The Taguans and Flying Squirrels of Asia and its islands; the Assapan of N. America; the Polatouche of Siberia, and the spiny-tailed squirrel of Fernando Po; the large long-tailed Asiatic squirrel, with or without tufts on their ears, on the upper shelf; and the different species of the large North American, more or less grisled ones, on the lower shelves.

Case 18. The South American squirrel on the upper, and the smaller grisled Asiatic species on the lower shelves.

Case 19. The remainder of the Asiatic grisled squirrels on the upper, and the striped backed Asiatic species on the lower shelves.

Case 20. The ground squirrels of Africa and India on the upper, and the striped pouched squirrels of North America and Europe on the lower shelves.

Case 21. The various kind of Souslicks of North America and Europe.

Case 22. The remainder of the Souslicks, the Marmots of America and Europe on the upper; and the different kinds of mole rats of Europe, the sand moles of the Cape of Good Hope, the bamboo rats of Malacca, the golden rats of Africa, and the Sewellel of North America, on the lower shelves.

THE TABLE CASES. The different kinds of CORALS.

Tables 1—32. The various kinds of star corals or madrepores; as the sandy corticifera, the sea mushroom (Case 2); the brain stones (Case 10); the tree-like corals (Case 15); the clove coral of the Mediterranean (Case 7); the millepore, which grows extremely rapidly and expands itself with facility over all the different anomalous objects that come in its way: thus we have it covering shells, bottles, horny corals, and assuming the form of all the things it covers.

OVER THE WALL CASES are placed the fish which are too large to be inclosed in the Cases; as the Herschell pike fish, from the Cape of Good Hope; the Sudis, from the rivers of Berbice; the bony pike, from North America.

FOURTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES round the Room contain the collection of Fish, under the course of arrangement.

The TABLE CASES, a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement.

The general collection of insects and crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit.

WALL CASES 1—13. SPINY-RAYED FISH.

Cases 1—4. The perches, gurnards, the flying gurnards with their large pectoral fins, the bull-heads, the hog-fish, sea scorpions, the flying sea scorpions or sea butterflies, paradise fish, and fingered perches.

Case 5. The Scienoid fish, maigres, ombres.

Case 6. The bristle-toothed fish or *Chætodons*.

Case 7. The *Holacanthi*, the scombers, mackarel, tunny, the sword fish with its long pike-like nose: some of these afford a most important article of food.

Case 8. Pilot fish, horse mackarel, john dories, pomfrets.

Case 9. Dolphins, which change colour so rapidly when they are caught; the sea garters and lophotes, which are very thin and compressed; the surgeons, which have a lancet-like spine on the side of their tail.

Case 10. The sea mullets, wolf fish.

Case 11. The *Lophius* or fishing frog or angler, with their very large head and mouth; hand fish, so called because its pectoral fins are elongate, as if placed on an arm; the rock fish or *Labri*.

Cases 12, 13. Various kinds of rock fish (*Labri*). At the bottom of 13, the tobacco-pipe fish and trumpeter fish.

WALL CASES 14—19. SOFT-RAYED FISH.

Case 14. Carp, and other fresh water fish of different countries.

Case 15. The pikes: the bony pikes, from America; the garpike, which has green bones; and different kinds of flying fish.

Case 16. Siluroid fish: the callichthes, which are covered with rows of imbricate plates like scale armour; and the loricaria, which has the body entirely covered with a hard coat formed of angular scales; the salmon, trouts, &c.

Case 17. Different kinds of herrings, shad.

Case 18. Cod, ling, whiting. Flat fish: turbot, flounders; their bodies are compressed, and they lie on the white side at the bottom of the sea.

Case 19. Remainder of the flat fish; as the different species of soles, finless soles, &c.; the lump fish, and different kinds of eels.

Case 20. The remainder of the eels; sea horses, so called because they bear a grotesque resemblance to a horse in miniature when dry and contracted.

Wall Cases 20–26. Anomalous Fish.

Case 20. Spiny globe fish, which have a beak like a parrot; they have the faculty of dilating their stomach with air, hence their name.

Case 21. The balistes or file fish, which have small teeth, and are covered with a hard skin; leather jackets, with a more flexible less armed skin.

Case 22. The coffin fishes, covered with a hard horny skin formed of six or eight-sided plates, forming an even coat; the sturgeons, from Europe and America.

Cases 23, 24. The sharks; the saw-fishes, with their elongated head furnished with teeth on each side.

Cases 25, 26. The rays, the torpedoes, and the sting rays.

On the Tops of the Cases,

Different kinds of fish which are too large to be arranged in the proper places in the Cases.

Large shad with a long dorsal ray, from Mexico; a maigre from Guernsey; a sword-fish, from Margate; a flying sword-fish, from the Indian Ocean, with two other pikes; and belonging to the same kind of fish, one which has been forced through the oak timber of a ship. These fish swim so rapidly, that if they come against a ship they pierce it. A conger, an angel fish, a short-nosed bony pike from North America; sharks; the nose of various large saw-fishes; a piraruca, from British Guiana; a sturgeon, and a large sting ray.

The Tables 1—12. Insects.

Tables 1—8. The *Coleopterous Insects* or Beetles; the leaf-beetle or mormolyce, from Java; the burying beetle (*Necrophorus*); the stag-beetle, with its long jaws like the horns of deer; the scarabæus, which incloses its eggs in balls of dung, and was esteemed sacred by the Egyptians; the rhinoceros, elephant, and bubaline beetles, which have the front of the head or the front of the thorax produced into variously shaped horns or humps.

Table 2. The buprestidæ, with their metallic colours, the hard wings of which are often used to ornament dresses in the place of spangles; the lantern spring-jack (*Elater noctilucus*), with a spot on each side of the thorax, luminous when living; the various kinds of glow-worms, curculians, or long-nosed beetles, as the diamond beetle, from Brazils; the prionii, which have very long jaws, and live chiefly in old wood; the harlequin beetle with its very long fore legs.

Table 3. The false kangaroo beetles (*Sagra*), with their very large hinder legs; and the different kinds of tortoise beetles, and lady-birds, some of which are very brilliant.

The earwigs, with their beautiful fan-like wings; the cockroaches, which have been introduced into England; the praying insects (*Mantis*) and some of their eggs, which are formed into different shaped masses; the walking-sticks, some of which are provided with large fan-like wings, but the greater part are destitute of them and look like fragments of stick.

Table 4. The rest of the *Orthopterous Insects.* The house, field, and mole crickets of England; the monstrous cricket, with its extraordinary toes and curled wings, from China; the different kinds of locusts; grasshoppers. The *Neuropterous Insects,* as dragon-flies, ant-lions, with their curious larva, which forms a pit to catch insects; the scorpion-fly (*Panorpa*); the white ants (*Termes*), so destructive in the tropics; and the cases of different kinds of caddis flies. The *Hymenopterous Insects,* as saw-flies, wasps, hornets, ichneumons, sand wasps; bees, as the wood-cutting bee.

Tables 5—8. *Lepidopterous Insects.*

Tables 5, 6, 7. Butterflies, exhibiting the different forms of their wings and the peculiarities of their colouring.

Table 8. The hawk-moths, as the privet hawk-moths, the death's head moth, the clear wings, the humming-bird, and the Burnets. The different kinds of moths, as the ghost, found in and so destructive to hop grounds; the leopard and goat moths, which feed on wood in their larva state. The Tusseh silk-worm moth, and some of the silk worked; the Kentish glory; the drinkers; the silk-worm moth, and cocoon on birch twigs, as they are kept in Siberia.

Table 9. Different kinds of moths, as the large owl moth, from Brazil.

Table 10. The *Dipterous Insects,* as the different kinds of flies, gnats, breeze flies. The *Hemipterous Insects,* bugs of all kinds: the wing-legged bug; the water scorpion; the boat fly; the cicadæ; and the lantern flies from China.

Table 11. SPIDERS. The tarantula; the nest of a spider with a moveable lid which closes the hole by its own weight when the animal leaves it; one has a door at each end, the nest having been in a clod of earth which was turned over, the animal formed a second lid at the opposite end. The scorpions of different countries: bristle-tailed scorpion (*Thelyphonus*); the tailless scorpion (*Phrynus*), which has very long claws.

Table 12. The whale lice; sand spider; galeodes; acari; shepherd spiders; the scarlet tick, from Africa. The iuli, scolopendræ or centipedes, so called from the number of their legs.

TABLES 13—24. CRUSTACEA.

Table 13. Spider crabs, with long legs and small bodies.

Table 14. Rough crabs; the common crab; two have a number of oysters growing on their backs, showing that the crabs do not change their skin every year, or that the oyster grows to a large size in a very short space of time.

Table 15. Oval-bodied crabs.

Table 16. The fin-footed or swimming crabs, from different parts of the ocean.

Table 17. The telescope or long-eyed crab; the land crabs.

Table 18. The square-bodied crabs; the crested crab; and the Chinese fin-footed crab.

Table 19. The porcelain crabs; the corystes; the back-footed crabs; and the death's head crabs, which usually form for themselves a case from pieces of sponge or shell.

Table 20. The Bernhard or hermit crabs, which live in shells; the tree lobster, which is said to climb cocoa trees to get at the nuts.

Table 21. The sea locusts or scyllarus; the sea craw-fish.

Table 22. The scorpion lobster, which lives a great part of its life on land, and destroys new made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them. The lobster; one of the specimens exhibited was pale red, nearly of its present colour, when alive. The mantis crabs; the different species of shrimps; the glass-like alima and phyllosoma, which are scarcely thicker than a piece of paper, and nearly as transparent as glass; they are found in the ocean near the equator; the king crab, with its long stile-like tail and large head.

Tables 23, 24. The sea acorn; whale lice; barnacles, or goose shells, as they are called, from the extraordinary belief that they were the origin of barnacle geese.

FIFTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES. Molluscous and Radiated Animals and Crustacea in spirits, and the Nests of different kinds of Insects.

OVER THE WALL CASES is a very large wasp's nest from India; and some Neptune's cups, a kind of sponge, from Singapore.

TABLE CASES. Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint, showing the same structure.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

March 1, 1850.

NORTH GALLERY.

THE Rooms on the North side of the North Wing are appropriated to the Collections of Minerals and Fossils.

MINERALS.

[The notices relating to the Fossils commence at p. 83.]

In accordance with the plan laid down for their distribution, the Table Cases containing the General Collection of Minerals form two rows, or series, extending through four rooms or compartments of the gallery, as follows:—

In Room I.*, being the N.E. corner room, the first series of Table Cases begins and the second terminates: it contains Cases 1 to 6 and 55 to 60, with six supplemental Cases. Room II. contains the Cases 7 to 13 and 48 to 54. Room III. the Cases 14 to 23 and 38 to 47, with two supplemental Cases; and in Room IV. are placed the Cases 24 to 30 and 31 to 37, the arrangement of which is nearly completed.

The system adopted for the arrangement of the Minerals, with occasional deviations, is that of Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions, as developed by him in several memoirs read before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. The detail of this arrangement cannot here be entered into: it is, however, partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the Table Cases, and by the labels within them†.

The first two Cases, and part of the third, contain the electro-positive *native metals:* iron, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, palladium, platinum, osmium and gold.

Cases 1 and 1*. *Native iron* of undoubtedly terrestrial origin is of very rare occurrence, almost all the insulated masses of this metal hitherto found having proved to be *meteoric*, and of these the following specimens are deposited, nearly in the order of their discovery, or of the first mention made of them:—A portion of the celebrated mass of iron of the descent of which, at Agram, in Croatia, on the 26th of May, 1751, detailed official accounts were drawn up by the authorities of that place, who presented it to the Roman Emperor, Francis I., and to the

* It may here be observed that among the objects separately placed in Room I. are—near the window opposite to the Table Case containing the native silver, a branched variety of that metal from Kongsberg, presented by H. Heuland, Esq.;—in the centre window of the east side, a large portion of the trunk of a coniferous tree converted into semi-opal, presented by Lady Chantrey;—in the window, near the Table Cases containing the sulphates, a very large mass of Websterite, from Newhaven, Sussex, presented by Dr. Mantell;—a large specimen of the brown coal of Iceland, called Surturbrand; two busts carved in jet-like bituminous brown coal, the one of Henry VIII., the other of his daughter the Lady Mary. The sculptured tortoise near the centre of this room, placed on a round table inlaid with various antique marbles and other mineral substances, is wrought out of nephrite or jade: it was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan, brought to England by Lieutenant-General Kyd, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

† An electro-chemical arrangement, in accordance with the principles laid down by the great Swedish chemist himself not long before his death, in a memoir on this subject, has been given by Prof. Rammelsberg, in his "*J. J. Berzelius' Neues Mineral System, Nürnberg*, 1847," and will, if circumstances allow it, be hereafter adopted for the collection contained in the Table Cases; the present arrangement remaining nearly as we find it in the 4th ed. of Berzelius' work on the Use of the Blowpipe, published in 1824.

Empress Maria Theresa.—Fragment of the iron from the Upper Senegal, in Africa, discovered between the years 1760 and 1770. —A large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered in 1772, by Pallas, on the summit of a mountain between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog, on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass, which originally weighed about 1680 pounds, is in the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, by whom our specimen was presented.—Specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, found, in 1783, by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons*.—A large specimen of the Brazilian iron, found at the Bemdegó rivulet, Capitania of Bahia, in 1784, described in 1816. —Some of the Mexican meteoric iron supposed to be from that of Xiquipilco, first brought into notice in 1784.—A large piece (presented by John Parkinson, Esq.) of the iron of Zacatecas, Mexico, known, time out of mind, but first described in 1792; and a small one of that found in the province of Durango, described by Baron Alexander von Humboldt (this has by some been confounded with that of the preceding locality).—Two pieces of the Cape meteoric iron, found in 1793, and first made known in Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa: the mass is now in the cabinet of Haarlem.—A portion of the mass, originally weighing upwards of 3300 pounds, found at Bitburg, in the Eifel, N. of Treves, in 1805, but which, from ignorance, was committed to the smelting furnace.—A portion of the mass from Texas (Red River), found 1808, described 1845.—Three specimens of iron from Rasgata, N.E. of Santa Fé de Bogota, South America; found in 1810, and described about 24 years afterwards.—A piece from the large mass (originally weighing 191 pounds, of which upwards of two-thirds came to the Imperial Collection at Vienna) of the iron of Elbogen, near Carlsbad in Bohemia, where from time immemorial it had been known by the popular and legendary appellation of the Enchanted Burgrave (der verwünschte Burggraf); its meteoric origin ascertained in 1811.—Small portions of the meteoric iron from Texas, known to the scientific world since 1814.—Two specimens of the mass of iron found at Lenarto in Hungary, in 1814, one of which, being polished and treated with acid, exhibits the outlines of imperfect crystals†.—A mass of iron from Lockport, New York; found in 1818, described in 1845.—A specimen of the iron from Burlington, in the Otsego County, New York, found in 1819.—An Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76° 12′ N., Long. 53°) the iron of which is meteoric, (mentioned in Capt. Ross's voyage, 1819, and presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty).—Small portions of the iron from Guildford County, North Carolina, discovered in 1820.—A mass of iron from the province of Atacama, republic of Bolivia, resembling that of Siberia, and, like it, containing much of an olivine-like substance within its cells; described in 1827, and presented by Sir Woodbine Parish.—A mass from the N.E. corner

* The large mass of iron placed against the wall under the window, was sent from Buenos Ayres, in 1826, by Mr. (since Sir Woodbine) Parish; it is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa, described by Rubin de Celis in the Philos. Trans. for 1783: its weight 1400 pounds. Presented by Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Woodbine Parish.

† The delineations thus produced are known by the appellation of Widmannsted figures.

of Walker County, Alabama, found in 1832.—A specimen of the iron which was seen to fall, July 31st, 1835, in Dickson County, Tennessee. —A portion of that of Ashville, Buncombe County, N. Carolina, found and described in 1839.—A ponderous piece of iron from Crosby's Creek in the S. W. part of Cocke County, Tennessee, found 1839, (with this is placed a mass of graphite found in it, weighing 830 grains).—A smaller piece from Greenville, Green County, Tennessee, found in 1842. —The greater part of the mass of iron found in the Sivier County, Tennessee, in 1840.—Three characteristic specimens, one containing much graphite, of the iron from Arva, in Hungary, discovered in 1843.— A polished piece of the iron found in the Otsego County, New York, in 1845.—Mass of iron from Smithland, Livingston County, Kentucky, found in the same year.—A considerable portion of the mass of iron, weighing 280 pounds, found in the same year at Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee; as was that of Hommoney Creek, near the base of Pisgah Mountain, Buncombe County, N. Carolina.—A portion of the iron ploughed up about seven miles from Chesterville, Chester County, S. Carolina, described 1849.—Another of that which was seen to fall at Braunau, in Bohemia, July 14th, 1847.—A portion of that found in the same year near Lake Læsgen, in Brandenburg — Also the greater portion of the mass discovered at the close of the same year near Murfreesboro', Rutherford County, Tennessee.

To these are added the following specimens of iron, the origin of which is still problematical, viz., that from La Buiche, Department of the Allier, called pseudo-volcanic steel; that of Gross-Kamsdorf, Saxony; that of Collina di Brianza, in the Milanese; also, the iron discovered at Magdeburg, and which, according to Stromeyer's analysis, contains (besides nickel and cobalt) copper, molybdenum, and arsenic; and a specimen detached from the large mass of iron found and still preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Of *meteoric stones* or *meteorites* (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, generally alloyed with nickel) the following are placed in chronological order:—

Case 1*. A large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when Emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, was on the point of engaging with the French army; this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar.—Meteoric stone which fell at Reichstadt in Bohemia, June 22nd, 1723.—One of the stones which fell, July 3rd, 1753, at Plan, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron.— Portion of a stone which fell at Maurkirchen in Bavaria, Nov. 20th, 1768.—A meteorite which fell at Bobric, government of Charkow, Ucraine, Oct. 1st, 1787.—Specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790.—One of a dozen stones, of various weights and dimensions, that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, June 16th, 1794. —The meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, East Riding, Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795.—Fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March

12th, 1798.—Specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798; presented by Sir Joseph Banks and W. Marsden, Esq.—Entire and broken specimens of the meteoric stones of which a shower was seen to descend at Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803.—Meteorite which fell at Possil, near Glasgow, April 5th, 1804.—Fragment of that which fell, June 27th, 1807, near Timochin, Smolensk, Russia.—Fragment of one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807.—Fragment of one of several meteorites that fell, April 19th, 1808, at Casignano, near Borgo St. Domino, in the Duchy of Parma.—Two of the meteorites with shining black surfaces, fallen, May 22nd, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia; one of them presented by H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria. —Two fragments of the Tipperary meteorite which fell in August, 1810; it contains quartz globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nickel.—A fragment from one of those of Berlanguillas, in Catalonia, July 8th, 1811.—A fragment of one weighing 66 pounds, which fell, August 5th, 1812, near Chantonnay, between Nantes and La Rochelle, Department of the Vendée.—Fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, September 10th, 1813.—Fragment of the stone which fell, in March, 1814, in the vicinity of Wiburg, in Russian Finland.—Fragment of one of those which fell, Sept. 5th, 1814, at Agen, in the Pyrenees.—A portion of the meteorite of Chassigny, near Langres, Dep. of the Upper Marne, which fell on the 3rd of October, 1815.—One of those that descended at Jonsac, in the Department of the Lower Charente, the 13th of June, 1819.—Fragment of the largest of those that fell at Juvénas, Dep. of the Ardèche, 15th of June, 1821.—A portion of the meteorite which descended at Nanjenoy in Maryland, February 10th, 1825.—Fragment of one of the meteorites which fell, May 9th, 1827, at Drake's Creek, Nashville, Tennessee.—Another of that of Richmond, Chesterfield County, Virginia, observed to fall June 4th, 1828.—Another which was seen to fall at Aldsworth, 12 miles E. of Cirencester, August 4th, 1835.—A meteorite, weighing about four pounds, which fell at the village of Akburpoor, in the district of Saharanpore, April 18th, 1838; presented by Major Cautley, Bengal Artillery.—A fragment detached from one of the three stones which, on June 6th, 1838, simultaneously fell at three villages, about a mile distant from each other, in the valley of Berar (situated Lat. 21° N., Long. 77° 20′ E.), in the East Indies.—Two of those that were seen to fall, October 13th of the same year, at Old Bokkeveld, at the Cape of Good Hope; the larger presented by Sir John Herschel, Bart., the smaller by E. Charlesworth, Esq.—A fragment of that which fell at Little Piney, Missouri, February 13th, 1839.—Two large portions of the stone that fell, June 12th, 1841, at Triguerre, Canton of Chateau-Rénard, department of the Loire.—A large fragment of the remarkable meteoric stone that fell at Bishopville, S. Carolina, in March, 1846, and another of that which descended February 25th, 1847, near Marion, in Linn County, State of Iowa, North America, and of which an account has been published in a late number of Silliman's American Journal.

Among the specimens of *native copper* (which presents a great variety of forms besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.) may be specified the mass from Hudson's Bay, (found by Mr. Hearne,

and described by him in his Journal,) and that from the mountains separating the Quananger and Alten Fiords in the north of Norway. —*Native lead*, in lava: to which is added a medal cast in that metal as ejected by Vesuvius in 1631.—*Native bismuth*, massive, disseminated, and dendritic, in jasper, &c.: to which are added, specimens exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by the sudden cooling of the melted metal.—(In this case is also placed a specimen of artificially produced *titanium*, crystallized in cubes, from the smelting furnace of the great iron works at Merthyr Tydvil in Wales.)

Case 2. *Native silver:* among its varieties may be particularized those exhibiting the various forms in which it most frequently occurs, such as tooth-shaped, moss-like, wire-shaped, dendritical, branched, denticular, massive, &c., particularly from Kongsberg, Saxony, and the Hartz (the latter presented by His Majesty George IV.), many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—*Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam;* the former chiefly as globules, disseminated in cinnabar, sparry limestone, &c.; the latter crystallized in perfect and modified rhombic dodecahedrons, globular, &c., chiefly from Mörsfeld and Moschellandsberg in the ancient Palatinate; (to which are added some figures and ornaments moulded and modelled in amalgam, by the miners of Mexico.)—*Native platinum*, massive and as grains: rock specimens of the formation in which it occurs in the Ural, Siberia, &c. (a coin of the Siberian platina, struck at Petersburg).—*Palladium* and *osm-iridium* in a wrought state.—The *irite* of Hermann, found as minute scales in hollows of large lumps of platina and in the platina sand of the Ural Mountains.

Case 3. *Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former (though scarcely ever in absolute purity) is chiefly found massive, in detached crystals and as grains (in the alluvial deposits of Guinea, Sumatra, Bengal, Brazil, Leadhills in Scotland, &c.), also in brown iron-stone, in quartz, with needle-ore, &c., in Siberia;—the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c. Of the native alloys known by the names of *electrum*, that of Smeof or Schlangenberg, in Siberia, is best known: it is said to contain one-third of silver; but in general the two metals do not unite in definite proportions.

In this Table Case begin (continued to Case 12) the electro-negative metallic substances called metalloids, and their non-oxidized combinations.—*Tellurium* and *tellurets:* the scarce *native tellurium*, which element (like sulphur and selenium) has the property of mineralizing several metals, combining with them as electro-negative substance, viz.—with bismuth (a compound formerly called molybdena-silver) from Bastnaes: to which also belongs the *tetradymite;*—with silver (*tellur-silber* of G. Rose), from the Savodinsky mine, Altai, Siberia;—with lead (*foliated tellurium*, or *nagyagite*);—with silver and lead (*white* and partly *yellow tellurium*, *müllerine* of Beudant);—with silver and gold (*graphic tellurium* or *schrift-ertz* of authors; *sylvanite*, Haid.) all from Transylvania where they occur in veins traversing greywacke and porphyry.—*Native antimony* from Allemont, Dauphiny, and the scarce *antimonial silver* or stibiuret of silver from the Hartz, &c.

Case 4. *Native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous cobalt and scherben-cobalt), in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.;

and its chemical combinations (arseniurets)—*with nickel* (a variety of which is commonly called red or copper-nickel on account of its colour);—*with cobalt*, (arsenical cobalt of authors partly,) comprising the grey and part of the white cobalt of some mineralogists (to which probably belongs the *bismuth-cobalt* or *kerstenite* of some mineralogists).

In the opposite half of this Case are contained the substances belonging to the orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*. To the former element are referred the diamond, anthracite, and graphite; to the latter the selenium metals or seleniurets. Among the specimens selected to illustrate the crystalline forms of the *diamond* are:—the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhomb-dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevelled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds; an octahedral diamond, attached to alluvial gold; two others in a siliceous breccia with cement of hydrous oxide of iron, and one in compact brown iron stone, from Brazil; models of large diamonds, &c. (with these are placed specimens of the alluvial rock in which this precious substance occurs in the East Indies and also in Brazil, where it is known by the name of *cascalhao;*)—varieties of *anthracite* or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), from various localities, with native silver from Kongsberg, &c.;—*graphite* (commonly called black-lead), massive (the purest and most compact variety of which is that from Cumberland), disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.

Selenium: found in chemical combination with several metals; the *seleniurets* here deposited are: lead-seleniuret (*clausthalite*, Beud.);—copper-lead-seleniuret;—mercury seleniuret (*onofrite*, Haid.) from San Onofre, Mexico;—mercury-lead-seleniuret;—cobalt-lead-seleniuret (*thilkerodite*, Beud.), most of them from the Hartz;—copper-seleniuret (*berzeline*, Beud.), and copper-silver-seleniuret (*eukairite*, Berz.), both from Strickerum, Sweden;—to which are added specimens of sulphur, from the Lippari island of Volcano, incrusted and coloured by reddish-brown or orange red particles, which are a combination of selenium with sulphur, to which the name of *volcanite* has been given; (also a medallion, in selenium, of its discoverer, Berzelius).

Case 5. The suite of specimens of *sulphur* (among which may be specified the splendid crystallizations from La Catolica in Sicily, and from Conilla in Spain, the stalactic, and other varieties, accompanied by selenite, sulphate of strontia, &c.; and the massive and pulverulent sulphur found sublimed near the craters of volcanos, &c.) is succeeded by the *Sulphurets*, which occupy half of this and seven of the next following Table Cases. They begin with *sulphuret of manganese* or *manganese blende*, (*alabandine* of Del Rio,) from Nagyag in Transylvania and from Peru; to which has been added the *hauerite* of Haidinger, lately found in beautiful crystals, belonging to the tessular system, at Kalinka, near Neusohl, in Hungary.—Among the numerous varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or *zinc-blende*, may be particularized those relative to colour, viz., the yellow, the brown, and the black-blende of Werner, the first of which is generally most pure, while the others contain a

portion of iron; the radiated, fibrous and testaceous blende, the most characteristic specimens of which are from Przbram in Bohemia, and from Geroldseck in the Brisgau.

Case 6.—*Sulphurets of iron*, or *iron pyrites:*—one of the most widely diffused metallic ores, and belonging to all geological formations; it is divided into *common pyrites*, or *marcasite*, crystallized in cubes smooth and striated, variously modified, as octahedral and pentagono-dodecahedral forms, or these forms combined: from several localities, among which Traversella, in Piedmont, the isle of Elba, St. Gothard, Arendahl, Cornwall, yield the finest specimens;—*radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called lenticular or coxcomb-pyrites, spear-pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture, and the *hepatic* or *liver-pyrites* of Werner (distinct from the *fer sulfuré hépatique* of some French mineralogists, which is both radiated and common iron pyrites converted into brown iron stone);—*magnetic pyrites*, which is nearly allied to the preceding species, from Bodenmais, Bavaria, &c.; massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms;—the *kausimkies* or *lonchidite* of Breithaupt, also called *spärkies*.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, *linnéite*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel* or *nickel-blende* (*millerite*, Haid.), formerly called capillary iron-pyrites (haarkies W.), and afterwards considered as native nickel, till its real composition was determined by Arfvedson, from Joachimsthal and Merthyr Tydvil;—the *gersdorffite*, a sulph-arseniuret of nickel.—*Sulphuret of cadmium*, from Bishoptown in Renfrewshire to which the name of *greenockite* has been given, after Lord Greenock, its discoverer: one of the crystals here deposited well exhibits the peculiar adamantine lustre of this substance.

Case 7. *Sulphuret of copper*, *copper glance*, or *vitreous copper*, compact, foliated, and variously crystallized, &c., chiefly from Redruth, Cornwall, and from Bristol in Connecticut, in which two localities the finest crystals have hitherto been found; to which are also commonly referred the vegetable fossil remains (CUPRESSITES *Ullmanni*, Room I. Wall Case 6) known by the name of Frankenberg corn-ears, from the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessia, which are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper:—the sulphurets called *kupferindigo*, and the *digenite* of Breithaupt, are by some considered as varieties only of copper glance.—The silver-copper glance of Stromeyer, called *stromeyerite* by Beudant.

Sulphuret of copper and iron, to which belongs the *chalcopyrite*, *copper pyrites* or yellow copper, including the pale-yellow fine-grained variety called hematitiform, or blistered copper-pyrites; and the *variegated copper ore* (*buntkupfererz* and *bornite*), differing from the former in the proportions of its constituent parts, and easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural surfaces: crystallized, massive and foliated.—*Tennantite*, by some referred to fahl ore, or grey-copper ore, from Cornwall.

Case 8 contains a suite of specimens of *sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, which include a great variety of modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, (the more remarkable modifications, besides those of Great Britain, from the Hartz and from Saxony,) in combination with blende, pyrites, and many other substances; galena of various grain,

massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners, &c.—*steinmannite*, probably a distinct antimonial sulphur salt, is placed here, because several compact varieties of sulphuret of lead appear to be a mixture of it and common galena.

Case 9. *Sulphuret of bismuth*, or *bismuth-glance* (*bismuthine* of Beudant), in acicular crystals, from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called *copper-bismuth*, from Wittichen, in the Black Forest.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper, only found near Ekatherineburg, in Siberia, accompanied by native gold, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin*, or *tin-pyrites*, only found in Cornwall: it is called bell metal ore on account of its colour, which is frequently that of bronze. The remainder of this case is taken up by a considerable suite of specimens of *sulphuret of mercury* or *cinnabar*, (chiefly from Almaden, in Spain, and from the Palatinate,) divided by Werner into the dark-red (by far the most common variety), and the bright-red cinnabar (native vermilion, much esteemed by painters); the *idrialine-cinnabar*, or *brand-erz*, a mixture of cinnabar with the bituminous substance called idrialine, and earthy particles, from Idria, in Carniola, compact and slaty: the same with globular bodies composed of concentric testaceous laminæ, being the korallenerz (coral ore) of Werner.

Case 10. *Sulphuret of silver*, *common silver glance*, or *henkelite*, massive, crystallized, and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary: the *black silver*, which is often seen coating other ores of silver, appears to be a pulverulent variety of this species; —flexible silver glance, or *sternbergite*;—the scarce *donacargyrite*, or *schilfertz* of German mineralogists, which, however, is considered as a combination of several sulph-antimoniurets of silver and lead.—*Sulphuret of antimony* (*antimonite*, Haid.), also called grey antimony, compact, foliated, radiated, and capillary: the more remarkable among these are the specimens of crystallized antimony in splendid groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with baroselenite, realgar, &c.; plumose antimony (*plumosite* of Haidinger), some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish: the chemical composition of some of them is uncertain.

Case 11. This and part of the next Case contain the simple and double sulphur-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony or arsenic, with basic sulphurets of electro-positive metals; among these may be specified (besides some varieties of the plumose antimony or feather-ore)—the *jamesonite* or axotomous antimony glance;—the *geocronite* of Swanberg;—the *kobellite*;—the *boulangerite* and *embrithite*;—the *zinckenite*, nearly related to plumose antimony;—the *silver-blende*, *red* or *ruby silver*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms, but in the latter of which sulphuret of arsenic takes the place of the sulphuret of antimony of the former;—the *miargyrite* of H. Rose, first separated by Mohs from red silver under the name of hemiprismatic ruby-blende;—to these is related the *melan-glance*, as are some varieties of the sulphur-salt commonly called *brittle silver-glance* or *stephanite* (the röschgewächs of the Hungarian miners),

which appears to be composed of the same constituent elements as the dark and the bright red ruby silver ores, but in different proportions;—*bournonite*, a sulphur salt known also by the names of endellion, and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, chiefly from Hungary and the Hartz:—the scarce *polybasite*. There are some other substances belonging to this order, such as, in

Case 12, the *fahl-ore* or grey copper (a double sulphur-salt, on the chemical constitution of which much light has been thrown by the researches of H. Rose), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances: the more remarkable specimens here deposited are those from Hungary. The remaining space in this Case is occupied by the following sulphurets:—*sulphuret of arsenic*, viz. the *yellow orpiment*, massive and in striated, separable laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, massive and perfectly crystallized, but decomposing by the action of light into an orange-coloured powder;—several of the *arsenio-sulphurets*, such as the *arsenic-pyrites* or *mispickel* (some varieties of which, containing accidentally admixed silver, constitute Werner's *weiss-ertz*);—the *cobalt-glance*, massive and crystallized in the form of the cube and its modifications, &c., chiefly from Tunaberg in Sweden;—the *sulphuret of molybdenum* or *molybdenite* (which has sometimes been confounded with scaly varieties of graphite), chiefly from Saxony.

In the six following Cases the *Oxides* of the electro-positive metals are deposited.

Case 13 contains the *oxides* and *hydrous oxides of manganese*, formerly distinguished as foliated, compact, and earthy grey manganese; but now, from chemical and crystallographical distinctive characters, divided into better defined species, such as the *manganite*, from Ilefeld, Hartz, where it occurs in beautiful fasciculary aggregated crystals; the *pyrolusite*, often seen as pseudomorphous crystals after calcareous spar, from Ilefeld; the *psilomelane*, mostly in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitical masses; the *braunite*; the *hausmannite*, &c.; to some of which, but particularly the first two, may be referred the earthy manganese or *wad*, (a name also frequently given to earthy cobalt and to other metallic substances in a state of decomposition,) some varieties of which exhibit spontaneous combustion when mixed with linseed oil.

Case 14. In this and the two following Table Cases are deposited most of the oxides of iron:—*magnetic iron-ore* or *magnetite* (magneteinsenstein of Werner), a compound of protoxide and peroxide of iron, most of the varieties of which are strongly attracted by the magnet, while some of them possess polarity in a high degree (*natural magnets*), of which several specimens are here deposited:—among the more interesting crystallized varieties may be particularized those from Traversella in Piedmont: among the granular varieties that from the East Indies, which yields the wootz, or salam-steel, remarkable for its hardness;—*magnetic iron-sand*.

Case 15. *Iron-glance* or *specular oxide*, among the specimens of which those from Elba are much admired for their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; the variety in large laminar crystals appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli and Vesuvius;—the *micaceous iron-ore* of Werner, belonging partly to this species, partly

to hydrous oxide of iron;—also the *red iron-ore*, generally divided into compact *red iron-stone* and *red hematite*, are now considered as a variety only of this species.

Case 16. *Hydrous oxide of iron* or *brown iron-stone*, among the most remarkable varieties of which species are, the micaceous, called *göthite*, in delicate transparent tables of a blood-red colour; that in fine scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish-black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa; the *fibrous brown iron-stone* or *brown hematite;* the *compact* and the *ochrey brown iron-stone*. With these are placed specimens of several sub-species of *argillaceous* or *clay iron-stone*, such as the columnar, the reniform, the pisiform (pea-ore): among the varieties here deposited of this latter, is a sample of the rounded and angular grains from the size of a millet-seed to that of a small hazel nut, which, on the 10th of August, 1841, descended as a shower at Iwan, in the Comitate of Oedenburg in Hungary, and were considered as a new species of real meteorites, until their terrestrial origin was fully ascertained by microscopic observation and analysis.

Case 17. *Oxide of copper:—red* or *ruby-copper* (*cuprite*, Haid.), compact and foliated, of which the finest crystallized varieties occur in the Bank mines, Siberia, and in Cornwall: one of the more remarkable varieties is the bright-red capillary cuprite called *chalcotrichite*, (in which selenium has been found by Kersten,) from Rheinbreitenbach;—the *tile-ore*, most varieties of which are intimate mixtures of red copper and brown iron-ochre, from Hungary, Siberia, &c.;—the *tenorite* of Semmola, a pure oxide of copper occurring in six-sided filmy plates, on the rifts of some Vesuvian lavas;—the *black oxide* or *copper-black*, generally found mixed with the oxides of iron and manganese. *Oxide of bismuth* or *bismuth-ochre*, from Saxony and Bohemia.—*Red oxide of zinc* (*zincite* of Haidinger, also called *spartalite* and *sterlingite*), from Sparta in New Jersey; to which is added, from the same locality, the *franklinite*, a mineral composed of the oxides of zinc and manganese.—*Black* and *yellow earthy cobalt*, both called *cobalt-ochre*, which seem to be hydrates of the oxides of cobalt and manganese, frequently mixed with oxide of iron.—*Oxide of uranium*, or *uran-ochre*, occurring at Johanngeorgenstadt and Joachimsthal; together with what is called *pitch-ore*, considered, when in its pure state, as a hydrous protoxide of the same metal; which, however, requires further confirmation.

Case 18. *Oxide of lead:*—the *native minium* from Hessia (first described by Mr. Smithson), from Siberia, &c.. probably produced by the decomposition of galena.—*Oxide of tin* or *tin-stone* (*cassiterite*, Beud.), divided by Werner into *common tin-stone* and *wood-tin:* among the specimens of the former (chiefly from Cornwall, Saxony, and Bohemia) may be specified the greyish-white crystals resembling scheel-ore or tungstate of lime, the regular and macled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin-stone (shoad-tin, stream-tin, grain-tin, &c.); —among the varieties of wood-tin, are some composed of radiated-fibrous small globules, others marked with concentrically disposed, brown and yellow colours, and called toad's eye wood-tin, fortification, wood-tin, &c., also in supposititious crystals after feldspar, at St. Agnes, Cornwall. (To which are added some specimens of metallic tin, the

result of smelting of which the more remarkable, on account of its locality, is that cast in the form of thick wires, brought by Capt. Clapperton from Soudan in Africa, and mentioned in the Appendix to his Journal).

In the next Case begin the oxides of electro-negative bodies, and their various combinations.

Case 19. *Alumina* and *Aluminates.* To the former belongs the *corundum* or *corundite*, divided into *noble* and *common* corundite, the former comprehending the precious stones commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystallized forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited;—the latter, to which the name of corundum is more especially applied, affords one of the hardest and best polishing materials to the lapidary: from Bengal, Mysore, China, the Carnatic (Werner's *diamond spar*), New Jersey, Lapland, Piedmont, &c. As appendix to these are added, the *emery*, a compound substance which derives its hardness and consequent usefulness for polishing to blue or grey corundum; and the *indianite* of Bournon, which sometimes occurs as matrix of the common corundum of the Carnatic. As *hydrates of alumina* are to be particularized, the *diaspore* from the Ural, and the *hydrargillite* of G. Rose: the latter a mineral from Shimshimskaja Gora, which is to be considered as crystallized *gibbsite*, if Torrey's analysis of the latter be correct; but as, according to Hermann, the gibbsite contains upwards of 37 p. c. of phosphoric acid, it is at present placed with the phosphates (Tab. 57): the mineral called *wavellite of Villaricca*, being no phosphate, is now referred to the hydrargillite, with which it agrees in its chemical composition.

The *aluminates of magnesia:*—the *spinel*, among the principal varieties of which, besides the red and violet, may be specified the blue spinel of Aker in Südermannia, to which is related the *sapphirine;* the brown, often found in crystals of considerable dimension, from New Jersey; and the *chlorospinel* of Rose, in which a portion of the alumina is replaced by oxide of iron, from Slatoust, Siberia;—the *sapphirine*, &c.; —the *ceylonite* or pleonaste, and the *automolite* (also called *gahnite*), from Fahlun in Sweden and from Franklin in New Jersey, are, the former an aluminate of protoxide of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc.—The *chrysoberyl* or *cymophane*, considered as an aluminate of glucine and of iron, among the specimens of which deserve particular mention the large crystals from Brazil and from the Ural, (the latter green variety, but of a columbine red by transmitted light, has been called *alexandrite*); those in a matrix of quartz and feldspar with garnets, from Haddam in Connecticut, and also those from Saratoga and New York.—The mineral called *gum-lead* (*plomb gomme*), which occurs at Huelgoet in Brittany only, is essentially a hydrous aluminate of lead.

The five following Cases contain the acid or oxide of silicium (silica), the numerous varieties of which, formerly considered as so many distinct species, are mostly indebted for their generally very striking external characters to the admixture of matter foreign to the species, or to other casual circumstances that prevailed at their formation.

Case 20. *Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals, &c. —*Rock crystal:* various modifications of crystalline forms: small

dodecahedral and other crystals, known by the names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which this substance obtains the familiar denominations of smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, acicular antimony, actinolite, asbest, chlorite, &c.; groups of rock crystal; some specimens of rock crystal in a wrought state are added, among which is Dr. Dee's show-stone (see Walter Scott's Demonology), &c.

Case 21. *Common quartz:* among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such a great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are the hacked, corroded, and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the blue quartz (called *siderite quartz*), from Salzburg, and the *rose* or *milk quartz*, which are both used as ornamental stones;—*fibrous quartz*;—*flexible sandstone* (*itacolumite*) from Brazil*, China and the East Indies;—*fetid quartz*, from Nantes;—*iron-flint*. In this Case is also placed a suite of varieties of *stalagmitic quartz* (*quartz-sinter, pearl-sinter, geyserite, fiorite*), the more remarkable of which siliceous concretions are those deposited by the hot springs of the Geyser of Iceland, those of Santa-Fiora in Tuscany, and particularly those of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. To these are added specimens of the *ceraunian sinter* or those enigmatical siliceous tubes which were discovered in the sands of the Senner Heath in the County of Lippe (where, on account of their probable origin, they are called *blitz-röhren*, or lightning tubes, from which name those of *fulgurite, ceraunian sinter, astraphyalite*, are derived), at Drigg on the coast of Cumberland, and lastly, by the late Capt. Clapperton, (see Append. to his Journal,) near Dibbla in the Tuarick country, Africa, from which localities specimens are here deposited.—The *hyalite*, a mineral related equally to stalagmitic quartz and opal;—the *haytorite*, a pseudomorphous substance, being purely siliceous, but presenting the form of datolite;—the *avanturino quartz*, &c.

Case 22 contains some more of the varieties of common quartz: *prase*, which appears to be an intimate mixture of that substance and actinolite;—as also some varieties of the *cat's eye* (mostly from Ceylon), in which the chatoyant lustre is generally produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth lodged in the quartzy mass.—Part of this Case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties, or *chert*; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar; also beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—Of *flint*, a well-known mineral substance, some interesting varieties are deposited; fine groups of stalactitical flint passing into calcedony; flint nodules containing water, &c.

The remainder of the contents of this and the whole of those of the

* Large specimens of *flexible sandstone* are placed in a table in the middle of the room, opposite Case 21: they are from the mountains of Itacolumi, near Villa Ricca, in Brazil, and were presented by His Excellency Viscount Strangford.

following Case relate to calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony* the most remarkable are, the smalt-blue variety from Felsobanya in Transylvania, crystallized in obtuse rhombohedrons; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland; the splendid specimens from Cornwall, especially from Trevascus mine, &c.; the botryoidal, from Feroe; the large hollow geodes from Oberstein; nodules, enclosing water (enhydrites), from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks, &c.

Case 23. Calcedonic substances continued: cut and polished pieces of calcedony with red and black dendritic and other figures, called mocha-stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines, some of which were probably among the substances of which the costly *vasa murrhina* of the ancients were made; red and yellowish varieties of calcedony called *carnelian.*—*Plasma.*—*Heliotrope*, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed *bloodstone.*—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *chrysoprase*, hitherto only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, and which owes its colour to oxide of nickel, as does the green siliceous earthy substance, named *pimelite*, which accompanies it. To these are added specimens of some varieties of the siliceous compounds called *agates*, in which calcedony, carnelian, amethyst, and heliotrope generally form the predominant ingredients, combined in straight, or more or less curved and concentric or zigzag delicate lines, imitating coloured designs of fortifications, &c.: among these may be particularized the beautiful agate-nodule from the trap formation of Central Asia, presented by C. Fraser, Esq.

Case 24. One half of this Case is occupied by the different varieties of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, viz. the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, which do not owe their form to rolling, but are probably of organic origin: when cut and polished they exhibit various fanciful delineations (one of the specimens in the table represents on its fractural surface the likeness of Chaucer the poet);—the *riband-jasper* or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia;—the variously-tinted *common jasper*;—the *agate jasper*, found only in agate veins, and the *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay-slate. The other half of this Case contains opaline substances (some of them hydrates of silica), viz., specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of otherwise imperceptible fissures in its interior;—the *sun-opal*, or *fire-opal*, exhibiting a suite of colour, from deep orange yellow to nearly untinged; found in the trachytic porphyry of Zimapan, in Mexico;—the *common opal*, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called girasol;—the *semi-opal*, agreeing in its principal characters with the common;—specimens of a variety both of common and noble opal, which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, is called hydrophane, or oculus mundi;—*wood-opal*, or opalized wood, chiefly from Hungary;—*jasp-opal*, referred by some authors to jasper;—the *menilite*, or liver opal, found at Menil-le-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is added;—the red opaline substance called

quincite, from St. Quintin and from Méhun in the Departément de Chèr, is common opal tinted, as it is supposed, by organic colouring matter, in the same manner as the magnesite occurring with it in the fresh water limestone of that part of France.

In the two next Cases are placed the *Silicates with one base.*

Case 25 contains the *silicates of lime* and some of the *silicates of magnesia* and *of alumina.* To the former belongs the *table spar* or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius, Nagyag, &c., and the *okenite*; perhaps also the *alumocalcite* of Breithaupt, before considered as decomposed opal, from Eibenstock, Saxony.

The silicates of magnesia comprehend several of the minerals placed by Werner in his talc genus:—*steatite*, or *soapstone*, the more interesting varieties of which are, that of yellowish green colour from Greenland, and that from Göpfersgrün in Franconia, with small crystals of other mineral substances, especially quartz, converted into, and forming part of the massive steatite; variety called chalk of Briançon;—*keffekil*, or meerschaum, from Natolia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made, and that from Valecas in Spain;—also a related substance, called *keffekillite* by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea;—the *lithomarge*, or *steinmark*, has been associated with steatite, although most of its varieties are silicates of alumina: the more remarkable of which are, that of a reddish-yellow colour in porphyry, from Rochlitz, and the fine purplish-blue variety from Planitz (*teratolite*, formerly called terra miraculosa Saxonica), &c.—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which (generally hydrates) are called noble serpentine: they constitute, in combination with primitive lime-stone, the *verde antico* and some other fine green marbles; crystallized serpentine, from Snarum, in Norway;—among the varieties of the common serpentine, those best known are from Baireuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles: serpentine with embedded garnets, magnetic iron-stone, asbest, &c..—Of other substances nearly related to serpentine in this Table Case we have, the *hydrophite* of Svanberg; the *picrolite;* the *antigorite;* the *villarsite*, &c.—With these are also placed the *metalloid diallage* or *diallagite*, more commonly called *schiller-spar*, from the Hartz, &c.; and some varieties of what is called *bronzite* and *xanthophyllite.*—To the silicates of magnesia is also referred the *olivine*, a green granular substance, occurring chiefly in trapp rocks, as also in the cells of the meteoric iron of Siberia and Atacama (see Tab. 1): when in a pure state and crystallized it is denominated *chrysolite* or *peridot*, classed with gems; *hyalosiderite*, *batrachite* and *monticellite* are also olivine-like substances.

Case 26. *Silicate of zinc*, called *smithsonite* (after the distinguished English chemist who first explained its nature, and that of silicates in general), and also electric or siliceous calamine, the finest specimens of which are those from Siberia and Hungary; the variety called *willemite*, from Aix-la-Chapelle, &c.—*Silicate of manganese*, of which there are several varieties (some of them nothing but mechanical mixtures of this silicate with carbonate of manganese, and quartz), which have received particular names, such as allagite, rhodonite, &c.—*tephroite.* —*troostite.*—*Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, found only at Bastnäs, in Sweden.—*Silicate of iron*, to which belong the *chlorophæite*, *chlor-opal*, *stilpnomelane*, *hisingerite*, *gillingite*, *polyhydrite*, *sideroschizolite*,

fayalite, anthosiderite, and some other newly discovered mineral substances.—*Silicate of copper,* or siliceous malachite, also called *chrysocolla* and copper-green: to which may be referred the *dioptase* or copper-emerald, a scarce mineral from the Kirguise country in Siberia.—*Silicate of bismuth,* also called *bismuth-blende* and *eulytine,* found in the form of hair-brown globules and indistinct crystals, at Schneeberg, Saxony.—*Silicate of zirconia,* to which belong Werner's *zircon* and some *hyacinths* of jewellers, from Ceylon, Auvergne, Chili, the Lake Ilmen in Siberia; also the blue zircon from Vesuvius; the variety called *zirconite* from Friedricksvärn in Norway, the *ostranite* from the same locality, but which appears to differ from zircon only by its inferior hardness;—the *malacon,* or hydrous zircon.—To these is added the *thorite* of Berzelius, from Brevig in Norway, a mineral in which the metal thorium was first discovered.—*Silicate of alumina:* of these we have the *andalusite;* (with which is placed the *chiastolite* or *hollow spar,* hohlspath W., one of the several minerals called cross-stones: the structure of its crystals is but little understood), the *kyanite* or disthène, and the related mineral substances called *sillimanite; xanthite, wörthite, bucholzite,* and *fibrolite* (one of the concomitant substances of the corundum of the Carnatic);—the *allophane,* the *halloysite, lenzinite, scarbroite, collyrite, bole,* and some minerals of similar aspect are also referred to the silicates of alumina. Among them may be particularized the *catlinite* or Indian pipe-stone from the quarry of Côteau des Prairies, brought from thence by Mr. Catlin, the first white man allowed by the Indians to visit it, and after whom the substance was named by Dr. Jackson;—*agalmatolite* (Werner's bildstein, with which various steatitic substances have been confounded) employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.

The *Silicates with several bases* are under arrangement in a series of Cases, nearly in the following order:

Cases 27 to 29 contain zeolitic substances: *apophyllite,* or *ichthyophthalmite,* in fine crystals, from Hesloe in Faroë; with stilbite; with *tessellite* of Brewster; with *poonalite* of Brooke, &c.; a variety of apophyllite, called *albine* by some mineralogists;—*chabasite* or chabasie, in groups of primitive rhomboidal and modified crystals;—the variety called *haidenite* from Baltimore;—*mesotype* from Auvergne, Faroë, &c., to which are also referred the *natrolite* of Klaproth, the *needlestone* of Werner, the *scolicite,* the *mesolite, krokalite,* &c.;—*analcime,* among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoïdal and other modifications from Fassa and the Seiser Alpe in Tyrol;—*stilbite* and *heulandite,* or foliated zeolite in splendid specimens from Iceland, Faroë, and Scotland;—*brewsterite;—laumontite* or lomonite, also called efflorescent zeolite, because most of its varieties are subject to decomposition by exposure to the air;—a suite of specimens of *comptonite* from Vesuvius, lining the cavities of a pyroxenic lava, &c., accompanied by gismondine and other crystallized substances; together with *thomsonite,* which is supposed to be only a variety of comptonite;—*gmelinite* or *hydrolite;—lévine,* and several other scarce zeolitic substances.

Case 29. To the same family of minerals belongs the *prehnite,* the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé

Rochon, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald; —to this also belongs the *koupholite* of Vauquelin. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade or *you-stone*, (kyonk tshein of the Burmese,) is likewise placed with prehnite, to which it has been referred by Count Bournon, but no chemical analysis has as yet been given of it: (among the vessels wrought out of Chinese jade in this Case is a cup, the gift of the king of Ava to the late Lieut.-Col. Burney, when British Resident at that court, and by him presented to the British Museum;) —some varieties of *nephrite* appear, from external characters, to be nearly related to this substance. In this Case also is placed the *harmotome* or cross stone, (formerly called *andreolite*, after Andreasberg, in the Hartz, where it was first discovered,) divided into baryte-harmotome and lime- or potassa-harmotome, to which latter are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismondine*, or *abrazite*, and the *philipsite*. (Of andreolite, a magnificent specimen is deposited, presented by King George IV.)—the *herschelite*, from Aei Reale in Sicily. —The remaining space in this Case and the greater part of

Cases 30 and 31 are occupied chiefly by feldspathic substances and minerals more or less nearly related to feldspar. The most remarkable and important species is the *common feldspar* (*orthoclase* of Breithaupt), among the crystallized varieties of which may be particularized—the fine green variety from the Ural, called *amazon stone;* the suites of varously modified crystals from Baveno in Piedmont, from lake Ilmen in the Ural, and from Somnitz, &c., in Silesia; feldspar with embedded crystals and fragments of quartz (graphic stone, graphic granite), from Siberia, &c.;—the *adularia* or *naker feldspar*, principally found on mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula from which its name is derived: the fine variety from Ceylon, when cut *en cabochon*, is called moon-stone; and a yellow naker feldspar with reddish dots has obtained the name of sun-stone, which is also sometimes given to the beautiful avanturino variety of common feldspar placed in this glass-case;—*ice-spar* and *sanidine* or glassy feldspar, both nearly allied to orthoclase;—the *albite* or *cleavelandite*, the finest specimens of which are those from Dauphiné and Siberia; the *pericline*, united by some mineralogists with the preceding species, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, &c.;—the *anorthite* from Vesuvius;—the *oligoclase*, also called natron-spodumen, to which may be referred the crystals occurring in several varieties of porphyry;—the *labradorite feldspar* (also called opalescent feldspar, from its often exhibiting a beautiful play of colours in cut and polished specimens, of which a pretty complete suite is added), chiefly from the coast of Labrador and from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway*;—together with some other species separated from orthoclase. To these is added the *leucite* or amphigène, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals of various sizes and degrees of transparency, massive, embedded in pyroxenic and other lavas.

Case 31. Among other mineral substances here deposited, and partly belonging to the preceding section, are, the *triphane* or *spodumen* and the *petalite:* in which latter substance lithia was first discovered by Arfvedson;—the *davyne* of Monticelli;—the *nepheline*, from Mount Vesuvius, with which are now combined several varieties

* The top of the small octagonal table, standing near Case 30, is a slab of opalescent feldspar from Finland.

of the *elæolite* or fettstein of Werner;—the *wernerite*, under which name, formerly confined to some varieties of common and compact scapolite, are now by most mineralogical writers united the *meionite* of Vesuvius, and the greater part of the *scapolite*, the *paranthine*, the *dipyre*, the *nuttallite*, the *bergmannite*, the *rosellite*, and the *amphodelite*; substances which, together with several others provisionally placed in this Case, stand in need of further investigation as to their chemical and crystallographical characters.

Case 32 contains chiefly *micaceous* and *talcose* substances. Our imperfect knowledge of the optical properties and chemical constitution of many varieties of the former, does not admit of their being arranged according to those distinctive characters; such varieties as have been more closely examined in this respect, may be divided into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common), which has two axes; *magnesia-mica* (*biotite* of Hausmann), which has but one axis: in characteristic specimens from various localities, particularly from Vesuvius, where it occurs in small, but brilliant and transparent six-sided prismatic crystals; and *lithia-mica*, which besides the beautiful peach-blossom, red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite*, (some varieties of which, however, are referable to the silicates combined with fluorides, in Case 58 A,) from Rözna in Moravia, also comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tinstone, and topaz.

The species and varieties of the talc-like substances are likewise very imperfectly understood. Among the specimens of *talc* in this Table Case, some varieties of which are chemically related to steatite, may be particularized the common or Venetian (which enters into the composition of cosmetics), and the indurated talc; to the former of which was also formerly referred the green radiated talc from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging laminæ, and which is known under the name of *pyrophyllite*;—*potstone*, *ollite*, or *lavezzo*, (the lapis comensis of Pliny,) which appears to be an intimate mixture of talc and asbest, chiefly from Chiavenna, near Como, where it is manufactured into culinary vessels;—*chlorite*, crystallized in aggregated, small, modified rhombic prisms: the earthy and foliated varieties, coating crystals of octahedral magnetic iron-stone, &c. Other related mineral substances are—the *pennine*;—the scarce *leuchtenbergite* from the Ural, the composition of which appears to approach very near to that of chlorite, or *ripidolite*;—the *gieseckite*, from Greenland;—the *oosite*, *fahlunite* or *triclasite*, from Fahlun in Sweden: this latter mineral substance, however, together with the *weissite*, the *chlorophyllite*, the *praseolite*, the *aspasiolite*, the *bonsdorfite*, as also several varieties of the *pinite* in this Table Case, are now by some mineralogical writers considered as only metamorphoses of cordierite or iolite (Case 36).

Case 33. This and part of the following Case chiefly contain amphibolic and pyroxenic and related minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende*, including the *pargasite*;—the *actinolite* or *strahlstein* (divided by Werner into the glassy, common, and fibrous varieties, and to which also belongs the *karinthine* of this author);—the *grammatite* or *tremolite* (so called from

Val Tremola, where, however, it is not found), among the specimens of which are the fine, fibrous varieties, resembling asbest; the glassy tremolite, in dolomite and granular limestone, &c.—*Arfvedsonite*, and *ægyrine*, a variety of it;—*raphilite*, &c.

Case 34. Part of this Case is occupied by the mineral substances called *asbestine*, many of which pass into some of the varieties of hornblende; others, both asbest and amianth, are modifications of the state of aggregation of different amphibolic substances; and to these Breithaupt also refers his kymatine, metaxite, peponite, and pycnotrope. Among them may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose fibrous structure;—several varieties of the *flexible asbest* or *amianth*, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c., made of it;—the varieties called common and schiller-asbest, mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances;—the *blue* and *yellow asbest* from the Orange River, South Africa, for the former of which the name of *krokydolite* has been proposed, while the other appears to be a silicate of iron. The remainder of this Case and part of the next contain pyroxenic minerals:—*augite*, in separate crystals, and embedded in lava from Vesuvius, together with groups of well-defined crystals from Arendal in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks;—the *jeffersonite;*—the granular variety called *coccolite;*—the *hypersthene* and *paulite* (*Labrador hornblende* of Werner);—the *lievrite*, also called *ilvaite* and *yenite*, in particularly perfect crystals, chiefly from Elba: the *wehrlite* appears to be a variety of this species;—the varieties of *diopside*, at first considered as distinct species, including the mussite and alalite from Piedmont;—the *sahlite* or malacolite, to which also belongs the *baikalite*, of which a few fine specimens are here deposited; the *pyrgome* or *fassaite*, and the *achmite*.

Case 35. Among its contents may be particularized the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thallite, arendalite, acanticone, delphinite, &c.; most of these are Werner's *pistacite*, and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Haüy. To this also belongs the *manganesiferous epidote*, considered by some as an ore of manganese.—*Cummingtonite.*—*Zoisite.*—Among the specimens of *idocrase* (vesuvian of Werner), the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy), discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, embedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the name of Vesuvian gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites; the varieties called *egerane, loboite;* that from Tellemarken in Norway, coloured blue by oxide of copper (*cyprine*), and the rose-coloured variety, the *thulite*, from the same locality.

Case 36. The greater part of this Case is appropriated to the various species and varieties of the garnet tribe, formerly divided into noble and common garnets. Among the more distinct chemical species now established are:—the chrome-garnets, to which belongs the *pyrope;*—the beautiful chrome and lime-garnet, called *uwarowite*;—the lime-garnets, comprising chiefly the *melanite* from the vicinity of Frascati, and some brownish-black varieties; the *colophonite*, bearing a distant resemblance

to rosin, from Arendal, in Norway; the *grossular* or Wilui garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from the fancied resemblance which its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry; the *allochroite*, also called splintery garnet, from Norway; the *romanzovite;* Haüy's *essonite* (*hessonite*) or *cinnamon-stone*, chiefly from Ceylon, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be nearly allied to vesuvian and garnet (most of the hyacinths of commerce are cinnamon-stone). In this Case are also deposited —the *gehlenite*, from the Monzoni in Tyrol, to which species the *melilite* from Capo di Bove, near Rome, is now generally referred;—the *cordierite*, also known by the names of *pelioma*, *iolite*, and *dichroite*, massive and crystallized, from Cabo de Gata, from Greenland, Bodenmais in Bavaria, and Orayervi in Finland (*steinheilite*);—the *sordawalite* from Finland;—the *staurolite*, called also grenatite and cross-stone, among the specimens of which may be specified the fine mackled crystals from Brittany, and the modifications of the simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them;—the *karpholite* from Bohemia, &c.

Case 37. One half of this Table Case is set apart for the silicates containing glucina and alumina, the principal species of which is the *beryl*, including the *emerald*, a gem which owes its beautiful green colour to oxide of chromium: the most remarkable specimens of emerald are those from Santa Fé, from the Ural, from Heubachthal in Bavaria, and from Mount Zahara in Egypt;—among those of the *beryl* or aquamarine, may be specified the fine blue and yellow varieties from Mursinsk in the Ural, the colourless limpid crystals, and those half blue and transparent, half white and opaque, from Odontchelong near Nerchinsk;—the bluish and greenish opaque beryls from Acworth in New Hampshire, where massy crystals have been found (the two imperfect prisms placed on the shelf near this Table Case weigh, the one eighty-three, the other nearly forty-three pounds);—the *euclase*, a rare mineral, discovered by Dombey in Peru, but since only found as loose crystals, at Capao, near Villaricca, in Brazil, and in the chlorite slate of that territory;—the *phenacite* or phenakite of Nordenskiold, (which as a bisilicate of glucine, might be referred to the silicates with one base in Table 26,) occurs, together with emerald, in the Ural, and in brown iron-stone at Framont in Alsace;—the *helvine* from Schwarzenberg, considered as a triple silicate of glucina, iron, and manganese.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium*; to these belong the *gadolinite*, the *allanite* or *cerine*, the *orthite* and *pyrorthite*, as likewise the *tshefkinite* of Rose. The rest of this Table Case is occupied by the oxide of titanium and the titanates, to the former of which belong—the *rutile*, also called titan-shorl, massive and crystallized, the reticulated variety, generally with golden tarnish, from Moutier, near the Mont Blanc;—the capillary rutile in rock crystal from Brazil, in beryl from the East Indies, &c.;—the *anatase* (oisanite or octahedrite), which occurs only crystallized, chiefly at Bourg d'Oisans, in Dauphiny. Among the titanates the more remarkable are—the silico-

* These are at present placed in the next Table Case.

titanate of lime, called *sphene* or *titanite*, and, among these, the varieties formerly designated by the name of brown and yellow menakanite, in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from St. Gothard, called rayonnante en gouttière by Saussure, on feldspar with chlorite, &c.;—the *polymignite*, found in the zircon-syenite of Fredricsvärn in Norway, and composed chiefly of the titanates of zirconia and yttria; also the *æschynite* from the lake Ilmen near Miask, being a titanate of zirconia and oxide of cerium;—the *ærstedtite*, a titanate of zirconia with lime, magnesia and protoxide of iron, from Arendal;—the *mosandrite*, from the same locality, being a silico-titanate of lantane, manganese, &c.; the *yttrotitanite* or *keilhauite*;—the *greenovite* (sphene coloured by manganese), from St. Marcel, Piedmont;—and lastly the iron titanites, variously combined with the protoxide of that metal, in many of those varieties of volcanic and other specular iron which exhibit a glassy fracture, as likewise in the minerals known by the names of *axotomous iron* or *kibdelophane*, *crichtonite*, *menacanite*, *nigrine*, *iserine*, *ilmenite*, &c.

Case 38. In this Table Case (besides the silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium, mentioned in the description of Case 37) are placed the following orders of minerals.

Combinations of columbic or tantalic acid with protoxides of iron, manganese, lime, yttria, zirconia, &c.: among the columbates or tantalates here deposited, may be pointed out the specimen of *tantalite* (*columbite*) sent by Gov. Winthrop, from North America, to Sir Hans Sloane, in which Mr. Hatchett, in 1801, discovered the metal denominated by him *columbium*, but which, eight or nine years later, was supposed by Dr. Wollaston to be identical with the metal found nearly about the same time, by Eckeberg, who had called it *tantalum*: a name that had become familiar to continental chemists and mineralogists, and was therefore retained by them;—the same from Rabenstein in Bavaria, accompanied by crystallized beryl and uranite*;—the *Finbo-* and the *Brodbo-tantalites* of Berzelius;—the *yttrotantalite*, from Ytterby, the *uranotantalite* of G. Rose, from Miask, Siberia;—the *microlite* of Shepard, the *wöhlerite* of Scheerer, and some other new mineral substances related to them, but which all stand in need of ulterior chemical examination.

Oxides of antimony:—*antimony-ochre* on native and grey antimony;—several varieties of the scarce *white antimony*, from Przibram in Bohemia, on galena, quartz, &c.;—*red antimony*, also called *antimony-blende* and *kermes*, (a combination of oxide and sulphuret of this metal,) mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf in Saxony, Malazka in Hungary; a so-called argentiferous variety from the Hartz, in fibrous flakes resembling tinder, (*zunderertz*, tinder ore) is a mixture of this with other sulphurets.

Tungstates:—*tungstate of lime* (schéelin calcaire of Haüy), also called *scheelite* and *tungsten* (heavy stone), among the more interesting specimens of which are the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiny, and the group of very large crystals from Schlackenwald in

* Since H. Rose's discovery of the niobic (which had been taken for tantalic) acid, the name of *columbite* has been restored to the above American and Bavarian minerals.

Bohemia;—*tungstate of iron and manganese* or *wolfram*, massive and crystallized, from Schlackenwald and other localities; also as octahedral supposititious crystals, derived from tungstate of lime;—*tungstate of lead*, or *scheel-lead*, (*stolzite* of Haidinger), from Zinnwald in Bohemia, often confounded with the molybdate of this metal.

Vanadic acid and vanadates:—(Vanadium was discovered in some ores of iron from Taberg in Smäland, by Sefström: by Del Rio the acid of this metal, which he called erythronium, had been found combined with oxide of lead, in the brown lead ore of Zimapan in Mexico). *Vanadate of lead (johnstonite)* from Wanlockhead, and from Beresof, Siberia;—the *volborthite* of Hess, a vanadate of copper.

Case 39. Molybdic acid and molybdates;—*molybdenum ochre* or *molybdic acid*, as a yellow powder on the sulphuret of this metal, from Sweden, &c.;—*molybdate of lead*, yellow lead ore or *carinthite* (also called *wulfenite*), massive, lamelliform, and crystallized in splendid groups on compact limestone, &c.; chiefly from Bleiberg in Carinthia.

Oxide of chromium and chromates:—*chrome-ochre*, from several localities;—a suite of specimens of *chromate of lead*, red lead ore, or *crocoisite*, from the gold mines of Beresof in Siberia, where it chiefly occurs in a kind of micaceous rock, mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone, and from Brazil;—*chromate of lead and copper*, called *vauquelinite*, a concomitant of the Siberian red lead ore;—*chrome-iron* or *chromite*, from the department of Var in France, and from Baltimore in Maryland, intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.

Boracic acid, or *sassoline* (chiefly from Vulcano, one of the Lipari isles) and borates:—*borate of soda*, the salt known by the names of *borax* and *tinkal*, from Tibet, Monte-rotondo, Tuscany, &c.;—*hayesine*, also called *boronatrocalcite*, a newly discovered substance, occurring, accompanied by glauberite and other salts, in the province of Tarapaca, Peru;—*borate of magnesia* or *boracite* in separate crystals, and the same embedded in gypsum;—*datholite*, being a borate with a tri-silicate of lime, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from Sonthofen (supposed to be a distinct species, called *humboldtite* by Lévy); and the globular-fibrous variety (which has received the name of *botryolite*), likewise from Arendal.

Case 40 is set apart for such silicates as contain one or more borates, of which, however, in some cases, it is uncertain how far these may be considered as essential component parts.—To this order belong the species *tourmaline* and *axinite*. Among the red-coloured varieties of the former, some of which are called *rubellite*, the most remarkable deposited here is a specimen of uncommon form and dimensions, which was presented by the king of Ava to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country; blue varieties of the same, some of them known by the name of *indicolite;* a suite of modifications of tourmaline crystals of those colours, as well as of others, such as green of various shades, among which those from Brazil, Elba, and from Campolongo deserve more particular notice. Of the *axinite*, Werner's Thumerstein, very characteristic specimens from Bourg d'Osians, Norway, &c., will be found in this Table Case.

Case 41. In this Case begins the order of the Carbonates.—*Carbonate*

of soda, from various localities.—*Carbonate of baryta* or *witherite*, among the specimens of which may be particularized the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.—*Barytocalcite*, from Alston Moor in Cumberland.—*Carbonate of strontia*, called *strontianite*, chiefly from Strontian in Argyleshire, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for aragonite. The remaining part of this Case is occupied by such specimens of the mineral species called *aragonite* as have partly been found to contain a few per cent. of carbonate of strontia: they are, however, essentially carbonates of lime, though of a different crystal system;—the *tarnowitzite* is said to be a plumbiferous variety. Among the more interesting of the regular forms of aragonite here deposited are the loose and variously grouped simple and hemitrope crystals from Aragon, and from Herrengrund, in Hungary, Kosel, Bohemia, &c., and the fine acicularly crystallized varieties, in brown iron-stone, from Ilefeld, in volcanic ejections of Vesuvius, &c.: they are continued in

Case 42, in which are also placed several very perfect specimens of the coralloidal variety of aragonite from Eisenertz in Stiria, and Hüttenberg in Carinthia, formerly called *flos ferri*, &c.: to the massive varieties of this species some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred. The remainder of the Case contains several striking varieties of common *carbonate of lime* or *calcite*, some of which have been mistaken for aragonite.

Cases 43 to 45 contain crystallized varieties of *calcite* or *calcspar*. Among the specimens placed in the first of these Table Cases may be particularized those illustrative of double refraction, cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c.; likewise the various secondary obtuse and acute rhombohedrons; among the former of which the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse variety of Haüy, so called from its being as it were an inversion of the primitive rhombohedron of calcareous spar; and the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainbleau, &c.; also many interesting and beautiful specimens, from the Hartz, Derbyshire, &c., of prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same substance.

Case 45. Besides additional chiefly prismatic modifications of crystallized calcite, this Table Case contains several belonging to the *stalactic* and *fibrous* varieties of that substance, the most characteristic of which latter are those from Cumberland and Sweden, with pearly lustre (which has obtained for the former the appellation of satin-spar), and that in coloured layers from Africa.

Cases 45 A and 45 B are set apart for polished specimens of such granular, compact and fibrous varieties of calcite as are familiarly known by the appellation of *marbles*, and of those that bear the name of *alabaster* in common with the finer varieties of sulphate of lime. Among the varieties of shell limestone in Table Case A., the most esteemed for ornamental purposes is the Carinthian lumachella, or fire marble.

Case 46 contains the remaining varieties of calcite, among which may be specified the well-known depositions from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, particularly the pisiform limestone, or *pea-stone*, as also the globular variety (considered by some as

magnesian limestone) found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of Confetti di Tivoli;—*roestone*;—the *tufaceous limestone*, in porous, spongy, cellular, tubular and other imitative forms, as incrustation on various objects, such as on the human skull here deposited, which was found in the Tiber at Rome; calcareous deposition formed in a square pipe in a coal mine in Somersetshire *; casts made at the baths of San Felippe, where moulds of medals, gems, &c., are placed in suitable situations to receive the spray impregnated with calcareous particles.—*Chalk.*—*Anthraconite* or *madreporite.*—*Marle*, &c.

Case 47. In this Case, besides some specimens of *carbonate of magnesia*, or *magnesite*, from Baudissero and from New Jersey, are placed those substances which, being chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, are called *magnesian limestone*, comprising Werner's rhomb-spar, dolomite and brown spar. Among the varieties of the first of these sub-species are those called *miemite*, *tharandite*, and some modifications of *pearl spar*; among those of *dolomite*, a remarkable one is that from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, North America, which exhibits a considerable degree of flexibility: and another having the same property will be found among the singular varieties of magnesian limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland.

Case 48 contains Werner's *brown-spar*, some of the varieties of which are with difficulty distinguishable from rhomb-spar and from iron-spar; several interesting specimens for figure, colour and lustre, chiefly from Schemnitz and Kremnitz in Hungary, are deposited in this case. —*Carbonate of iron*, or *siderite* and *iron-spar*, crystallized, fibrous, massive, and botryoidal (*sphærosiderite* of Hausmann).—*Carbonate of manganese*, or *manganese spar*, crystallized and in globular and botryoidal shapes of various shades of rose colour, on sulphuret of manganese, &c.

Case 49. One half of this glass Case is occupied by the several varieties of *carbonate of zinc*, or *zink-spar*, (also called *calamine* in common with the silicate of zinc or smithsonite in Case 26): crystallized, botryoidal, and in other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals, derived from modifications of carbonate of lime;—(*zinc-bloom.*) —with this is placed the *aurichalcite* of Bötticher, one of the substances to which the name of *kupfer-schaum* has been given: it is a carbonate of zinc and of copper, and nearly related to some chemically unexamined varieties of what has been called scaly green calamine of Siberia, &c. (in this table), and to which also the *buratite* of Delesse appears to belong.

—The other half chiefly contains the *carbonates of lead*, or *lead-spar*, (*cerussite* of Haid.,) among which are the delicately acicular varieties from the Hartz, and from Cornwall, accompanied and partly coloured by green carbonate of copper; the crystallized varieties from Siberia, Mies in Bohemia, &c.;—the pulverulent variety, &c.—*Carbonate of bismuth*, from the principality of Reuss.—To which are added some specimens of the rare *carbonates of cerium*, as coating on cerite, from Bastnäs;—of *yttria* on orthite, from Ytterby, Sweden, &c.

* The slab of the table in the middle of the room is composed of a stalagmitic calcareous deposition, which was found investing the interior of a square wooden pipe in Blythe Lead Mine, Derbyshire: the legs of the table are of black marble, from Bakewell. This table was presented by his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Case 50. In this and the following Case are deposited the *carbonates of copper*, viz. the *blue copper*, or *copper-azure*, the more remarkable varieties of which are those from Chessy, and from the Bannat, combined with various substances;—the earthy varieties, some of which have been used as pigment sold under the name of mountain-blue;—those crystallized varieties which, passing from the state of blue into that of green carbonate, have, by Haüy, been called cuivre carbonaté épigène.

Case 51. The green carbonates of copper, among which may be specified the fine and rare varieties of *fibrous malachite*, in acicular crystals, and massive, with fibrous structure and velvety appearance, accompanied by carbonate of lead, &c.; and, among the specimens of *compact malachite*, those very characteristic and splendid ones from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines, in the Uralian mountains.

Case 52. Besides the nitrates, (such as the *nitrate of potassa*, native *nitre* or *saltpetre*, found as efflorescence, mixed with other salts, and as crystalline crusts, from Pulo di Molfetta in Apulia, from near Burgos in Spain, &c.; *nitrate of soda, &c.;*) this case contains part of the sulphates:—*sulphate of soda*, or *glauber salt;*—*thenardite*, an anhydrous sulphate of soda, found in crystalline crusts, at the bottom of the briny waters of Espartines in Spain, five leagues from Madrid;—*glauberite*, a mineral composed of the anhydrous sulphates of soda and of lime, from the salt mines of Villarubia and Aranjuez in Spain, embedded in salt and clay. The rest of this, with half of the next case, is occupied by *sulphates of baryta* or *baroselenite*, (*heavy-spar*), among which may be particularized the splendid groups of crystal from Schemnitz in Hungary, and Clausthal in the Hartz, Traversella in Piedmont, the large very perfect crystals from Dufton, Cumberland, &c.; the curved-lamella varieties; the columnar, resembling carbonate of lead; the radiated, to which belongs the *Bolognese spar*, from Monte Paterno, near Bologna, from Bavaria, &c.; the beautiful variety called ketten-spath, or chain-spar, from the Hartz; the fibrous and the granular varieties; the compact, called barytic or ponderous marble, &c.; the *cawk* of Derbyshire and Staffordshire; fetid baroselenite or *hepatite*, an intimate mixture of sulphate of baryta with bituminous matter; earthy baroselenite:—also the *wolnyne* from Muzsay in Hungary is only a variety of sulphate of baryta.

Case 53. *Sulphate of baryta* continued, and *sulphate of strontia:*—among the specimens of the latter salt, to which has been given the name of *celestine*, on account of the sky-blue tint of some of its varieties, the most remarkable are, the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from La Catolica in Sicily, accompanied by sulphur; those from the vicinity of Bristol, from St. Beat in the Dép. des Landes; those from Falkenstein in Tyrol; from the salt mines of Aranjuez; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontia from Montmartre; in the fissures of flint and in chalk, from Meudon; the radiated and fibrous celestine from Pennsylvania, &c.

Case 54 contains the *sulphates of lime*, the principal varieties of which are,—the *selenite** or *sparry gypsum*, in detached crystals and

* A remarkably fine group of selenite crystals is placed on a separate stand between Table 54 and the window: it is from Herzog Ernst level, Reinhardsbrunn, Saxe-Coburg. Presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert.

splendid groups, from Bex in Swisserland, Montmartre near Paris, Oxford, &c.; from St. Jago di Compostella, stained by red iron ochre; the fibrous gypsum with silky lustre, from Derbyshire, Swisserland, Montserrat; the granular gypsum or alabaster; the compact variety, to which belongs the stalagmitical gypsum from Guadaloupe; the scaly gypsum (chaux sulphatée niviforme of Haüy) from Montmartre; common earthy gypsum, &c.—*Anhydrous sulphate of lime*, or *anhydrite*, (also called *cube-spar* and *muriacite*,) crystalline, fibrous, granular and compact; to the last of which belong some of the Italian varieties known by the name of *bardiglio* and *bardiglione*, as also the singular fibrous-compact variety, familiarly called *tripe-stone* (pierre des trippes), from the salt mines of Wieliczka.

Case 55. Sulphates continued:—*sulphate of magnesia*, or *epsomite*, generally occurring in crystalline fibres: the fine variety from Calatayud in Aragon; also the *halotrichite* (*haar-salz*) of Idria belongs to this species, and the stalactic cobalt-vitriol, as it is called, from Herrengrund in Hungary, which is only sulphate of magnesia, coloured red by oxide of cobalt.—*Polyhalite*, a chemical compound of several sulphates, formerly mistaken for anhydrous sulphate of lime: compact and fibrous, from the salt formation of Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, and Ischel in Austria.—*Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol* or *goslarite*.—*Sulphate of iron, green vitriol*, or *melantherite*, (a salt mostly produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites,) in beautiful large rhombohedral crystals, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, and massive, and in stalactic-fibrous forms, such as the specimens from the Rammelsberg, in the Hartz, where it also occurs in the form of yellow scales, known by the name of *misy*; and as concretions of a red colour, called *vitriol-roth* or *botryogene*: the plumose vitriol (*federsalz*), and a botryoidal-reniform substance called *bergbutter*, are nothing but casual mixtures of sulphate of iron and hydrous sulphate of alumina.—*Sulphate of copper*, or *copper vitriol* (*cyanose*, Beud.):—the finest sky-blue specimens here deposited, together with the stalactic, fibrous and crystallized varieties, (the large group of crystals is artificially prepared,) are from Herrengrund in Hungary. There are also two or three scarce Siberian mineral substances placed in this Case (one of them, the *brochantite*), which appear to be subsulphates of copper, but stand in need of more accurate chemical examination.—*Sulphate of uranium oxide* or *johannite*, a very rare mineral substance, from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.—*Sulphate of lead, lead-vitriol*, or *anglesite*, of which we have a suite of specimens with brilliant and well defined crystals from Badenweiler in Suabia, from the Parys mine in Anglesea, &c.; the *sulphato-carbonate* (*lanarkite*), and *sulphato-tricarbonate* (*suzannite*), the *cupreous sulphato-carbonate* (*caledonite*) of lead, &c., from Leadhills, &c.—*Sulphates of alumina*:—common *alum*, crystallized, fibrous, &c., from various places; and the hydrous *sub-sulphate of alumina*, called *aluminite*, or *websterite*, from Sussex and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg, which was by some mistaken for pure alumina, and by others for hydrate of alumina with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime: it must not be confounded with another substance, also called *aluminite* or *alum-stone*, (alunite of some mineralogists,) from Tolfa, &c., which is a basic sulphate of alumina and potassa.

In this Case are also placed some specimens of *lazurite* (*lasurs-*

tein, or lapis lazuli), which furnishes the valuable pigment called ultra-marine;—the *haüyne*, and a few other of the imperfectly known silicates of soda, lime, and alumina combined with sulphates.

Case 56. *Arsenious acid* and *arseniates:* the former (also called *arsenic-bloom*, or octahedral oxide of arsenic) is frequently confounded with arseniate of lime, and the white octahedral crystals of it, often seen in collections on realgar and orpiment, are generally artificially produced in the interior of mines.—The arseniates in this Glass Case are:—*arseniate of lime*, called *pharmacolite*, chiefly in white acicular crystals, from Wittichen in Suabia, and Riegelsdorf in Hessia.—*Arseniate of iron* or *pharmacosiderite*, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes (whence Werner's name of Würfel-ertz), from Cornwall, from San-Antonio-Pereira, Brazil, on hydrous oxide of iron, &c.;—*skorodite*, a substance which appears to be closely allied to Bournon's cupreous arseniate of iron—also the *beudantite* of Livy, a mineral from Horhausen or the Rhine, is said to be pharmacosiderite.—*Arseniates of copper*, chiefly from Cornwall, consisting of the *foliated arseniate* or *copper-mica*, the *lenticular* arseniate or *liroconite*, and the *olivenite*, or *olive-ore* of Werner, which are formed into five species by Bournon, but their exact composition remains still to be ascertained by exact chemical analyses. The *euchroite* also belongs to these, and the *kupferschaum* of Werner, at least that from Falkenstein in Tyrol: some other varieties bearing that name appearing to be referable to carbonates of copper and of zinc.—*Arseniate of cobalt*, or red cobalt (*erythrine*, Beud.), comprising the earthy (*cobalt crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt-bloom*) varieties, from Salfeld, Allemont, &c.—*Arseniate of nickel.*

Case 57. Among the various phosphates deposited in this Case may be particularized—*phosphate of iron*, Werner's *vivianite*, in variously grouped crystals (from Bodenmais in Bavaria, from Cornwall, from Fernando Po, &c.), massive and pulverulent: among the specimens of the latter are the massive variety of New Jersey, and several earthy blue varieties in clay, peat, wood, &c.: the *chalcosiderite* of Ullmann, the *pittiate* of Hausmann, to which also appears to belong Breithaupt's *diadochite*, Werner's *green iron earth*, and Thomson's *mullicite*, are likewise phosphates of iron.—*Phosphate of manganese* or *triplite*, from Chanteloube, near Limoges, in the department of Haute Vienne in France, where several other mineral substances have lately been found, the essential component parts of which are iron, manganese, and phosphoric acid.—*Triphyline*, a phosphate of iron, manganese and lithia;—*delvauxite*, &c.—*Phosphate of copper*, of which the best characterized species are—the octahedral, or *libetheniet*, from Libethen in Hungary; and the prismatic, or *rhenite*, from Rheinbreitenbach, where it occurs with quartz which sometimes passes into calcedony.—The *lagilite* of Hermann, a hydrous phosphate of copper, from the Ural.—*Phosphate of oxide of uranium:*—the *yellow uranite* or *uran-mica* from Autin, Limoges, Bodenmais; and the *green uranite*, or *chalcolite*, chiefly from Cornwall and Saxony: both of them phosphates of oxide of uranium, but distinct by containing, the former a small portion of phosphate of lime, and the latter an equivalent portion of phosphate of copper.—*Phosphate of yttria*, or *phosphyttrite*, a very scarce mineral

substance, first found in the granite of Lindenäs in Norway, and subsequently, in equally small quantities, at Ytterby in Sweden.—*Phosphates of alumina*, to which belong—the *wavellite*, a substance which was originally mistaken for a hydrate of pure alumina, and therefore called *hydrargillite*, from Devonshire, Ireland, Greenland, from Amberg, in Bavaria (called *lasionite*), from Aussig in Bohemia, on sandstone, &c.—the *klaprothite*, called also *blue spar*, and *azurite*, and is therefore sometimes confounded with the lapis lazuli;—together with some other substances of which no exact analyses have as yet been published, though they are known to be chiefly composed of alumina in combination with phosphoric acid, such as—the *calaite*, or real *turquois* (*firúzah* in Persian), an opaque gem found chiefly at Nishapur, in the province of Khorasan, Persia, in nodules or as small veins traversing a ferrugino-argillaceous rock, and greatly esteemed on account of its beautiful blue colour, which will in most cases be sufficient to distinguish it both from the blue silicate of copper and from fossil bones (particularly teeth) impregnated with blue phosphate of iron or carbonate of copper, some of which substances are vulgarly called occidental turquoises.—The *kakoxene*, a rare substance of a crystalline diverging-fibrous structure and yellow colour, found in the fissures of argillaceous iron-stone, near Zbirow in Bohemia ,—and the *childrenite* from Tavistock, in Devonshire: both which mineral substances contain alumina and oxide of iron combined with phosphoric acid, but require to be subjected to closer chemical examination.—*Phosphate of magnesia:* the very scarce *wagnerite*, from the valley of Holgraben, near Werfen, in Salzburg.—The *mengite* and *edwardsite* are placed in the Table Case, they being by some considered as phosphates of lanthan and cerium oxides.

In two of the supplemental Table Cases (57 A and B) in this room are deposited such phosphates as are combined with chlorides; as likewise the rare combinations of the latter with carbonates and silicates.

Case 57 A. *Pyromorphite*, a combination of phosphate of lead and chloride of lead, generally divided into *brown lead ore* and *green lead ore:* among the varieties of the former, the more remarkable are the large six-sided prisms from Huelgoet in Brittany; of the latter we have the massive botryoidal (*traubenertz*), the spicular, and crystallized varieties, of various shades of green passing into greenish-white, into yellow and orange. To these are added *phosph-arseniates* and also some *arseniates of lead*, from Siberia, Cumberland, Saxony, &c., whose chemical constitution is not yet perfectly understood; in

Case 57 B. *Phosphate of lime* combined with *chloride of calcium*, in some varieties of which this latter constituent is replaced by *fluoride of calcium*: among the specimens may be particularized several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's *apatite*, such as the large violet-coloured crystals from St. Petersburg; the groups from Ehrenfriedersdorf, Maggia on St. Gothard, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.; the variety called *asparagus-stone*, from the Greiner in Tyrol, and particularly the specimens from Jumilla in Murcia; the Norwegian apatite called *moroxite;* also the *phosphorite* or fibrous and compact phosphate of lime, and the pulverulent variety, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh,

which was formerly considered as a variety of fluoride of calcium (fluate *talcapatite* of lime).—The only carbonate found combined with a chloride is the *horn-lead*, or *chloro-carbonate of lead:* the unique suite of crystals deposited in this Table Case is from Cromford Level, near Matlock.

To the *silicates with chlorides* are referred the *sodalite*, of which, however, some varieties stand in need of more accurate chemical examination;—the *eudialyte*, which occurs in West Greenland, accompanied by the preceding mineral substances;—the *pyrosmalite*, from the iron mines of Nordmark, in Wermeland, massive and in perfect crystals.

Case 58 contains the *fluorides*, of which by far the most important species is the fluoride of calcium, generally called *fluate of lime* and *fluor-spar:* among its numerous varieties may be particularized, the rose-coloured crystals from Chamouni; the phosphorescent massive fluor-spar, called chlorophane, from Siberia; the varieties called fortification-fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c., chiefly from Derbyshire and Saxony.—The very scarce fluoride of aluminum, from Cornwall, called *fluellite.—Fluoride of calcium, yttrium*, and *cerium;—yttrocerite;* and some related minerals from Finbo and Brodbo near Fahlun in Sweden.—*Fluoride of sodium and aluminum*, called *cryolite*, found in West Greenland: pure and mixed with brown iron-stone, galena, &c.;—the *chiolite*, from the Ural.

Case 58 *A*, is appropriated to some of the silicates containing fluorides:—to these belongs the *topaz*, here illustrated by a considerable series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica; Brazilian topazes, yellow and pink, imbedded in rock crystal, &c.—Also the *pyrophysalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, and the *pycnite*, formerly considered as a variety of beryl, are referable to topaz;—the *chondrodite* (maclurite, brucite) from New Jersey, and from Pargas in Finland; and some varieties of *mica* and *lepidolite*, (Case 32,) likewise contain fluoric acid.

Case 59 contains the *chlorides.—Chloride of sodium* (*muriate of soda*), or *rock salt:* the most interesting specimens here deposited of this important mineral substance are, the crystallized varieties; the massive and fibrous coloured varieties, the red, chiefly from Hallein in Tyrol, the blue and violet from Ischel in Upper Austria; the stalactical rock salt from Mexico, &c.—*Chloride of ammonium* or *sal-ammoniac*, from Vesuvius, Saint Etienne en Forez, &c.—*Chlorides of lead:* to these belong—the *cotunnite* from Vesuvius; the *mendipite* or basic muriate of lead from Mendip; and the *murio-carbonate of lead* (*phosgenite*) from Matlock in Derbyshire, of which most rare substance a very perfect suite of specimens will be found in this Case, 75 B.—*Chloride of copper* or *atacamite*, in crystallized splendid groups, chiefly from Remolinos, Solidad and Veta negra della Pampa larga, in Chili;—what was originally termed *Peruvian green sand*, or *atacamite*, (being obtained from the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru,) is now known to be artificially produced by pounding the crystallized and laminar varieties for the purpose of using the sand (arenilla) in lieu of blotting paper.—*Chloride of silver*, called also *horn-silver* and corneous silver: amorphous, bo-

tryoidal, in laminæ, and crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons, from Veta Negra in Chili, the Saxon Erzgebirge, &c.—*Chloride of mercury*, or *horn-quicksilver*, with native mercury from Moschel-Landsberg, Almaden, &c.

Cases 60 and 60 *A* contain a small collection of organico-chemical, or such mineralized substances as are composed after the manner of organic bodies, from which they derive their origin. They are divided into salts, resins, bitumen, and coal. To the salts belong—the *mellate of alumina*, also called *mellite* or *honey-stone*, found in beds of brown coal at Artern in Thuringia; and the *oxalate of iron*, formerly known by the name of resinous iron, but to which that of *humboldtite* or *oxalite* is now generally given.—With these is also placed the *struvite*, a recently formed phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, discovered in innumerable crystals on laying the foundation of St. Nicholas's church, at Hamburg, in 1845.—To the resins are referred—the *amber*, of the varieties of which a considerable suite is deposited, many of them inclosing insects, &c.; to which, for the sake of comparison, are added, specimens of recent copal, likewise containing insects;—*fossil copal* or *Highgate resin;* —*retinite* or *retinasphalt*, found at Bovey; together with some other related resinous substances;—the *idrialite*, to which the bituminous cinnabar or brand-ertz is partly referable. To the bitumina belong the varieties of *mineral pitch* of all degrees of consistence, from the fluid *naphtha* and *mineral oil* or *petroleum*, to the solid and hard *asphalt* and *jet* or *pitch coal;*—the *elaterite* or elastic bitumen of Derbyshire (a suite of specimens exhibiting all degrees of solidity, from that of honey to that of a compact ligneous substance). With these is also placed the *dapèche*, an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, having several properties of the common caoutchouc or Indian rubber;—the *hatchettine*, a bituminous substance from Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales; the *scheererite;* the *hartite*, and the *ixolyte* of Haidinger, &c.—Coal: *black coal*, and *brown coal*—of these a few specimens only are deposited, their different varieties being rather objects for a geological collection.

FOSSILS.

Room I.

The collections of Organic Remains begin, in Room I. with that of the Fossil Vegetables, at present deposited chiefly in the Wall Cases of the S. and W. sides of the room. A systematic botanical arrangement has been adopted, so far as the limited space and the as yet doubtful nature of many of those fossil remains admitted of it.

Case 1 is set apart for the small number of fossils apparently of the class of submerged Algæ, such as *Fucoides*, *Confervites*, &c. In the same Case are provisionally placed those impressions on coal slate, of plants with verticillated leaves, known by the generic names of *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, &c., and supposed by some to be referable to the Naiades; as also a few that appear to bear affinity to the Marsileaceæ, such as *Pilularites*, *Solenites*, &c.; together with some other vegetable remains, the nature of which is not yet determined.

The upper division of Case 2 is occupied by the EQUISETACEÆ, most of which may be united under the generic name of *Calamites*, the absence of the sheaths, by which the latter are said to be distinguishable from real *Equiseta*, being a character not to be depended upon. The species of *Calamites*, almost all from the rocks of the most ancient coal formation, are far from being satisfactorily determined, their internal structure being entirely unknown. The species of *Calamitea* of Cotta, (Case E.,) which exhibit a peculiar organic structure, can scarcely be said to belong to the same natural order. The genus *Phyllotheca* of Brongniart, from the coal sand-stone of Port Jackson, in which the sheaths are prolongated into leaves, is a distinct genus of this order; as is likewise the *Equisetum Lyellii* from Pounceford.

The lower division of Case 2, and part of 3, contain the Ferns (FILICES), most of them as impressions in clay slate forming the carboniferous strata of the transition series. Many of them bear a strong resemblance to existing, especially tropical, species; and fructification, distinctly exhibiting the sporangia variously disposed in sori, &c., has latterly been observed in several species; but the classification founded on characters derived from them and the distribution and ramifications of the nerves, though of great importance in the classification of recent ferns, is obviously, at least in the present state of our knowledge, inapplicable to those in a fossil state. The arrangement and the generic names here adopted, with occasional deviation, are those proposed in the concluding numbers of the late Count Sternberg's work. The species, as far as determined, are all named; the synonymy being added in most cases where it appeared requisite.

In the upper division of Case 3, and part of 4 and 5, are placed those genera which are generally supposed to belong to the family of LYCOPODIACEÆ, of which *Lepidodendron* of Sternberg (*Sagenaria* of Presl.) is the principal one. Much uncertainty still prevails in the determination of the genera and species of this family. Some of them appear to exhibit an internal structure intermediate between that of the Lycopodiaceæ and the Coniferæ; but *Lepidodendron punctatum* of Sternberg, (of the unique specimen of which, in Mr. Cotta's collection, a portion is seen in Case 3,) presents the organization of a real arborescent fern. Nearly allied to the *Lepidodendra* are several vegetable fossils, considered as distinct genera, among which may be specified *Lepidophyllum* and *Lepidostrobus* (Case 4) of Brongniart, (the former perhaps only the leaves, the latter the fruits of species of *Lepidodendron* or *Lycopodites*,) the *Ulodendron* (*Lepidod. ornatissimum*, Sternb.), the *Bothrodendron* of Lindley, the *Rhytidolepis* of Sternb., &c.

In the upper division of Case 5 are placed the species of *Sigillaria*, (including *Favularia*,) Brong., which are very distinct in their structure from arborescent Ferns, with which they have by some been arranged. To these also belongs the *Megaphyton* Nöhd.; of which the original specimen figured and described by Artis is deposited here. In the lower division of the same Case are seen some very interesting vegetable remains, some of which undoubtedly are referable to the family of ASPHODELEÆ, such as the *Dracæna Benstedii*, (from the Iguanodon quarry near Maidstone,) so called after the discoverer of the fine specimens pre-

sented to the Museum. To these are added very perfect specimens, from Dr. Mantell's collection, of the *Clathraria Lyellii* from the Wealden: the generic name, formerly synonymous with Sigillaria, is now exclusively given to this remarkable vegetable. *Sternbergia transversa* of Artis, (*Artisia* of Sternberg,) hitherto described and figured from very imperfect specimens, also probably belongs to this natural order. Another interesting vegetable of Dr. Mantell's discovery is the *Endogenites erosa*, of which many specimens from Hastings, &c., are deposited, exhibiting its structure: it seems related to the Palmæ, and is no doubt a congener of Cotta's *Porosus marginatus*, of which a specimen is added; but neither of those generic appellations appear to be admissible. There are also remains of real PALMÆ in this Case, such as the fruits from Sheppey, the cut and polished specimens of wood from Antigua, &c. Whether or not *Nöggerathia flabelliformis* and a related species are referable to them, remains doubtful.

The upper division of Case 6 contains only specimens of *Stigmaria*, a genus totally distinct from any other known of the natural orders of Lycopodiaceæ or Filices, to both of which its species have been referred by authors. Their internal structure, as proved by transversal sections of the stem, approximates to that of the EUPHORBIACEÆ. Below these, in the same Case, are placed various interesting specimens belonging to species of genera of CONIFERÆ, such as *Pinus*, *Araucaria*, *Thuytes*, *Volzia*, *Brachyphyllum*, &c. In another part of the same Case are deposited interesting remains of the natural order of CYCADEÆ, (among which may be specified the fine specimens from the oolitic formation at Whitby,) of various species of *Pterophyllum*, *Zamia*, *Ctenis*, and (on the top of the Case) the globular trunks (two of them cut and polished) of *Mantellia nidiformis* of Brongniart, from the oolite of Portland.—Various other vegetable remains, especially of Dicotyledonous plants, such as those from the fresh water formation of Oeningen, &c., will hereafter be arranged in Table Cases to be made for their reception.

On the lower shelves of the Cases 3, 4, and 5, is placed a very extensive series of cut and polished specimens of fossil wood, most of them from the red sandstone formation of Chemnitz in Saxony, and New Paka in Bohemia, and many of them described and figured in Cotta's work: *Die Dendrolithen, Dresden*, 1832. The genera *Tubicaulis*, *Psaronius* (Staar-stein) and *Porosus*, no doubt belong to the Filices; many of the remainder are referable to the Palms, and a still greater portion of them to the Coniferæ; in the vicinity of which natural orders they are respectively placed in the Wall Cases.

The slabs of sandstone on the north wall of this Room, with the supposed tracks of an unknown animal called Chirotherium, are, that on the left, from the quarries of Hildburghausen in Saxony; and that in the centre, from those of Storton Hill, near Liverpool, (the latter presented by J. Tomkinson, Esq.) On the right hand are placed slabs from the same new red sandstone formation, with equally enigmatical imprests of various dimensions, called Ornithichnites, being very like foot marks of birds: they occur in the sandstone beds near Greenfield, Massachusetts, at a cataract in the Connecticut river, known by the name of Turner's Falls.

The two Cases placed against the piers, between the windows of the E. wall of the room, contain a suite of varieties of wood opal from Van Diemen's Land, presented by Mrs. Howley, the lady of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Room II.

In the Wall Cases of Room II. are various mammalian remains, amongst which are numerous parts of the Megatherium, from Buenos Ayres: these will ultimately be removed to Room VI., where many of the specimens formerly in these cases are now deposited. In Case V. are arranged the portions of the carapace and other parts of the gigantic fossil tortoise (*Colossochelys Atlas*) discovered by Major Cautley, Bengal Artillery, in the Sewalik Hills, and formed part of the very extensive collection presented by that gentleman to the Museum. On the upper shelf in Case III. are arranged the bones of various species of *Dinornis*, an extinct genus of birds, which formerly inhabited New Zealand—some of these bones, it will be seen, must have belonged to birds of most gigantic dimensions. In the Table Cases under the windows of this and the next room are temporarily deposited some mammalian remains.

Room III.

The Wall Cases 1 to 4 are set apart for the Batrachian, the Chelonian and Emydosaurian reptiles, now under arrangement. To the first named of these orders belongs the gigantic Salamander, the subject of Scheuchzer's dissertation, *Homo diluvii testis et theoscopos*. Various specimens illustrative of the Chelonians will also be placed in some of the Wall Cases of Room II. Among the specimens of the third of these orders may be specified the Crocodilian division, containing very interesting objects, such as specimens of the head, with other bones, of the gavial (or rather ghárial) of Whitby, (*Teleosaurus Chapmanni*,) which, though correctly determined by its discoverer, Capt. W. Chapman, and also by Wooller (Phil. Trans. for 1758), was subsequently mistaken for a species of Ichthyosaurus;—another species of ghárial (considered a distinct genus, bearing the name of *Æolodon*) from the lias at Monheim in Franconia, being the unique specimen described and figured by Soemmerring in the Memoirs of the Academy of Munich, under the name of *Crocodilus priscus*;—a head of *Crocodilus Toliapicus*, mentioned by Cuvier as *Crocodile de Sheppey*, and which appears to be distinct from *Crocodilus Spenceri*, of which the original specimen is likewise deposited here;—the head and other parts of the *Geosaurus* (the *Lacerta gigantea* of Soemmerring) found together with the preceding, and figured and described by the last mentioned naturalist in the Transactions of the Academy of Munich;—the interesting groups embedded in two slabs of limestone of the well known Swanage Crocodile (a distinct genus) and one of the principal specimens of the Mantellian collection;—the lower jaw and other parts of the cranium, vertebræ, &c., of the huge reptile (*Mososaurus Sancti Petri*) from the St. Peter's Mountain near Maestricht, presented, in 1784, by the celebrated Peter Camper,

and figured by Cuvier;—a portion of a new species, from Lyme Regis, of the remarkable genus of flying reptiles, the *Pterodactylus* of Cuvier, described and figured by Buckland in the Transactions of the Geological Society, under the name of *P. macronyx:* together with a coloured cast of *Pterod. longirostris* of Cuvier from Solenhofen, the quarry of which place has also furnished the small lamina of lias on which may be observed the impression (with some of the osseous substance remaining) of the last two articulations of the toe of a flying animal, considered by Spix as related to the Vampire, but which is more probably a large and distinct species of Pterodactyle.

The whole of Case 3 is occupied by the osseous remains of Iguanodon, chiefly from the strata of Tilgate Forest in Sussex; a suite which, together with the great group of bones from Maidstone embedded in Kentish rag, (in a separate Glass Case placed at present under the central window,) has furnished Dr. Mantell with highly valuable materials for the illustration of that extraordinary reptile, scarcely less remarkable in its osteology than the gigantic animal (Wall Case 2) of the same order, discovered by that naturalist, and to which he has given the name of the Wealden Lizard (*Hylæosaurus*), to express the circumstance of its occurring in the strata of that geological formation.

In the Wall Cases 4 to 6, of this Room, and in all those of Room IV., are arranged the order ENALIOSAURIA, or Sea Lizards, of the subdivision of which the genera Plesiosaurus and Ichthyosaurus are the principal types. Among the species of the former may be particularized the *Plesiosaurus Hawkinsii*, chiefly from the lias quarries of Street, and thus named by Mr. Owen in honour of the author of the work in which most of the specimens are figured and described that formed his collection, now partly deposited in this Gallery;—the species from Lyme Regis, first described by Mr. Conybeare, and named *P. dolichodeirus*, its neck being nearly equal in length to the body and tail united;—the *P. rugosus* from the lias near Belvoir Castle, presented by H. G. the Duke of Rutland, being a unique nearly complete specimen of this species;—the specimen of a Plesiosaure, of which an account and figure have been given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1719, by Mr. Stukeley, who mistook it for a crocodile.

ROOM IV.

In and on the Wall Cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of *Ichthyosaurus*, or the fish-lizard, so denominated on account of their having in a recent state clearly presented the external appearance of certain orders of fishes combined with the internal organization belonging to the Saurian reptiles. The most striking specimens are the *I. Platyodon* in the central Case, and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same Case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis;—a new small species, *I. latifrons*, in which the spiracle on the top of the head, between the eyes, claims particular notice, from Balderton in the county of Nottingham, presented by Dr. Bland;—the splendid specimens of *I. intermedius*, *I. lonchiodon*, *I.*

communis, all from Lyme Regis; the *I. longipinnis* and *I. longirostris* from Whitby, &c.

In the Wall Case 6 will be found the remains of various mammalia belonging to the order Ruminantia.

In the Wall Case 7 are arranged the fossil carnivorous mammalia, including skulls and various other portions of the skeletons of bears, chiefly from Gailenreuth in Franconia; remains of the hyæna from the caverns of Torquay and Kirkdale. Certain insectivorous mammalia are also placed in this case, as well as the very valuable specimen presented by W. J. Broderip, Esq., the lower jaw of the *Phascolotherum Bucklandi*, from the Great Oolite of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

Room V.

This room contains the collection of Fossil Fishes, arranged after M. Agassiz's system, as developed in his work, *Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles*. They are divided into four Orders, namely, the Placoids, the Ganoids, the Ctenoids, and the Cycloids. The first of these orders comprehends individuals mostly of considerable dimensions, whose skeletons, by reason of their soft, cartilaginous nature, are less enduring; their fossil remains therefore generally occur as small detached portions only of the whole body, such as teeth, palates, and dorsal fins, some of which, as smaller objects, are under arrangement in the Table Cases (1 to 4). The remaining three orders of this class, demanding ample space, are placed in, and on the top of, the upright wall cases on the south side of the room. The red figures on the labels of the genera refer to the larger suspended boards bearing the names of the orders and families; while the names of the species are written on labels variously tinted, in accordance with the coloured tablets within the cases, indicating the geological formations to which the specimens respectively belong.

The Order of Ganoids or Goniolepidoti, (names derived, the one from the lustre, the other from the angular form of the scales of these fishes,) occupies the Cases* 1 to 16; it is divided into twelve families, namely, the Cephalaspidians, Acanthodians, Dipterians, Lepidoids, Sauroids, the Celacanths, Pycnodons, Scleroderms, Gymnodons, and the Siluroids; with two other of Cuvier's families, of which specimens are wanting in the collection.

Among the specimens deposited to illustrate the first of those families (Cases 1 to 3, upper shelves), may be particularized some of the extraordinary types occurring only in the most ancient of the palæozoic formations; the old red sandstone of Scotland having furnished the most interesting of them, such as the *Cephalaspis Lyellii*, so named after its discoverer, by whom the specimen here deposited was presented, together with the equally remarkable Pterygotus† both from Carmilye quarries, Forfarshire;—also various most instructive specimens of Coccosteus and Pterychthys, such as these of *Coccosteus decipiens* and *cuspidatus* from Caithness and Cromarty, and that of *Coccosteus oblongus* from Lethenbar, presented by Major Cautley.

* By "Case 1, 2, 3, &c.," the divisions or compartments of the principal Wall Cases are understood.

† The Pterygotus is, however, now again referred to the Crustacea by M. Agassiz.

Among the *Acanthodians* and *Dipterians* (Cases 4 and 5, upper shelves), both confined to the old red sandstone and carboniferous formation, may be pointed out: of the former family, the specimens of the fine species *Cheirolepis* called *Cummingiæ*, after the late Lady Gordon Cumming (presented by Sir Roderick Murchison); and of the latter, several species of *Osteolepis*, chiefly from Cromarty.

Of the family of *Lepidoids* (Cases 1 to 6), divided into genera having invertebrated tails (homocerci) and those in which the vertebral column is prolongated into the upper lobe of the tail (heterocerci): among the former are a suite of specimens of various species of *Tetragonolepis* of the lias, especially from Lyme Regis, such as *T. speciosus*, *confluens*, *pustulatus*, *Leachii*; those of *Dapedius*, especially of *D. politus*; the several varieties of *D. Colei* from the same locality, and of *D. Orbis* from Barrow, the best specimens of which were presented by the late Countess of Aylesford; the fine group of *Semionotus Bergeri* in lias, from the neighbourhood of Coburg; specimens of various species of *Lepidotus*, some of them gigantic, particularly the original specimens, figured by Agassiz, of *L. Mantellii* and *L. Fittoni*, from the Wealden of Sussex: the latter presented by P. J. Martin, Esq.; *L. Gigas*, and other species from the oolite and lias of England and Würtemberg;—and, among those of the second division, the suite of species of *Palæoniscus*, chiefly from the Zechstein and magnesian limestone of Thuringia and England, the new red sandstone of Bohemia, &c.

Among the most prominent species belonging to the different genera of the *Sauroids*, (Cases 7 to 10), a family of which the remains occur both in the oldest and in recent formations, are those of *Megalichthys*, especially *M. Hibberti*, of which yet imperfectly understood fish some very instructive fragments are deposited, especially as illustrative of the nature of its teeth, formerly mistaken for those of Saurian reptiles; also the several large species, not all equally well determined, of *Sauropsis*, chiefly from the lias of Würtemberg; and the *Pygopterus Humboldtii*, the largest species of which is from the copper-slate of Mansfeld: these genera belong to the heterocercal division of the family. Among the homocercals may be particularized a suite of species of *Leptolepis*, all of them from the beds of the oolitic limestone formation, and to some of which, in the lithographic stone of Sohlenhofen, belong the vermicular bodies and impressions found in the same locality, and to which, though they appear to be Coprolites, the name of *Cololites* (petrified intestines) has been given;—the specimens of the scarce *Eugnathus speciosus* and of *Ptycholepis Bollensis*, from the lias of Dorsetshire and Würtemberg, &c.

Among the *Cœlacanths* (Cases 11 to 13) may be pointed out, as more particularly interesting, one or two of the species from the Devonian system of Scotland and Russia; the instructive specimen of *Holoptychius nobilissimus* discovered in the old red sandstone of Clashbinnie, near Perth, by the Rev. James Noble; the specimens of *Glyptolepis leptopterus* from Lethenbar; specimens of a few of the smaller species of Asterolepis, and (on the top of the Case) casts of bones of the head of *Asterolepis Asmusii*, and of a related species, found in the old red sandstone of Riga. Provisionally placed with the Cœlacanths

is the genus *Macropoma:* the complete and beautiful suite of specimens of its principal species, *M. Mantelli*, from the chalk of Sussex, formed part of the Mantellian collection.

The *Pycnodons* (Cases 15, 16, lower shelves). Several of the specimens here deposited are illustrative of the character by which the teeth of the fishes of this family may easily be distinguished from those of some placoid fishes. Among the largest of the teeth are those of some species of *Pycnodon*, from the upper oolite, especially *P. Gigas*, and of *Sphærodus Gigas*, formerly described as petrified eyes of toads, &c.; also the teeth of *Placodus Gigas*, from the Muschelkalk of Franconia, deserve particular notice.

The family of *Scleroderms* (Cases 15 and 16, middle shelves): among the species belonging to it, in the collection, are: a suite of specimens of *Dercetis elongatus*, chiefly from the chalk of Preston, near Brighton; the *Acanthopleurus serratus*, likewise from the chalk formation (slate of Glaris); and the *Blochius longirostris*, from Monte Bolca.

The third Order of fishes, the CTENOIDS, or CTENOLEPIDOTI (so called from their scales being formed of layers, of which the uppermost are denticulated or comb-toothed at their posterior margin) is divided into the following families—the Percoids, Sparoids, Scienoids, Cottoids, Gobioids, Aulostomes, Chetodons, Pleuronects, and Mugilloids. The type of the first of them (Cases 17 and 18) is the perch; and of the three fossil species known, the *Perca lepidota* from Oeningen, of which a remarkably perfect specimen is here deposited, is the largest. Among specimens of other genera belonging to the Percoids may be mentioned the fine series from the Sussex chalk, of *Beryx Lewesiensis*, which (as also that of *Dercetis*, in this Case) formed part of Dr. Mantell's rich collection; and three scarce species of *Rhacolepis*, placed with them, are from the chalk formation of Brazil.

Of the few fossil *Sparoids*, or Breams, (Case 19,) the *Sparnodus ovalis*, from Monte Bolca, and the *Sciænurus Bowerbankii*, from Sheppey, may be mentioned: all the fishes of this family are from more recent formations than the chalk, as is also the case with the species of the *Cottoids* or Bullheads, (Case 19, middle,) the *Goboids* or Gobies, and the *Teuthies* of Cuvier, most of the fossil representatives of which families are from Monte Bolca.

The principal genus of the family of *Aulostomes*, (Case 20, lower shelves,) is Fistularia, one species of which occurs at Monte Bolca; the other, *Fistularia magnifica* (Egert. Catal.), in the Engi slate of Canton Glaris.

Among the fossil species belonging to the family of the *Chætodons*, (Case 20, middle,) all from Monte Bolca, and more recent tertiary formations, may be particularized the very perfect specimen (with counterpart) of that most singular fish, the *Semiophorus velifer*, from the above locality; and a series of those well-known osseous bodies found in the crag of Norfolk, which, when cut and polished, have the appearance of marbled pebbles, but are recognised by Agassiz as interapophysal bones of a species of *Platax* called *P. Woodwardi.*

The family of *Pleuronects* (Case 20, middle) is represented by one genus only, namely *Rhombus*, having one fossil species, the elegant *R. minimus*, smaller than any of the recent species, from Monte Bolca:

the specimen here preserved was presented, together with those of the Semiophorus, by Chambers Hall, Esq.

The last family of this order, the *Mugiloids*, (Case 20, upper shelves,) to which belongs the genus *Mugil*, with only one species, *M. princeps*, from the tertiary formation of Aix, in Provence; and, perhaps, also the *Calamopleurus cylindricus*, from the chalk of Brazil, which, having only slightly crenulated scales, appear to form a passage into

The fourth Order, the CYCLOID FISHES, (so denominated from the orbicular or elliptic form of the scales, consisting of corneous layers, and having their posterior margin entire,) is subdivided into the *Acanthopterygian Cycloids*, with the following families:—the Scomberoids, Sphyrænoids, Labroids, Blennioids, Loplieoids; and the *Malacopterygian Cycloids*, comprising the families of Cyprinoids, Cyprinodons, Esocids, Halecoids, and Anguilliform fishes. None of them have representatives in formations prior to the chalk.

Among the most ancient of the family of *Scomberoids*, Cuv., (Cases 21, 22,) are the species of the genera *Palæorhynchum*, *Palimphyes*, *Archæus*, *Isurus*, and *Anenchelum*, in the slate of Glaris, of which a suite of characteristic specimens is here deposited; the chalk of Lewes has furnished instructive specimens exhibiting the dentition of *Enchodus halocyon*. Among those from Monte Bolca, the more prominent are the *Thynnus propterygius*, the *Orcynus elongatus*, the *Carangopsis dorsalis*, the *Gasteronemus rhombus*, &c.; the heads, &c., of a species of *Cybium*, from Sheppey, from which latter locality are also some species of *Tetrapterus*, a genus of the family of *Xiphoids*. (Case 23, middle shelves.)

Of the family of *Sphyrænoids*, (Case 23, middle,) the genera deposited are mostly known only by portions of the jaws and teeth, which were formerly mistaken for bones of reptiles; such as those of the different species of *Saurocephalus* described and figured in M. Agassiz' great work, where also are to be found several delineations from specimens forming part of the series of *Hypsodon Lewesiensis*, which is now referred to a family distinct from the Sphyrænoids, namely the *Scombroesocids* of Müller. (Case 24, middle.)

All species belonging to the family of the *Cyprinoids* or Carps, (Cases 24, 25,) are fresh-water fishes. The most interesting of those here deposited are the large and most perfect specimens of *Tinea furcata* and *T. leptosoma*, and another species, from the slate of Oeningen, which is also the locality from which one of the smaller species of *Leuciscus* derives its name; the largest species of the latter genus, *L. Hartmanni*, is from the tertiary formation of Steinheim, in Würtemberg; the small *L. papyraceus*, from the lignite called paper coal, of Bonn and Bareuth, to which species also the impressions in semiopal, from Bohemia, appear to belong.

Among the *Esocids* or pikes, (Cases 24 to 27,) the fine suite of specimens of *Esox lepidotus* from Oeningen deserve particular notice, as likewise the large *Sphenolepis squamosseus*, from Aix, in Provence, and the *Sphenolepis Cuvieri*, of very rare occurrence in the gypsum of Montmartre, and named after its illustrious discoverer, by whom it was first noticed, in his *Recherches sur les Ossemens fossiles*.

The *Halecoids*, (Cases 25 to 27, middle,) or Herrings, (a family consisting of Cuvier's Clupeæ and Salmonidæ, but which have lately

undergone still further subdivision,) begin with the chalk, and are frequent in more recent formations: of those of the former may be mentioned the *Clupea Scheuchzeri*, *megaptera*, &c., from the slate of Glaris; and, above all, the considerable suite of specimens (many of them figured in Agassiz's work) of *Osmeroides*, first described as *Salmo Lewesiensis* by Dr. Mantell, by whom they were obtained from the quarries in the immediate vicinity of Lewes, and most successfully extricated from the chalk;—from the same locality, and likewise from the Mantellian collection, are the almost unique specimens of *Acrognathus Boops* and of *Aulolepis typus*, figured and provisionally placed with the Halecoids in the same work. To these are added specimens of the singularly preserved angmarset, (*Salino Grœnlandicus* of Bloch, *Mallotus villosus* of Cuvier,) which occur in the shape of slender nodules or hard argillaceous mummies, at the Sukkertop, on the West Coast of Greenland; being perhaps the only instance of identity of a fossil with a recent species of fish.

Of the two last families of this order of Cycloids, the *Anguilliform* and the *Gadoids*, no well determined species are extant in the collection, except perhaps, of the former, a species or two of *Anguilla*, from Oeningen; and of the latter, the head of *Ampheristus toliapicus*, from Sheppey.

The Table Cases on the N. side of the Room are at present occupied by various unarranged fossils, such as corallines, sponges, crinoidea, echinodermata, shells, &c.: these will hereafter be systematically arranged in this Room, and in Room VI.

The Wall Case at the East end of the Room is occupied by the remains of ruminant mammalia. The most conspicuous specimen in the Case is the skull of the Sivatherium, from the Sewalik Hills, presented by Major Cautley.

The Wall Case at the West end of the Room contains remains of various species of Rhinoceros, amongst which are a fine series of teeth, and other parts of the two species found in this country—the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and *R. leptorhinus;* most of these specimens are from the Pleistocene freshwater deposits of Essex.

In the centre of the Room is a complete skeleton of the large extinct elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and which is occasionally found in some parts of England, and in the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from the first mentioned locality: it is the *Cervus megaceros* and *C. giganteus* of authors.

Room VI.

Room VI. is devoted chiefly to the osseous remains of the *Pachydermata* and *Edentata*, which are at present under arrangement.

Among the specimens, the following may be particularized. A cast of the skull and lower jaw of the Dinotherium, the originals of which were found at Eppelsheim, forty miles N. W. of Darmstadt; a portion of a lower jaw from Perim Island in the Gulf of Cambay, which is regarded by Dr. Falconer as belonging to a second species of Dinotherium (the *D. Indicum* of that author): it was presented, together with other mammalian remains, by Miss Pepper; the skeleton of the

North American mastodon (*M. Ohioticus*) together with numerous parts of other individuals of the same species; and a nearly perfect cranium, and other portions of the South American mastodon (*M. Andium*). Of the European mastodons, the collection contains remains which have been referred to the *M. angustidens*, *M. Arvernensis*, and *M. longirostris*. Three species of Indian mastodons have been founded, in the "Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis" of Falconer and Cautley, upon remains in the collection: they are the *M. Perimensis*, *M. Sivalensis*, and *M. latidens* of that work, in which, it may be observed, are figured the greater portion of the specimens here noticed. The elephant remains, in Room VI., are referred by Dr. Falconer to the following species, viz.:—*Elephas priscus* (?) *E. meridionalis*, *E. primigenius*, from the European tertiary formations; and *E. bombifrons*, *E. Ganesa*, *E. insignis*, *E. planifrons*, *E. Hysudricus*, and *E. Namadicus*, from India. A large portion of the Indian specimens form part of the highly valuable collection presented by Major Cautley, Bengal Artillery, to whose indefatigable exertions science is indebted for the formation of a rich assemblage of fossil remains obtained in the Sewalik, or Sub-Himalayan range, situated between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers. For many valuable specimens in the series the Museum is also indebted to Dr. Falconer. Casts of several very interesting specimens presented by the Honourable Court of Directors of the India Company, numerous specimens (including the skull of the *Elephas Namadicus*) presented by Charles Frazer, Esq., and others presented by Colonel Burney and by Major Baker, Bengal Engineers, have contributed to perfect the extensive series of mammalian remains here exhibited. The most striking specimen—the skull of the *Elephas Ganesa*—which is placed in the middle of the room, is the gift of the last-mentioned gentleman.

A very interesting object is the cast of the skeleton of the Megatherium, a genus of Edentata established by Cuvier from the only species known, the *Megatherium Americanum* of Blumenbach, (*Megath. Cuvieri* or *Cuverii* of later writers): the bones from which the casts of the several parts were taken are preserved partly in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and partly in cases near the skeleton.

At the west end of the Room is the fossil *human skeleton*, embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe, by Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and presented to the British Museum by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

On either side of this skeleton are arranged various mammalian remains, found in caverns; the case to the right of the centre is occupied with remains from the caverns of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, and from the cavern called "Kents Hole," at Torquay, Devonshire, together with specimens from the caverns of Gaileureuth, in Franconia; and the specimens arranged in the Case on the left are from the caverns of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

C. KONIG.
March 1, 1850.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MINERALS IN THE NORTH GALLERY,

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Polysphærite, 54.
Poonahlite, 28.
Porcelain-jasper, 24.
Porcelain-spar, 30.
Potassa, nitrate, 54.
Potstone, 32.
Prase, 22.
Praseolite, 32.
Prehnite, 29.
Psilomelane, 13.
Pycnite, 58.
Pyrallolite,
Pyrargillite, 32.
Pyrgome, 34.
Pyrites, magnetic, 6.
Pyrochlore, 37.
Pyrolusite, 13.
Pyromorphite, 57 A.
Pyrope, 36.
Pyrophyllite, 32.
Pyrophysalite, 58.
Pyrorthite, 37, 38.
Pyrosmalite, 58.
Pyroxene, 34.
Quartz, 21, 22.
Quicksilver, native 2.
Quincite, 24.
Raphilite, 33.
Realgar, 11.
Retinasphalt, 60.
Retinite, 60.
Rhenite, 57.
Rhodochrome, 25.

Rhodonite, 26.
Rhomb-spar, 49.
Riband-jasper, 24.
Ripidolite, 32.
Rock-crystal, 20.
Rock-salt, 59.
Rock-wood, 34.
Roestone, 46.
Romanzovite, 36.
Roschgewächs, 11.
Roselite, 31.
Rubellane, 32.
Rubellite, 40.
Ruby, 19.
Ruby-copper, 17.
Ruby-silver, 11.
Rutile, 37.
Ryacolite, 31.
Rypidolite, 32.
Sal ammoniac, 59.
Sahlite, 34.
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Saltpetre, 52.
Sammet-ertz, 58.
Sanidine, 30.
Sapphire, 19.
Sapphirine, 19.
Sassoline, 39.
Satin-spar, 45.
Saussurite, 31.
Scapolite, 31.
Scarbroite, 26.
Schaalenblende, 5.
Scheelite, 38.
Scheel-lead, 38.
Scheererite, 60.
Scherbenkobalt,
Schiller-spar, 35.
Schriftertz, 3.
Schrötterite, 26.
Scolicite, 27.
Selenite, 54.
Seleniurets, 4.
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Serpentine, 25.
Shell-limestone, 45 A.
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Siberite, 38.
Siderite, 48.
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Silver, antimonial, 3.
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—— chloride, 59.
—— hydrarguret, 2.
—— muriate, 60.
—— native, 2.
Silver, red, 11.
—— stibiuret, 3.
—— sulphuret, 10.
—— bromide, 59.
Silver-blende, 11.
Silver-copper-glance, 10.
Silver-glance, 10.
Sinter, siliceous, 21.
Skorodite, 56.
Slate-spar, 45.
Slickenside, 8.
Smaragdite, 31.
Smithsonite, 26.
Soapstone, 25.
Soda, carbonate, 41.
—— borate, 39.
—— muriate, 59.
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—— sulphate, 52
Sodalite, 57 B.
Sodium-chloride, 59.
Somervillite, 35.
Sordawalite, 36.
Spadaite, 26.
Sparkies, 6.
Spartalite, 17.
Sphærolite, 33.
Sphærosiderite, 48.
Sphene, 37.
Spinel, 19.
Spinellane, 37.
Spodumen, 30.
Staurolite, 36.
Steatite, 25.
Steinheilite, 36.
Steinmannite, 8.
Sterlingite, 17.
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Stilbite, 28.
Stilpnomelane, 26.
Stinkstone, 48.
Stolzite, 38.
Stones, meteoric, 1.
Stromeierite, 7.
Strontia, carbonate, 41.
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Strontianite, 41.
Struvite, 60 A.
Sulphur, native, 5.
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Sun-opal, 24.
Sun-stone, 29.
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Suzannite, 55.
Tachylite, 33.
Tagilite, 59.
Talc, 32.
Talcapatite, 57 B.
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Tarnovicite, 41.
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Tellurium, 3.
Tennantite, 7.
Tenorite, 17.
Tephroite, 26.
Teratolite, 25.
Tesselite, 27.
Tetradymite, 3.
Thallite, 35.
Tharandite, 47.
Thenardite, 52.
Thomsonite, 27.
Thorite, 26.
Thulite, 35.
Tile-ore, 17.
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Tin, oxide, 18.
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Tincal, 41.
Tin-pyrites, 9.
Tin-stone, 18.
Tinder-ore, 38.
Titan-shorl, 37.
Titanite, 37.
Titanium, 1.
Tombacite, 6.
Topaz, 58.
Tourmaline, 40.
Trauben-ertz, 57 A.
Tremolite, 33.
Triphane, 30.
Triphyline, 57.
Triplite, 57.
Trona, 41.
Troostite, 26.
Tshefkinite, 38.
Tufa, calcareous, 46.
Tungsten, 38.
Turquois, 57.
Uralorthite, 38.
Uranite, 57.
Uran-mica, 57.
Uran-ochre, 17.
Uranotantalite, 38.
Uran-vitriol, 55.
Uranium, oxide, 17.
—— phosphate, 57.
—— sulphate, 55.
Uwarowite, 36.
Valentinite, 38.
Vanadates, 38.
Vauquelinite, 39.
Vesuvian, 35.
Velvet-ore, 55.
Vermilion, native, 9.
Villarsite, 25.
Violane, 35.
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Vitriol, green, 55.
—— white, 55.
Vitriol-roth, 55.
Vivianite, 57.
Volborthite, 38.
Volcanite, 4.
Wad, 13.
Wagnerite, 57.
Wavellite, 57.
Websterite, 55.
Wehrlite, 34.
Weiss-ertz, 12.
Weissgüllig-erz, 11.
Weissite, 32.
Wernerite, 31.
Wichtyne, 33.
Willemite, 26.
Williamsite, 34.
Withamite, 35.
Witherite, 41.
Wöhlerite, 38.
Wolfram, 38.
Wolkonskoite, 39.
Wollastonite, 25.
Wolnyne, 52.
Wood-opal, 24.
Wood-stone, 22.
Wood-tin, 18.
Wootz-ore, 15.
Wörthite, 26.
Wulfenite, 39.
Xanthophyllite, 25.
Xenolite, 26.
Yenite, 34.
You-stone, 28.
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Yttrocerite, 58.
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Yttrotantalite, 38.
Yttrotitanite, 37.
Zeagonite, 29.
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Zinc, carbonate, 49
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
—— sulphuret, 5.
Zinc-blende,
Zinc-bloom, 49.
Zinc-ore, red, 17.
Zinc-spar, 49.
Zinc-vitriol, 55.
Zinkenite, 11.
Zinkite, 17.
Zircon, 26.
Zirconite, 26.
Zoisite, 35.
Zunder-ertz, 40.

GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES *.

ROOM I.

At the left hand side of the door on entering—

Front of a tomb; inscribed with the name Tryphon, son of Eutychus, who is represented in high relief, holding a strigil in his right hand. *Athens.*

On the right hand side of the door—

Front of a tomb, on which are sculptured in relief two youthful male figures. *Delos. Presented by A. E. Impey, Esq.*, 1825.

FIRST COMPARTMENT.

Bust of Demosthenes; below, the front of a pilaster, ornamented with a composition of olive and pine branches and birds in low relief.

Sepulchral stêle, inscribed with the name of Lenæus, son of Artemidorus, who is represented reclining on a couch, and crowning himself. Above, is the *demic crown*, and beneath, two Greek elegiac verses.

Cippus, or sepulchral altar, ornamented with rams' heads and sphinxes, erected by L. Virius Helius, to Viria Primitiva, his wife, deceased in her nineteenth year. Pt. 10. Pl. LVI.

A Case containing the following articles:—

Fragment of a head of Hercules covered with the lion's skin. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*, 1757.

A funeral mask such as was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Head of Hercules. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*, 1757.

Bust of Vitellius in giallo antico. *Same.*

Head of Hercules. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Capital of a small Ionic column. *Same collection.*

Bust of Caracalla. *Same collection.*

Head of Vulcan, with a cap. *Same collection.*

Votive mask of a bearded satyr. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*, 1765.

Head of Julia, daughter of Titus, the hair in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Head of Juno. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*, 1757.

Venus, with bow and arrows; at her side two Cupids.

Handle from a vase. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Part of a bas-relief: female figure. *Same collection.*

Bas-relief mask of a satyr.

A left foot covered with a sandal.

A right foot of a child.

Hand from a statue of Venus, holding a lock of hair. *Same collection.*

* All the articles in the present catalogue of antiquities, unless where it is otherwise specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, Esq. More ample descriptions, with Plates, of the antiquities contained in the British Museum, are in the course of publication; and references to the several parts already published are affixed to those articles which have been therein engraved.

Right hand of a female holding a pipe.

The left hand and part of the arm of Venus, or Psyche, holding a butterfly.

Two feet of a lion, from a tripod table.

Left hand of a female holding an unknown object.

Right hand holding part of a bow.

Right hand of a child, holding a ram's head.

Left foot covered with a shoe and straps, perhaps from a statue of a gladiator.

Votive *patera;* on one side Silenus, and on the reverse a satyr, in bas-relief. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Fragment of a figure holding a bird.

Torso of a male figure, apparently of Marsyas.

A small mutilated figure; the right breast naked, the other parts covered with drapery, wearing a necklace, from which a *scarabæus* is suspended. *Same collection.*

Head of an eagle, probably from the hilt of a sword. *Same collection.*

A votive *patera;* on one side a mask of Bacchus, bearded; on the reverse a panther. *Same collection.*

Fragment of a serpent.

Torso of a satyr. *Presented by the Rev. H. Crowe,* 1833.

On the Case are the following objects:—

Head, supposed to be of one of the Dioscuri, but more probably of Mercury. *Found near Rome.*

Reclining female figure, much restored.

Bust of a muse crowned with a wreath of laurel. *Frascati.*

Over the Case.—End of sarcophagus, representing Bacchus leaning on a Satyr. Pt. 10. Pl. XLIX.

Greek stêle, inscribed Hermodorus, son of Aristomenes, who is represented holding a roll or volume in his left hand, and drapery with his right.

Sepulchral cippus, erected to Marcus Cœlius Superstes by his brother M. Cœl. Secundus; on it is Leda and the Swan. Pt. 10. Pl. LV. fig. 2.

Bust of Julius Cæsar; below, part of a pilaster, ornamented with myrtle, olive, and vine branches.

Lower Shelf.—Head of a child.

Bust, resembling that of Sappho.

Bust of a youth.

Bust of Minerva, having on her head a Corinthian helmet. *Found at Rome.*

Bust, apparently of Bacchus. *From the collection of Prince Poniatowski.*

Bust, apparently of Apollo. *Rome.*

Bust of Diana, of fine character, of Parian marble. *Brought from Rome by Mr. Gavin Hamilton.*

Bust of Juno, with large eyes and imperious countenance, wearing the *sphendone*. *Brought from Rome in* 1774.

Bust, apparently of Bacchus.

Bust of Diana. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Terminal head of bad workmanship; it has been supposed to be that of Libera.

Terminal bust of Hercules and Omphale, joined back to back, in rosso antico. Not antique.

Upper Shelf.—Front of a sarcophagus, on which are a series of Cupids in the character of Bacchus and his attendants. *Found at Frascati.*

Sepulchral tablet; on which are three figures, and the tree of the Hesperides; below is a valedictory address in Greek to a person named Serapion.

Sepulchral tablet; on which, within a wreath? is an inscription recording the gift of a golden crown from the people and town council to a person named Alexander. He is represented standing above, with two small figures at his side. *Crete. From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

Sepulchral tablet, inscribed Heraclides, son of Nicostratus, who is taking leave of a seated female, another standing by. *From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Front of a sarcophagus; on which is a race of chariots and horses in the circus.

Front of First Pilaster.—Small seated statue of Cybele or Fortune, holding a cornucopiæ in her left, and rudder in her right hand. *Athens. Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq.*, 1836.

SECOND COMPARTMENT.

Victory sacrificing a bull, on which she kneels. *Found in the ruins of the Villa of Antoninus Pius, at Monte Cagnuolo.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXV.

Bust of a laughing Satyr, of fine work.

Base of a candelabrum, supported by three lion's claws; at the sides are the gryphon; crow and laurel; tripod and fillet, emblems of the Hyperborean Apollo; surmounted by part of another candelabrum, ornamented with festoons, foliage, and birds. Pt. 10. Pl. LIV. fig. 1.

Front of a sarcophagus, on which is the portrait of an elderly man in a medallion or shield supported by two Cupids; of a late period. *From the Villa Burioni, near the Salarian Gate of Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLVII.

Underneath this sarcophagus is a colossal foot in a sandal. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

On the Sarcophagus.—Eagle. *Found at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. LVIII. fig. 2.

Three roof tiles, ornamented with a border of the *helix* or antefixal ornament, in the centre of each the head of a lion for carrying off water. *From Athens.*

Lower half of a female draped statue.

Votive torso, in terracotta, supposed to be that of an athlete, the size of life. *Presented by W. G. Coesvelt, Esq.*, 1844.

Female draped statue, wanting the head.

Swan, in Egyptian red marble. *Found in a vineyard adjoining the Villa Pinciana.* Pt. 10. Pl. LVIII.

Terminal statue of a Satyr.

Small sepulchral cippus; on it is the wreath, crow, and laurel of Apollo. Pt. 10. Pl. LIII. fig. 2.

Victory kneeling upon a bull, which she is about to stab. *Found among the ruins of the Villa of Antoninus Pius, at Monte Cagnuolo.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXVI.

Bust of Diogenes. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Bust, bald-headed. *Same.*

Bust of Atys. Pt. 10. Pl. IV.

Bust, apparently from a statue of a dying Amazon. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. V.

Lower Shelf.—Bust of Aratus. *Found among the ruins of the Villa of Marcus Varro.*

Bust, supposed to be that of Achilles. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Bust of Hercules, in advanced age. *Same.*

Bust of a female Satyr, or Centaur. *Same.*

Bust of a Bacchante.

Tragic mask from the cover of a sarcophagus. *From Sir W. Hamilton's collection.*

Turreted female head, Cybele?

Upper Shelf.—Front and ends of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus and Ariadne in a chariot, drawn by Centaurs, and preceded by Bacchanals; one end represents Pan flogged by a Satyr, the other, Pan carried away by Cupid and a Satyr. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXXVII.–IX.

Front of Second Pilaster.—Trophy found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented by J. Walker, Esq.*, 1802.

Square altar, dedicated to the god Silvanus, by Callistus, the farm servant of Caius Cælius Heliodorus; in front Silvanus; on one side the *præfericulum;* on the other a *patera* and a boar.

THIRD COMPARTMENT.

Sepulchral urn in shape of a *lecythus*, inscribed with the names Alcidamos and Hedyle; and representing a male figure taking leave of a seated female; on either side a female figure standing.

Sepulchral monument, inscribed with the name of some one, son of Diodorus, who is represented standing with a cloak round his arm; a slave in front holds his strigil. *From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Small altar, dedicated by Aurelius Timotheus to Diana; on the sides are bas-reliefs.

Figure of a Muse, in terracotta.

Small statue of Neptune; at his side is a dolphin. *From Athens. Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq.*

Altar inscribed to the manes of M. Clodius, to his brother Felix, and to Tyrannus, by Annia Augustalis.

Bas-relief from a large sarcophagus, representing a dramatic poet seated on a chair, before whom stands a Muse. *Found near the Mausoleum of Augustus.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXXIV.

Seat in form of a chariot.

Small statue of Ceres, wearing a *sphendone*, veiled and bearing a torch. From Athens. *Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq.*

Square cippus, decorated with festoons suspended from heads of Jupiter Ammon: in front, an ibis destroying a serpent. *Formerly in the Villa Burioni, at Rome.*

Muse, draped, wearing a *sphendone*, and holding a lyre in her left hand. Terracotta.

Sepulchral urn in shape of a *lecythus;* inscribed Pytharatos and Herophylos, whose figures are represented in relief. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

Small cippus, decorated with rams' heads, festoons, birds, insects, and human heads.

Small cippus, in front, Silenus mounted on a panther, holding a thyrsus, and above, two cymbals united by a cord. Pt. 10. Pl. LV. fig. 1.

Lower Shelf.—Bas-relief representing Luna surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac. *Presented by Col. de Bosset*, 1811.

Alabaster Etruscan sarcophagus; on the cover a recumbent female, and on the front the hunt of the Calydonian boar.

Small statue of a fisherman; on his left arm a bucket. Pt. 10. Pl. XXVIII.

Etruscan sarcophagus, in peperino; on the cover a recumbent female; on the front is Scylla.

Small statue of a fisherman, in a rough woollen garment, holding a basket of fish in his left hand. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXIX.

Small Etruscan sarcophagus in alabaster; on the cover a recumbent female, and on the front is a bas-relief, representing Penthesilea dragged from her chariot by Achilles.

Sun dial, supported by lions' heads and claws.

Upper Shelf.—A bas-relief representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

Bas-relief from a sarcophagus, representing a funeral car in the shape of a temple, drawn by four horses; on the sides of the car figures of Jupiter and the Dioscuri. *Purchased from Vinelli, the sculptor, at Rome, in* 1773. Pt. 10. Pl. XLVIII.

Bas-relief from a sarcophagus, representing Achilles detected by Ulysses and Diomedes, when disguised as a female, among the daughters of Lycomedes. Pt. 10. Pl. XXXVI.

Bas-relief from a sarcophagus, representing a marriage in the presence of Juno Pronuba; the bridegroom holding the marriage contract, attended by the groomsman. Pt. 10. Pl. L.

Front of Third Pilaster.—Cupid bending his bow; one of the copies of the celebrated statue by Praxiteles. Pt. 10. Pl. XXI.

Cippus dedicated to Agria Agatha by P. Ostiensis Thallus and Agria Thryphosa, her heirs; on it Galatæa, Triton, and Cupid; the gryphon of Apollo; animals and columns.

FOURTH COMPARTMENT.

Terminal statue of an Hermaphrodite, holding in one hand a bird pecking at a bunch of grapes. *Found in a marsh near the Lake Nemi*, 1774. Pt. 10. Pl. XXX.

Cippus, dedicated to Fortune by Antonius, a freedman, for the safe return of the Emperor L. Septimius Severus, his wife Julia Domna, and his sons Caracalla and Geta, whose name has been anciently erased.

Group of two dogs. *Found on the Monte Cagnuolo*, 1774. Pt. 10. Vignette.

Bust of Serapis; the *modius* decorated with laurel; the face has been coloured red. Pt. 10. Pl. II.

An Egyptian or Nubian tumbler practising his art upon a tame crocodile. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXVII.

Bas-relief, representing a bacchante, holding a knife in her right hand, and in her left half a kid supposed to be a copy of the βάκχη χιμαιροφόνος, or goat-slaying bacchante, the work of Scopas, who flourished about B.C. 360. Pt. 10. Pl. XXXV.

Bas-relief from a sarcophagus, representing Priam supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the corpse of Hector. Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 2.

Small statue of Diana, or the threefold Hecate, standing and holding in her hands a key, snake, sword, and other emblems; dedicated by Ælius Barbarus, a freedman and bailiff of the Emperors. *Formerly in the Giustiniani Palace, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLI. fig. 1.

Bust of Jupiter, supposed to be a copy of the Zeus Meilichius of the elder Polycletus, who flourished about B.C. 431. Pt. 10. Pl. I.

Sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a candelabrum. Pt. 10. Pl. XXXI.

Two tiles of terracotta, decorated with painted antefixal ornaments and mæanders. *From Athens.*

Front from the lid of the sarcophagus of which the bas-reliefs are in Compartment II., *Upper Shelf:* it represents Satyrs and cattle. Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 1.

Cippus or sepulchral urn, inscribed with the name Phænariste, daughter of Philophonus.

Votive foot, entwined with a serpent; probably sacred to Serapis. Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 5.

Altar-formed urn of Vipsania Musa, daughter of M. Vipsanius and L. Thalassa, and also intended for the ashes of T. Cl. Epictetus, an imperial freedman; ornamented with festoons, butterflies, an eagle, and other birds.

Votive foot entwined with a serpent. Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 6.

Small fountain, ornamented with bas-reliefs of Satyrs and Pans.

Terminal statue of the youthful Mercury, having at his side a caduceus, and the bird sacred to him. *Found at Frascati*, 1770. Pt. 10. Pl. LIV. fig. 2.

Cippus; on it in bas-relief birds drinking. Pt. 10. Pl. XLII.

Lower Shelf.—Unknown bust of a military personage.

Bust of Caracalla, in the *paludamentum*, and armour. *Found in the gardens of the nuns at the Quatro Fontane on the Esquiline Hill, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XII.

A bust of Gordian the elder, draped in a toga with a peculiar fold supposed to have been called the *lorum*. Pt. 10. Pl. XIII.

Bust of a young man of the time of the Antonines, draped in the toga; inscribed with a dedication by the *decemviri stlitibus judicandis*. *Found at Rome*, 1776. Pt. 10. Pl. XVI.

Bust of the emperor Hadrian, draped in the paludamentum and armour. *Found on the site of Hadrian's Villa, at Tivoli.* Pt. 10. Pl. VIII.

Bust of the Emperor Septimius Severus, draped in the *paludamentum*. *Found in that part of the Palatine Hill now occupied by the Villa Magnani.* Pt. 10. Pl. XI.

Bust of a man, with features resembling those of Ælius Verus; on the base is a dedication inscribed by L. Æmilius to his friend. Pt. 10. Pl. XV.

Bust of the emperor Nero. *From Athens.* Pt. 10. Pl. VI.

Upper Shelf.—Bas-relief of a man rather bald, bending down. Pt. 10. Pl. LVII. fig. 1.

Front of a sarcophagus, representing the nine muses in the following order: Clio, the muse of history, with a style and tablet; Calliope, the muse of epic poetry; Erato, the muse of amatory poetry; Melpomene, with the mask and club of tragedy; Euterpe, holding the double pipes; Thalia, with the *pedum* and mask of comedy; Terpsichore, with the lyre of dancing; Urania, with the celestial globe; Polyhymnia, the muse of myths, leaning on her column. Its workmanship is as late as the end of the 2nd century, A.D. *It was obtained by Mr. Townley from the Villa Montalto.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLIV.

Bust in relief, similar to the first on the shelf. Pt. 10. Pl. LVII. fig. 2.

Front of Fourth Pilaster.—Torso of a statue, apparently of Mercury.

Small circular altar, decorated with stags' and bulls' heads and fillets, and inscribed with the names of Sosicles of Tlos, and his mother Agathemeris. *Formerly in the collection of Col. Rooke, and presented by A. E. Impey, Esq.*, 1825.

FIFTH COMPARTMENT.

Terminal bust of the orator Æschines, inscribed with his name. *Found at Bitolia, in the ancient Pelagonia, presented by Col. Leake.*

Colossal toe.

Sepulchral tablet inscribed with the name of Isias, daughter of Metrodorus, a native of Laodicæa; on it is a bas-relief representing Isias or Isis, standing by a tree and holding a *sistrum* and *situlus*, above, the *demic* wreath. *From Smyrna, presented by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*, 1772.

Small altar or cippus of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian subjects;—in front, a figure kneeling, holding a shrine with two birds; on one side, the bull Apis; on the other, priests with a torch and roll; and, at the back, a figure of the Spring. Pt. x. Pl. LI.

Female head; the hair bound with a broad band. *Found near Genzano in* 1784. Pt. 10. Pl. XVII.

Mithraic group, representing a youth in Phrygian attire sacrificing a bull, with the usual accompaniments of the scorpion, serpent, and

dog; and two smaller figures in Phrygian attire, one with an inverted torch, the other holding up the tail of the bull. Near the bull's hind feet are the remains of those of a raven; it is inscribed on both sides with a dedication to the solar god Mithras, by Alcimus, a farm servant of T. Cl. Livianus.

Female head; the eyes have been inlaid, and the ears are bored for two earrings.

A glass case containing the following objects—

Small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

A small terminal head of Libera. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

A small mask of Silenus. *Same.*

Three small terminal heads of Libera, in red and yellow marble. *Same.*

A votive marble horn.

A small terminal head of Libera, with a wreath of ivy leaves; reddish yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Head of Antinous, in bas-relief.

A female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig, perhaps restored.

A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Stem of a candelabrum, ornamented with four gryphons and two candelabra.

Head of a female child, the hair gathered up at the back of the head in the style prevalent about the time of Severus; the hair has been coloured red. *Brought from Rome in* 1785.

Bust of a youth, with the hair curled in two locks at one side of the head.

Head of L. Verus; from a bas-relief.

Head of Jupiter, from the angle of a sarcophagus.

Bust of Serapis.

Bust of Hercules.

Sepulchral stèle, representing a farewell scene between two male figures, each accompanied by a slave or child, and inscribed with the names Democles, the son of Democles, and Democles, the son of Amphilochus. Over each a demic crown. Below, eight elegiac verses, commemorating the erection of this monument to Democles, son of Democles, and Democles, son of Amphilochus.

Altar decorated with sculpture in the Egyptian style, probably of the time of Hadrian; in front, a female bearing a tablet; on one side the bull Apis, on the other Harpocrates in a car drawn by hippopotami amidst the reeds of the Nile. Pt. 10. Pl. LII.

Terminal bust of a Greek poet. *Found at Bitolia, in the ancient Pelagonia, presented by Col. Leake.*

Lower Shelf.—Bust, probably of Otacilia Severa, the wife of the emperor Philip. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XIV.

Bust of Faustina junior. Pt. 10. Pl. x.

Bust of Domitia, wife of the Emperor Domitian. *Found in the Villa Casali, upon the Esquiline Hill,* 1775. Pt. 10. Pl. viii.

Bust of Olympia; dedicated to her memory by her freedman Epithymetus; from the character of the head dress this bust is probably of the time of Trajan. *From Edmund Burke's collection.*

A bust of Julia Sabina, wife of the Emperor Hadrian. Pt. 10. Pl. ix.

Bust of Faustina the younger, wife of the Emperor M. Aurelius. Much injured by cleaning. *Presented by Peter Ducane, Esq.*

A bust of Ælius Cæsar. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*

A bust of Augustus. *Formerly in the collection of E. Burke.*

Bust of Tiberius. *Same.*

Upper Shelf.—Bas-relief, from the front of the cover of a sarcophagus, representing six recumbent Amazons, with their weapons. *Formerly in the collection of Cardinal Passionei at the Camaldoli, near Frascati.* Pt. 10. Pl. xlv.

Small circular bas-relief, representing a satyr playing on the double flute.

Sarcophagus representing Cupids carrying off the armour of Mars; on the shield is an inscription to Sallustius Jasius, the adopted child of Domitius, a steward of the imperial household, and his wife Sallustia. Found at Tusculum, and formerly in the collection of Cardinal Passionei, in the Hermitage at Camaldoli. Pt. 10. Pl. xlvi.

Front of Fifth Pilaster.—The youthful Bacchus, standing, clad in a panther skin. *Found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium.*

Altar of square form, ornamented with sphinxes at the upper and lower corners, and with bas-reliefs; in front, Apollo holding a lyre at a table, on which are a raven, tripod, and three rolls of manuscripts; on one side is a sacrifice of a ram, and a female holding a torch and feeding a deer. *Presented by Sir W. Hamilton,* 1775.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Towards the west end of the south side of this room are several reliefs, from an excavation made at Khorsabad, in the neighbourhood of Nimroud, by Mr. Hector. They consist of three full-length figures, one of them a monarch; a figure with a bow and arrows; and other slabs with single figures; heads, some with and some without beards; two horses' heads. The accoutrements of the horses' heads in these reliefs are very richly decorated, and present many curious details. Both in the Nimroud and Khorsabad sculptures traces remain of the coloured enamels by which the eyes of the men and animals have been represented.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

Ancient sarcophagus of cylindrical shape, with base and cover of rude unhewn stone, having in the centre a small hole, discovered in 1831, at Harpenden, near St. Alban's. In this sarcophagus were found a glass vase, and four small vases of red Roman ware, which are incorporated in the collection of British Antiquities. *Presented by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.,* 1844.

A stone sarcophagus and globular earthen vessel, found at Southfleet, in Kent, within the site of a building fifty feet square, in the year 1831; in the sarcophagus were two glass vessels, each containing burnt bones, and much liquid; between them two pairs of shoes of purple leather embroidered with gold. Near the sarcophagus were found the remains of a wooden box, with the brass clamps and round-headed brass nails by which it was held together, and with them two bottles of red pottery, and two pans of the same, on which were some ashes and two small rib bones. At some little distance was found the globular earthen vessel, which contained some burnt bones, and the remains of a small glass bottle, and is capable of holding about six gallons. *Presented by the Rev. J. Rashleigh in* 1836.

A large stone vessel of polygonal form; on each of the four sides is sculptured a bust in high relief, full face, viz., Venus holding a mirror; Jupiter; Mercury with a caduceus; and Mars with a spear. It was first noticed by Horsley lying neglected in the mill at Chesterford, Essex. It was afterwards procured by Dr. Foote Gower from a blacksmith who had used it as a cistern for cooling his irons; from whose widow it was received and *presented by T. Brand Hollis, Esq., in* 1803.

A small Roman altar with a bas-relief in front of a figure holding a spear and shield.

A similar altar.

Small Roman altar; in front Ceres holding a cornucopiæ, and pouring incense from a patera, on an altar. *Found at King Stanley, in Gloucestershire; presented by the Rev. P. Hawker.*

Small Roman altar; in front a figure holding a spear and shield. *Found at King Stanley, Gloucestershire; presented by the Rev. P. Hawker.*

Altar similar to the preceding. *Found at King Stanley, Gloucestershire; presented by the Rev. P. Hawker.*

A Roman altar to Æsculapius and Fortuna Redux, erected by some freedmen and slaves on the restoration of their master to health. On one side are the rod and snake of Æsculapius and sacrificial instruments. On the other are the cornucopiæ and rudder of Fortune, a patera and jug. *Found near the Watergate, Chester, in* 1779; *presented by Sir Ph. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.*

A bas-relief of a Roman standard of the second legion, between Pegasus and Capricorn; underneath is the inscription LEG. II. AUG.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Domitian when he was consul for the eighth time, A.D. 82, weighing 154 lbs. It was discovered in 1731 under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, half-way between an ancient lead mine, north of Pateley Bridge, and the Roman road from Ilkley, *Olicana*, to Aldborough, *Isurium*. *Bequeathed by Sir J. Ingleby, Bart., and presented by his executors,* 1772.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, weighing 191 lbs.; found in 1796 or 1797, at Snailbeach Farm, Parish of Westbury, 10 miles s. w. of Shrewsbury. *Presented by J. Lloyd, Esq.,* 1798.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian,

weighing 125 lbs. Found on Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in* 1797, *by A. Woolley and P. Nightingale, Esqs.*

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus, and the letters METAL LVTVD, probably the mine of *Lutudæ*. Found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented by A. Woolley and P. Nightingale, Esqs.*

A pig of lead, inscribed CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG, found with three other pigs, and some broken Roman pottery, at Broomer's Hill, in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, January 31, 1824, close to the Roman road, Stone Street, from London to Chichester. For a pig of lead with a similar inscription, found on Matlock Moor, Derbyshire, see Archæologia, ix. p. 45. *Presented by the Earl of Egremont, July* 10, 1824.

A pig of lead, inscribed M . P . ROSCIEIS . M . F . MAIC. Found at Carthagena in Spain. *Presented by Viscount Palmerston*, 1849.

An altar with a Greek inscription, dedicated by Diodora, a high priestess to the Tyrian Hercules; on one side is a bull's head, on the other a sacrificing knife, and crown. Found at Corbridge, Northumberland. *Presented by the Duke of Northumberland, in* 1774.

NIMROUD ROOM.

The Sculptures contained in this Room were procured by Mr. Layard, in Mesopotamia, chiefly from ruins now called Nimroud, a few miles below Mosul, on the Tigris, during the years 1846 and 1847. The nation is indebted to the private munificence of Sir Stratford Canning for the first assistance which was offered to Mr. Layard in the prosecution of his interesting researches.

The sculptures in the following catalogue are described as they are at present placed in the Room. Numbers will be attached to them, and fuller descriptions given, when other large additions to the collections which are expected shall have arrived.

On entering the Room,

In the First Compartment to the Left are—

1. A slab containing two figures standing, between whom is the sacred tree. The figures are draped to the feet, and wear a horned cap; the right hand of each is raised and extended towards the tree, the left holds a chaplet.

2. A slab containing two figures of Nisroch (?); the right hand raised, holding a fir cone, the left holding a square vessel or basket, between them the sacred tree.

3. A slab on which is the same tree, between two kneeling figures.

4. A slab containing a procession of five figures approaching the king, who stands facing them; one of the figures has his hands crossed in the usual Oriental attitude of attention—two others are playing upon musical instruments. Behind the king is an eunuch, with the umbrella, and three warriors of his guard; at his feet is a bull.

5. *In the Centre of the Compartment*, is a seated figure from

Kalah Sherghát, the only statue which has yet been discovered. It has been much injured, and has lost its head.

In the Second Compartment are —

1. A slab containing a battle scene. The king is in his chariot at full gallop. Above him is the symbol of divinity, the ferouher or winged figure in a circle. Before him are four warriors, three in the act of discharging their arrows backwards. Below him is a dead figure pierced by two arrows; on the plain in the distance is another dead body devoured by an eagle.

2. Is a continuation of the same scene. Two chariots are represented, each containing two figures; from the centre of each chariot proceeds a standard, consisting in one case, of some mythical representation, and in the other of the ferouher. Before the chariots are three warriors, two of whom are discharging their arrows backwards.

3. A slab with the siege of a town or castle, containing three tiers of embattled walls, on which warriors are seen discharging arrows, and others on the plain without; an inclined plane, supporting a battering ram with its covering to protect the besiegers, rests against the outer wall, figures are falling from the walls, and two are recumbent at the base of the external one; within the walls and in the plain are two date palm trees.

4. Is a slab with two warriors standing and discharging arrows. Before them is a lake, on the banks of which grow three trees; a portion of a tower is visible on the upper edge of the lake.

5. Is a slab on which is the siege of another town. A battering ram on an inclined plane is forced against the walls; three archers stand behind, and three figures are represented as impaled in the distance; beneath the inclined plane are two dead bodies.

6. and 7. Are slabs representing a city which has been taken. Two battering rams stand idle beside its walls. Two carts, each with three female figures, and drawn by two bullocks, are leaving the city. In the distance are eunuchs driving away the spoil of sheep, rams, and oxen, and taking an inventory thereof.

8. Is a slab with an eunuch who is bringing up the prisoners, four of whom, two and two, are following him with their hands tied behind them.

In the Third Compartment are—

1. and 2. Are slabs containing a continuous subject—a battle scene, in which are five war-chariots and foot soldiers proceeding to the attack of a castle which stands in a marsh or on the banks of a river. In the foremost chariot but one is the king, with the ferouher over his head. On the plain are individual combats, and on the castle three warriors discharging arrows at the approaching army. At the base of slab No. 2 is a representation of water and water plants.

3. Is a battle scene; the chief warrior, who is in a chariot, is an eunuch. In the plain are various individual combats.

4. Is a battle scene, representing a charge of cavalry; behind them are two warriors on foot, above whom flies an eagle. Two dead figures are lying beneath the horses.

5. Is a slab representing a procession. Five figures are before the

king, who stands in the centre; the first, an eunuch, holds the fly-flapper, two others stand behind him with their hands crossed, and behind them are two musicians. Behind the king are four warriors, and at his feet a recumbent lion.

6. Is the siege of a castle; a tower and battering-ram are brought against the walls; on the tower stand two warriors, one discharging his arrow at the castle, and the other holding a shield. On the walls of the castle are five warriors, four of whom are discharging arrows; stones are falling from the walls from the effect of the ram. In the distance are three warriors advancing to the attack, and an eunuch.

7. Represents the king in his chariot, hunting the lion. A lion, pierced by four arrows, is attacking the royal chariot; another is lying dead under the feet of the horses; behind the king are two warriors on foot.

8. Represents the king, in his chariot, hunting the bull. The king is in the act of stabbing the bull between the horns. Another bull is lying dead, pierced by four arrows. Behind the king is a horseman with two horses.

In the Fourth Compartment are—

1. and 2. Are slabs containing a continuous subject. The king is on foot, holding up two arrows in his right hand as a token of peace, and receiving a procession headed by five figures, the first of whom addresses the king, while the remaining four stand in an attitude of attention; behind them, an eunuch introduces four captives, who are urged on by two warriors. Behind the king are his attendants and war-chariot.

3. and 4. Are slabs containing a continuous subject—the crossing of a river. Two men are dragging a boat, in which the king is standing in his chariot. In the boat are three men rowing, and one steering, and beside it is a man swimming, supported on an inflated skin; behind are three horses swimming. On the rest of the slab are other smaller boats, and men, horses, and fish, swimming.

5. Is a slab apparently representing the attack on some building which must be on another slab. Three warriors, one kneeling, are discharging their arrows; behind, are a chariot and two horsemen on foot. Above the warriors is an eagle; and on the plain is a dead body in the act of being devoured by a similar bird.

6. and 7. Are slabs with a continuous subject—the passage of troops over mountains or through jungle. Four warriors are on foot, each leading two horses.

8. Is a slab representing the attack on some place by two archers and two slingers. The sculpture has formerly contained another subject.

9. Is a slab representing the pursuit of enemies, who are flying along the shores of a lake or river, from the water of which a fish is springing. There are four fugitives, the foremost of whom is discharging an arrow after the manner of the Parthians; the hinder one is apparently asking for mercy. A chariot, containing two figures, is in pursuit. In the distance is a dead figure.

10. Represents a city with four battlemented towers, on the walls of which, between the towers, stand five women. Outside the walls is

a procession of two war-chariots, each containing one figure. A warrior is leading the horses of the foremost chariot.

The Fifth Compartment contains various fragments and portions of larger figures.

1. Bearded head crowned with a horned cap.

2. Bust of figure, in mottled marble, holding up both his hands, and wearing a conical cap.

3. Head of a figure wearing a tiara of rosettes, and still retaining marks of the original paint.

4. Head, and a portion of the shoulders of the king.

5. Head, right shoulder, and right hand, of an eunuch holding the fly-flapper.

6. Fragment of a sculpture containing the king, who holds in his hand a bowl, and an attendant eunuch.

7. Fragment representing the king, behind whom is a winged figure, holding in his right hand a fir-cone, and in his left a basket. Before the king is a portion of the ferouher and of the sacred tree.

8. On the floor is a fragment of another sculpture with the same subject.

9, 10, and 11, are inscriptions.

At the end of the Room is an obelisk about 7 feet high, which was found in the centre of the mound; it is cut into three gradines at the top, and contains 210 lines of cuneiform writing. On each of its four sides are five rows of figures, with various animals—the lion, horse, rhinoceros, monkey, &c. The figures are bearing presents.

In the Sixth Compartment to the Left (returning towards the door) are—

1. and 2. Slabs containing a continuous subject—the siege of a castle, which stands by the water side. The building is in the centre of the scene, and warriors are attacking it from either side. To the left the king directs the attack in person, and a ladder rests against the walls, whereby warriors are ascending the walls. The besieged are hurling stones from above. Behind the king are women apparently tearing their hair from grief. To the right a tower and ram are placed near the wall, and the besieged are represented throwing fire upon the tower, and attempting to divert the thrust of the ram by means of a chain. In front of the castle two men with blunt spears are forcing down a part of the wall.

3. (*Against the window.*) A slab with a man who is driving before him flocks of sheep and goats.

4. A slab with a warrior in a chariot, at full speed. Beneath the horses is a dead lion, pierced by three arrows.

5. A slab representing a castle standing in water, on the towers of which are three figures, the foremost holding two arrows in his hand in token of peace. Towards the castle swim three figures, two of whom are on inflated skins, the third is pierced by an arrow. On the banks are two figures, kneeling and discharging arrows at the swimmers, and three trees, of which one is the date palm.

In the Seventh Compartment are—

1. A fragment found at Khorsabad, containing the head and shoul-

ders of a groom, who is leading two horses, the heads and necks of which are alone preserved.

2. A slab, considerably injured, containing two horsemen pursuing a third figure on a camel. Beneath are three dead men.

3. A slab containing the king in his chariot attended by a warrior, who holds the umbrella over his head; the king has two arrows in his hand, in token of peace. Above the horses is the ferouher. Before the king is a warrior and a man leading his chariot horses; behind him a man riding and leading a horse, and, in the distance, two warriors on foot.

4. A slab representing an embarkation. A boat is just starting from the shore with two chariots on board. Two men are swimming in the stream, and two others on the bank are inflating their skins. Behind are two warriors and an eunuch.

In the Eighth Compartment are—

1. A slab representing the interior of a building divided into four compartments, in each of which are people engaged in domestic employments. Adjoining the building is a stable in which a groom is curry-combing a horse, and three horses are feeding from a trough. Beyond, is an eunuch receiving four prisoners, conducted by a warrior; in the distance is another warrior, and two symbolical figures with the heads of lions and the bodies of men.

2. A slab with two chariots, containing each a warrior and the standard; above the horses is an eagle carrying the head of a man in his talons. Before the chariots are two groups of warriors with the heads of the slain in their hands, and three musicians.

3. (*Against the window.*) A slab containing a group of five camels preceded by a man.

4. A large slab with a figure of the king standing, holding in his right hand a staff, and resting his left on the pummel of his sword. The soles of his sandals are coloured red.

5. A large slab with a large four-winged figure whose right hand is raised and open, and in whose left is a circlet of beads. The figure wears a conical cap ornamented with two horns.

6. A large slab with a winged figure, holding in his right hand an ear of bearded wheat or barley, and in his left a goat.

In the Ninth Compartment are—

1. A large slab with a winged figure, holding in his right hand a fir-cone, and in his left a square vessel or basket. On his head is a conical cap, ornamented by three horns.

2. A large slab with a winged and eagle-headed figure (Nisroch?) holding in his right hand a fir-cone, and in his left a basket.

3. A large slab, with a winged figure, holding in his right hand a deer, and in his left a branch or flowering shrub.

4. A large slab, containing a repetition of the subjects on No. 2.

In the Tenth Compartment are—

1. A slab with two horsemen in peaked helmets, charging a third, and thrusting him from his horse with their spears. Behind is a dead body, and an eagle carrying off the entrails of the slain.

2. A large slab with twenty-two lines of inscription engraven in a very large character.

3. Small slab containing a winged figure with horned cap, and fir-cone and basket, turned towards the right.

4. Small slab, with a similar figure, to the left.

5. Small slab, with winged figure to the left, his right hand raised and open, and in his left, flowers.

6. Small slab, with a winged figure, to the right, and similar subject.

7. Small slab, with a similar figure, to the left.

In the Eleventh Compartment are—

1. A slab on which is the king, with two arrows in his hand, in token of peace, approaching a warrior who stands before him, and seems to address him. Above the king is the ferouher, and behind him, an attendant eunuch. The royal chariot follows in the rear, with a warrior leading the horses.

2. A fragment, representing an enemy on horseback, and wearing a crested helmet, pursued by two Assyrian horsemen.

On the Framework between the Tenth and Eleventh Compartments is a collection of painted bricks, which were used in decorating the interior of the palaces.

In the centre of the Room is a fragment of a human-headed bull.

LYCIAN ROOM.

The Sculptures in this Room consist of the remains of ancient cities in Lycia, one of the south-west provinces of Asia Minor, inhabited by a mixed population of an aboriginal race called Solymi and Termilæ, and by the Greeks, who had colonised it at an early period before the epoch of the Trojan war. These monuments were removed from that country by two expeditions undertaken by her Majesty's government in the years 1842—1846, under the directions of Sir C. Fellows, by whom the greater part of them were discovered. They consist of sculptured remains, ranging in date from the subjugation of the country by the Persians, B.C. 545, to the period of the Byzantine Empire. With them are exhibited some plaster casts of certain other sculptures, of which the removal was not found practicable, but of which facsimiles were necessary as illustrations of the history of art, and as documents for the study of a language and written character found in Lycia, and apparently peculiar to that part of Asia Minor.

No. 1. Bas-reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb, which stood on the acropolis of Xanthus, close to the Theatre. The sculptures, as will be seen by the model placed near it, decorated the four sides of a rectangular solid shaft, about seventeen feet high, weighing eighty tons, and supported a roof with a moulding, inclosing a chamber seven feet six inches square, entered by a small low door on the west side. This monument was never finished, the projection for raising the shaft still remaining, and the shaft having been polished only half way up. Its base was shaken, probably by one of those earthquakes by which the country is known to have been visited, and two of the slabs on the western side thrown on the ground. Various conjectural explanations of the sculptures have been proposed. The scene on the west side

[*b.*] has been supposed to represent Hera or Juno seated, and holding a cup before the sacred cow of Io and Epaphus, Aphrodite, and the three Charites or Graces; others consider that the two seated figures represent Demeter (Ceres), and Kora (Proserpine), and the group between them the Three Horæ or Seasons, or the Erinnyes or Furies. Three different explanations have been proposed for the scene on the east side, [*a.*] 1. Tantalus bringing to Pandarus in Lycia the golden dog stolen from Crete. 2. Asclepios (Æsculapius), the seated figure, in front Telesphorus, or Ganymedes and Artemis, behind him Charis and Pitho, two of the Graces. 3. Neptune seated, before him a boy offering a cock, and a man leaning on a staff; behind, Amphitrite and Amymone. On the north side [*c.*], at the corners, are two Harpies flying away with two of the daughters of Pandarus, having been sent for that purpose by Zeus, to avenge the theft and perjury of their father; a third daughter, Aedon, who was saved from destruction, is represented fallen on her knees and deploring the fate of her sisters. On this side also is a seated divinity, conjectured to be Zeus, or Pluto, under whose chair is an animal, either a bear or boar; before him stands an armed man; they hold a helmet between them. On the south side [*d.*], at the corners, are two Harpies bearing off two of the daughters of Pandarus. In the centre is a seated divinity, supposed to be Zeus, and a female offering a dove, perhaps Aphrodite.

Nos. 2—8. Sculptured slabs representing Satyrs, a lion devouring a deer, panther, dog, bull, and boar. These form a kind of frieze; they are executed in the stone of the country, and were found in the walls of the Acropolis of Xanthus.

Nos. 9—16. Narrow frieze of cocks and hens, executed in the same style; from the walls of the Acropolis of Xanthus.

Nos. 17—21. Frieze, perhaps from a tomb; a procession of two chariots, with old men and youthful charioteers, a led horse, a horseman, five figures of priests and priestesses with wands and torches, an armed female and a youth standing at the side of a column and chair: found inserted into the wall of the Acropolis of Xanthus.

No. 21*. Fragment, apparently part of a chair. *Xanthus.*

No. 22. Bas-relief, part of two draped females wearing sandals, one raises with her left hand the border of her talaric tunic. *Xanthus.*

No. 23. Triangular fragment, probably the gable end of a tomb; a male and female figure seated, one on each side of an Ionic column, on the top of which is a Harpy. Traces of colour remain on this slab. *Acropolis, Xanthus.*

Nos. 24—27. Fragments, apparently gable ends of a tomb with recesses, having on them the Sphinx, represented with the face of a female, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, as the daughter of the Chimæra, the indigenous monster of Lycia. *Acropolis, Xanthus.*

Nos. 28—30. Draped torsos of three architectural figures, in diploid talaric tunics, one edge of which they seem to have been raising. *Xanthus.*

No. 30 a. Fragment, apparently of a similar figure. *Xanthus.*

No. 31. Chest, or *soros*, found on the top of one of the *stêles* or pillar tombs at Xanthus. At the end, in bas-relief, is a lion fondling

its cubs; and on one side a man standing and stabbing with a sword a lion standing on its hind paws; at the other side, a man mounted on horseback, followed by another on foot, and a hoplite holding a large Argolic buckler.

No. 32. Fragment, apparently from the other end of the same or a similar sarcophagus; on it a lioness fondling two cubs, one of which she holds in her mouth.

No. 33. Square block, from the sides of which issue the fore parts of two lions. It was found at the foot of the inscribed monument, of which it was probably the *epistema* or crowning decoration. Compare the representation of a building surmounted by a sphinx and two lions in No. 61. *Xanthus.*

Nos. 34—140. These sculptures and architectural members formed part of the building at Xanthus of which a restored model, with a ground plan of the remains as they were found *in situ*, and a picture of the scene of the discovery, are placed in this room. The model, made under the direction of Sir C. Fellows, and presented by him, exhibits an Ionic peristyle building, with fourteen columns running round a solid *cella*, and the statues in the intercolumniations, placed on a base, which stands upon two steps. The general dimensions are as follows:—Height from top of the pediment to base, 35 ft. 9 in.; 12 ft. 9 in. height of base; 3 ft. 4 in. breadth of broad frieze; 2 ft. breadth of narrow frieze; 10 ft. 5 in. height of columns; 1 ft. 6 in. breadth of frieze of *cella*; 1 ft. 6 in. breadth of external frieze; 3 ft. 1½ in. height of pediment; 20 ft. breadth of base; 28 ft. length of base; 9 ft. breadth of *cella*; 15 ft. length of ditto.

The object of this building has not yet been clearly ascertained; by some it has been considered as a trophy in memory of the conquest of Lycia by the Persians under Harpagus, in the 3rd year of the 58th Olympiad, B.C. 545, and probably erected about the 76th Olympiad, B.C. 476; by others the sculptures have been placed as late as the 83rd or even 96th Olympiad, B.C. 450—395. Another conjecture is that their subject represents the suppression, by the Persian satrap of Lycia, of the revolt of the Cilicians against the Persians, B.C. 387, Olymp. 98, 2.

Nos. 34—49. Sculptures of the broader frieze which is supposed to have been placed round the base: they represent a series of contests of warriors armed in the Greek manner with helmets, crests, and Argolic bucklers, *thoraces* and greaves; and others more lightly armed, some being only in tunics, or naked, and wearing only helmets against each other; horsemen, &c. On Nos. 39 and 46 will be seen Asiatics wearing the pointed cap called *cidaris*, and long tunics, fighting against Greeks. On No. 45 is a warrior to whose shield is attached the object called by Homer λεισήϊον, and used as a protection for the legs against missiles.

Nos. 50—68. The narrow frieze which ran round the upper part of the base. On Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, is seen the attack of the town and main gate of a city, supposed to be Xanthus; this gate is defended by a low flanking tower with windows; the besiegers have planted a scaling ladder, which two warriors are supposed to be holding on securely by ropes. Three hoplites, having taken off their

sandals, are seen mounting the ladder, a fourth has already marched into the tower, the other troops, called on by their officers, advance rapidly to the attack. Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, represent a general combat between Greeks, some armed as hoplites, against others wearing long tunics. Nos. 60, 61, a walled city with its buildings, within which are tombs and temples, and the heads of the besieged looking over the battlements. On No. 62, a Persian satrap or monarch seated, supposed to be Harpagus, attended by his guards and a slave holding over his head an umbrella,—the emblem of sovereignty,—receiving a deputation of two elders from the besieged city. Nos. 65, 66, sally from the town; the garrison appear on the walls, while the women throw up their arms shrieking in despair. No. 67 is supposed to be the retreat of the defeated Lycians into the city.

No. 69. Capping stones of the east front of the base, which was decorated with a double band of egg and tongue ornament: on the corner ones are sculptured the antefixal ornament.

Nos. 70—74. Columns and portions of columns from the peristyle of the building.

Nos. 75—84. Statues which were placed in the intercolumniations: they represent females having at their feet marine emblems, such as a dolphin, crab, eel, and the sea bird halcyon, and passing through the air rapidly, as we see by the action of the drapery. These figures are supposed to have reference to the arrival of Latona, with her children, Artemis and Apollo, at Xanthus, or to the naval victory over Evagoras.

Nos. 85—91. Fragments of similar figures.

Nos. 92, 94. The capitals of the two pilasters of the east front of the building, with capitals of leaves and fleurons.

Nos. 95—105. The narrow frieze which was disposed round the *cella* of the building: the subject is an entertainment, the guests reclining upon couches, served with wine and attended by female singers and musicians, and a sacrifice of rams, bulls, and goats.

Nos. 106—109. Six of the lacunaria or coffers of the ceiling, which are supposed to have come from the eastern front; the details of architectural ornaments, consisting of an egg and tongue moulding, antefixal ornaments, &c., were painted on them.

Nos. 110—123. The narrow frieze which is supposed to have gone round the exterior of the building; it represents presents of dresses horses, &c., brought to a satrap; the hunt of the bear and of the wild boar, and a battle of horsemen and foot-soldiers.

No. 124. Moulding from the north corner of the eastern pediment.

No. 125. Eastern pediment with sculptures executed in relief, representing male and female figures, probably divinities, seated, and others standing.

No. 126. Half of the western pediment—six warriors on foot, the first fallen, sustaining the charge of a horseman.

Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130. Upper corner stone of the eastern pediment. No. 127 is the keystone of the pediment, and shows the manner in which it was tenoned into the roof.

No. 131 a.—f. Six lions' heads which decorated one of the sides of the roof.

No. 132. Draped figure of a female in rapid motion, from the south *acroterium*, like those previously described 75—84.

Nos. 133, 134. Figures of youths bearing females, conjecturally placed on the apex of the pediment.

No. 135. Draped female figure, similar to No. 132, from the north *acroterium* of the pediment.

Nos. 136, 137. Lower portion of two figures in rapid motion, from the north and south ends of the west pediment.

Nos. 138 a.—d. Roof tiles from the building.

Nos. 139, 140. Two crouching lions, found at the base of the monument, and conjecturally placed in the intercolumniation in the model.

No. 140*. Fore and hind foot of a similar lion.

No. 140**. Fragment of sculpture from an angle of a building, crouching warrior and bull, found between the Harpy tomb and the Acropolis. *Xanthus.*

No. 141 a. Cast of the stêle or pillar, a portion of the monument called the inscribed monument at Xanthus; it is covered on the four sides with a long inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians, in which there is mention of the son of Harpagus, and several Lycian towns and states; on the north side is a Greek inscription of twelve hexameter lines, which, commencing with the first line of one of the epigrams of the poet Simonides, who flourished B.C. 556, records the warlike exploits of the son of Harpagus, and that this column was erected in consequence in the agora, or market-place of the twelve gods.

No. 141 b. Fragment of a bas-relief representing two figures, one armed and advancing, the other fallen; found at the base of the inscribed stêle at Xanthus.

No. 142. Tomb of a satrap of Lycia named Paiafa, resembling a wooden coffer or roofed house, with beams issuing forth at the sides; the upper part roofed with an arch resembling the early gothic. The groove in the ridge surmounting the arch was probably for the insertion of a bull's head of some other material, these tombs being represented so decorated in the Lycian rock sculptures. On each side of the roof is an armed figure, perhaps Glaucus or Sarpedon, in a chariot of four horses, and along the ridge a combat of warriors on horseback, and a Lycian inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa; at the east side are two naked figures and sphinxes, at the west two sphinxes and a small door for introducing the corpse. On the north side below is a combat of warriors on foot and horseback, and the satrap Paiafa seated, attended by four figures. On the east side other figures of men or gods, and an inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa. On each side of the roof are two waterspouts in the form of a lion's head. *Xanthus.*

No. 143. Roof of a tomb, similar to No. 142, apparently of a person named Merewe; on the ridge, south side, is an entertainment, the crowning an athlete, a scene of reception; on the north side, combat of warriors and foot; in the panels are sphinxes and divinities. On each side below is Bellerophon in a chariot attacking the Chimæra. *Xanthus.*

No. 143*. Fragment of lion's head from Xanthus.

No. 144. Part of the cornice from the entrance of a rock tomb at Xanthus, representing blocks of wood.

Nos. 145—149. Casts from a tomb excavated in the solid rock at Pinara. No. 145 is a portion of the pediment. No. 146 is one of the Gorgons' heads with which the ends of the dentals were decorated. No. 147 is the frieze, representing warriors on horse and foot escorting captives, and Nos. 148, 149, casts from the walls of the tomb within the portico, representing an ancient walled city.

Nos. 150—152. Three plaster casts taken from the sculptures of a rock tomb at Cadyanda, exceedingly interesting from bilingual inscriptions in the Greek and Lycian languages, which accompany the figures. No. 150, from the panel of the door, represents Salas standing, holding an *œnochoe*. No. 151, females conversing, one of whom is named Mesos; and the nursing of a child. No. 152, an entertainment; on the first couch to the right recline Endys and Seskos; in the next, Molos or Molas and Kparmos, and two seated children, one named Hecatomnas; under these couches are dogs; in the next couch reclines a female named Sipho, to whom a child, Porlaps, stretches out its arms from the next couch, in which are Salas and the female named Mesos; beyond these is Eidas, the son of Salas, and two servants, one playing the double flute; on the extreme right is a naked figure named Hecatomnas.

No. 153. Cast of the inscription of the name of Hector, over a fighting warrior at the same place.

No. 154. Cast of an inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians, from a sarcophagus at Antiphellus.

No. 155. Cast of a bilingual inscription in the ancient Lycian and Greek languages, from Lavisse, near Telmessus; it records that Apollonides and Laparas, son of Apollonides, have made a tomb for themselves and their family.

No. 156. Cast of a bilingual inscription, from a tomb at Antiphellus, in the ancient Lycian and Greek languages, recording that Iktasla, a native of Antiphellus, had made the monument for himself and his family.

No. 156*. Fragment of an ancient Lycian inscription, from a tomb at Xanthus, being part of a sepulchral formula threatening a fine upon any one who shall violate the monument.

No. 157. Casts from a portion of a monolithic pedestal at Tlos, decorated with sculptures representing combats and athletic sports; a view of the attack of a city, probably Tlos. The principal hero bears the Lycian name Esrasa.

No. 158. Cast taken from the interior of the portico of the rock tomb at Tlos; it represents Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, hurling a lance at the Chimæra.

No. 159. Bilingual inscription in honour of Pixodarus, King of Caria, B.C. 340. Found near the horse-tomb at Xanthus. (No. 142.)

No. 160. Cast from the gable end of a tomb; it represents two females, probably nymphs, dressed in short tunics, dancing.

No. 161. Cast from a tomb; it represents a gable end, on which are two lions devouring a bull, above a Lycian inscription; from a rock tomb near the Chimæra tomb at Xanthus.

No. 162. Fragment of the corner of a building, with return of egg moulding; from Xanthus.

No. 163, 164. Fragments of egg moulding from a tomb; Xanthus.

No. 165. Inscription, containing part of a decree of the city and archons of Xanthus, dated on the month Lous, the 9th year of Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Xanthus.*

No. 166. Casts of the sculptures of a rock tomb at Myra, coloured to represent its present condition; on the exterior [*a*] is a standing male figure, apparently a divinity, and on the right hand of it [*b*] a young man, attended by a boy, leaning on a staff, offering a fruit or flower to a veiled female attended by two females, one of whom holds a *pyxis;* on one of the interior walls is a reposing bearded figure, probably Dionysos, or Pluto, holding a *rhyton* in the right and a cup in the left hand, on whom attends a boy with wine [*d*]; on the other interior wall a seated veiled female [*c*], probably Proserpine or Aphrodite, draped by a female attendant, Pitho, and having before her a naked youth, Eros (?) holding a *lecythus* and strigil.

No. 167. Two feet sandaled, from statues. *Xanthus.*

No. 168. Remains of a Roman sarcophagus, found at Xanthus, in a mausoleum containing four sarcophagi; on the cover have been a male and female figure reclining, the man holding in his hand a roll; one end only remains of the chest, representing a combat of warriors on horse and on foot; at the back a torch, placed vertically, towards which on each side a gryphon advances.

No. 169. Portion of a sarcophagus with its roof cover, in the pediment of which is a shield; on it boys or cupids trundling hoops and playing at ball, and a horseman.

No. 170. Part of the base of another sarcophagus; on it are lower parts of the figures of a hunt.

No. 171. Portion of another sarcophagus; on it are the lower portions of figures in a vestibule of twisted columns.

No. 172. Two metopes with the head of Artemis, or Diana, full face, and triglyphs from the Roman arch at Xanthus, erected in the reign of Vespasian.

No. 173. Monument found in a Roman bath at Xanthus; at one side are Plutus and Tyche standing, full face; on the other is a Persian shooting arrows in a cave, in which are an ox, a stork, a dog, a boar, a lizard, grasshopper, and fox.

No. 174. Torso of a male warrior.

No. 175. Part of the interior frieze of a tomb at Antiphellus, probably representing nymphs.

No. 176. Inscription recording that Aurelius Jason, son of Alaimis, and Chrysion, daughter of Eleutherus, have purchased a tomb for themselves, in the 13th of the month Artemisios, during the priesthood of Callistratus; found at Uslann, near the mouth of the Xanthus. *Presented by Lieut. Harvey, R.N.*

No. 177—183. Fragments of Byzantine architecture which appear to have decorated a church; they were found amidst the remains of a Christian village under the Greek monument (No. 34 and following), and seem to have been buried by the earthquake which overthrew it.

In a glass case, at the end of the room, are the following smaller objects, found in the Acropolis of Xanthus.

Two stone fragments, apparently ornaments; found inserted in the walls of the Acropolis.

Small torso of Venus, draped below the waist, in Parian marble, of good workmanship.

Fragment of the left side of a female head, bound with a sphendone.

Left elbow of a female statue. This and the preceding, which are both of small life size, in Parian marble, of archaic but good workmanship, were found, with numbers 28 and 29, built into the walls of the Acropolis.

Portions of leaden and iron cramps; found inserted in the earlier sculptures of the Acropolis.

Three small vases, a broad-rimmed cup, and four small lamps, in terracotta.

Twenty-five small fragments of glass vessels.

Lower portion of a small bowl of embossed red ware.

Small fragment of a vase of so-called Samian ware, stamped with a cross, of the Byzantine period.

Fragment from the bottom of a cup, of the same ware.

Two fragments from the side of a painted cup.

Six fragments of vases, with fine black glazing, in the style of Nola.

Fragment of the lip of a large crater, red, with an ivy wreath painted in black.

Small bronze tripodial vessel, one foot resembling a duck's head.

Bronze handle of a jug.

Leaden grating for the drain pipe numbered 184.

Fragment of a leaden pipe.

Handle of a terracotta amphora, stamped with a circular band, inscribed, in the Doric dialect, with the name of Hippocrates (an eponymous magistrate of Rhodes), and inclosing a rose, in low relief.

Similar handle, with an oblong stamp, exhibiting a small caduceus, and the name of the magistrate Himas.

Small votive human foot, and part of the leg, in marble, of rude workmanship.

Various fragments of painted cement; from the walls of early Christian edifices.

The preceding objects were all found in excavating the base of the monument, numbered 34 *et seq.*

The following were found in the houses overwhelmed by the fall of the monument:—

Five round flat pieces of terracotta, each perforated with two holes, and apparently intended for weights.

Two sickles, and several hooks, nails, and staples, of iron.

Small leaden weight.

Eight small fragments of glass windows.

Small pyramidal block of terracotta, of the kind supposed to have been hung round the necks of cattle.

The following were found at Pinara:—

A mass comprising fragments of human bones, tiles, and cement, conglomerated by the deposit of lime filtering from the rock of a tomb.

Fragment of stucco, with marks of sculpture, used to fill up the fissures of the rock of the tombs.

Fragment of cement, used for the lining of a water cistern.

IN THE TEMPORARY PASSAGE.

Roman mosaic pavement; in the centre a medallion containing a cross, and a flower at each corner, all contained in a square with a chain border. Discovered in excavating for the foundation of the Bank of England. *Presented by the Court of Directors*, A.D. 1806.

Two fragments of Roman mosaic pavements, with architectural and other ornaments, found in excavating below the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle Street, upon the site of what is now the Hall of Commerce. *Presented by Edward Moxhay, Esq.*, 1840.

Fragment of a Roman mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*, 1808.

Six fragments of a mosaic pavement, which have formed parts of larger compositions; on them are represented a bull running, and a stag; a dog pursuing a boar; a panther amidst trees; cocks and hens, and pigeons. Forming part of a composition in the centre of which Orpheus is represented playing on the lyre. Found at Withington, Gloucestershire. *Presented by H. Brooke, Esq.*, 1811.

Larger rectangular fragment; on it the bust of Neptune, the head bound with crabs' claws, and with a trident in his right hand; two dolphins swim towards the god, and two from him, with their tails at his mouth; in the area are a marine dog and leopard, two trees, and two rosettes; the whole surrounded by a waved border. Found at Withington, in Gloucestershire. *Presented by H. Brooke, Esq.*, A.D. 1811.

Figures in sandstone and calcareous stone, the work of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. *Presented by Captain Vetch*, 1842.

Some other Mexican figures in sandstone.

The ape-headed Hindu deity Hanuman in the attitude of prayer.

Hindu female figure holding a tree. *Presented by Mrs. Tucker*, 1843.

An Arabic tombstone from Aden. *Presented by Messrs. Newman, Hunts, and Christopher*, 1840.

Four stones, inscribed with ancient Hebrew characters. From Aden. *Presented by H. Hopley White, Esq.*

Hindu altar of alabaster, painted and gilt: in the centre is the Linga, and at the four corners, Brahma with three heads, Ganesa, elephant headed, the goddess Parwati, and the bull Nandi.

Tablets inscribed in the ancient characters of India. *From the collection of Major Jervis.*

A Chinese gingal for a war junk. *Presented by G. French Angas, Esq.*, 1841.

Similar gingal, with a detached chamber. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*

A bronze statue of a female Indian deity, supposed to be Pattinee Dewa, gilt, found in the island of Ceylon. *Presented by Sir R. Brownrigg*, 1830.

A circular bas-relief, with figures of females, discovered in 1809 near the banks of the sacred river Nerbudda; a fragment probably of an ancient temple. *Presented by D. D. Inglis, Esq.*

Crouching male figure, with folded arms, in stone; from Mexico.

Stone figure of a vulture, the head lost.

Rude stone figure of a man, life size, from the wall of a building; found at Nicaragua. *Presented by J. E. Naylor, Esq.*

Square block of granite, with the figure of a dragon attached; from Mexico.

Stone figure of a man, crouching, and supporting a large vessel in his lap.

Mutilated stone figure of a male infant held, by the left thigh, in the right hand of a colossal female figure, the rest of the group being lost.

Marble front of a sarcophagus, of Byzantine style, representing in relief the upper part of two female figures, draped, and with their hands joined. Underneath is the inscription—"FONTEIA . L . ELEUSIS . HODATA . FONTEIA . L . HELENA." Height 1 ft. 9 in.; length 2 ft. 9 in.

A Hindu Linga, of black marble. *Presented by H. Ray, Esq.*

GRAND CENTRAL SALOON.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

On the South side are placed,

In the large intercolumniation, a plaster cast from the face of the Northern Colossus of Rameses II., at the rock temple of Ibsamboul.

Within the recess beneath, a fragment of a marble group in alto rilievo, a man seated in a chair, and a female standing beside him; both draped.

In front of this are placed,

A statue in tufo, of a man habited in a tunic, and sitting in a round-backed chair; from Chiusi. It is in two pieces, of which the lower contains a bowl-shaped cell, being in the middle of the entire figure, and intended for the ashes of the deceased. Total height, 4 ft. 4 in.

At the foot of the preceding is a small cinerary urn, of tufo, with a sculptured relief in front, representing Achilles killing Penthesilea, a falling warrior, and a Fury bearing a torch: the cover is in the form of a graduated plinth. Length, 2 ft. 1 in.; height, 1 ft. 6 in. Within it are ashes.

To the right is a larger cinerary urn, of alabaster, with remains of paint; in front a Centaur carrying off a female, and an overthrown vase beneath his feet. On the cover is a woman reclining on a cushion, draped, and holding a patera. Length, 2 ft. 6. in.; height, 2 ft. 5½ in.

Below this is another, with a representation, in front, of Scylla seizing two of the companions of Ulysses. On one side an arch is sculptured in relief. Upon the cover a recumbent male statue, half draped, and decorated with a garland, holding a patera, and leaning on a cushion. Length, 1 ft. 5 in.; height, 2 ft. 3 in.

In the corresponding position, to the left, a similar urn, having in front two Centaurs, each bearing a female on his back, and a tree in his hand, with two vases falling beneath their feet. On the cover, a recumbent female, half draped, and wearing a garland, in her right hand a patera, her left arm resting on a cushion. Height, 1 ft. 11 in.; length, 1 ft. 6½ in.

The above four objects were found in the grounds of the convent of Spirito Santo, near Chiusi.

Over the last mentioned stands another alabaster cinerary urn, with two subjects, in relief, from the fall of Troy, Ajax struggling with Cassandra, attended by a Fury, and Neoptolemus, followed by a Greek

warrior, massacreing Priam. Upon the cover a male figure, half draped, and wearing a garland, reclines with his left arm on two cushions. Height, 3 ft. 6 in.; length, 2 ft. 6 in. Found at Chiusi.

On either side of the preceding objects are,

An oblong granite basin, supported upon two standards, 3 ft. 9 in. long. Such basins were used in temples to contain water for the purification of the worshippers.

An oval bath of green basalt, having on its side two rings sculptured in imitation of handles, with an ivy leaf within each. Length, 6 ft. 3 in.

To the right of the recess is a Mosaic pavement, on which is the head of Triton; found on the site of Carthage. *Presented by Hudson Gurney, Esq.*

Against the north side is a statue of Cupid or Somnus sleeping on the lion's skin of Hercules, with the club of the hero at his side; a lizard crawls towards him.

Below, in a metrical inscription, is the epitaph of a dog named Margarita. *From the Collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

Against the square columns on the west side are placed—

A statue of Venus preparing for the bath; of white marble. *Presented by* His Majesty King William IV.

A bust of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. Formerly in the Grimani Palace at Venice.

A statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress; the breastplate is in high preservation, and richly ornamented. *Purchased in* 1821.

A bronze head of Hadrian, in heroic size. Found in the Thames.

Against a pilaster on the south side is a bust of Jupiter, or Serapis. *Presented by J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq.*, 1836.

Against the other, a head of a German prisoner. *Presented by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.*

Against a pilaster on the east side, a mutilated draped statue of a youth.

Against another, a mutilated statue of a draped female.

Statue of a Satyr; it has been restored as if he was intoxicated, but the propriety of this restoration is much doubted: round the head are holes by which a metallic wreath of ivy, or vine leaves, has been attached to it.

In the first recess,

On the upper shelf are cast of seven heads, and a rosette. From the palace at Persepolis. Cast of the 21–25 lines of the inscription placed on the south staircase, and on the high pilaster of the palace of Xerxes, at Persepolis, and of part of another. *Presented by the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

On the second shelf,

Plaster cast of an Arabic inscription from the Alhambra, at Granada. *Presented by Don Gregorio Manuel D' Ysasi.*

Slab on which, in two compartments, is the dedication of the palace of Xerxes, at Persepolis, inscribed in the Assyrian and Median cuneiform character. *Presented by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

Fragment of the tree which seems to have formed part of the bas-relief on the staircase at Persepolis, with portion of the Persian cuneiform inscription. *Presented by Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.*

On the wall are—

No. 89. Fragment of a man, wearing a cidaris, leading a horse. From Persepolis. *Presented by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

Four figures of Persians. *Presented by Sir Gore Ouseley.*

No. 84. Fragment. Spear-bearer. *Presented by Sir Gore Ouseley.*

No. 86. Fragment of a man, wearing a cidaris, holding a whip, and of a man conducting a horse.

No. 90. Fragments of a man in a chariot. *Presented by Sir Gore Ouseley.*

On the ground are—

Fragment of a tablet, having the rude representation of a man and a horse. From Ghadamas, N. Africa. *Presented by J. Richardson, Esq.*

Baked brick, with an inscription on the edge in an Assyrian cuneiform character.

Three inscriptions in the Assyrian cuneiform character.

Tablet, on which an Assyrian king or deity is marking the notches of a palm tree, on the edge of an Assyrian inscription. *From Mr. Rich's Collection.*

In the second recess,

Cast of the bas-relief, supposed to represent an Assyrian monarch carved on the rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb, or Lycus, near the site of the ancient Berytus or modern Beyrout, made by Mr. Bonomi. *Presented by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, when Lord Prudhoe.*

A mithraic group; a youth wearing the cidaris, draped in a tunic, and anaxyrides stabbing the mithraic bull, which is surrounded by the dog, serpent, and scorpion; the whole generally supposed to be of astronomical import.

Upper shelf. An Arabic inscription.

On the second shelf. Cast from Persepolis, representing a Persian soldier wearing on his head the full tiara.

Six plaster casts, taken from two inscriptions on the rocks at Hadji Abad, near Persepolis; one inscription in the Pehlevi, and the other in the Parthian character; both relate to the monarch Sapor I. *Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

On the wall below are,

Casts of a narrow frieze representing bulls; of figures of men or deities holding their army; and of men bringing a torquis and chariot from Persepolis. *Presented by the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

In the third recess,

On the first and second shelf. On the wall, casts of ten slabs from the palace at Persepolis, representing male figures wearing the cidaris, bearing various offerings, among which are—cups, a skin of wine, a goat, and a warrior armed with a spear and wicker shield.

Casts of the dedication placed on the doors of the palaces of Darius at Persepolis in the Achemenian Assyrian, and Persian cuneiform characters. *All presented by the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

Arabic inscriptions. *The three marked* F *presented by Col. Franklin.* Of these, the small one was placed over the door of Firúz Shah's Minaret at Gour; the large one upon the same shelf was in front of the Golden Mosque at Purrooah; and the one upon the ground was upon the mosque of Mohajen Tola, at Gour.

Statue of a sleeping youth, wearing a petasus, and draped in a chlamys, shod with endromides; supposed to be Mercury, but more probably Endymion.

Two lions' heads, in very salient relief, which have formed part of an ancient sarcophagus.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva. Pt. 1. Pl. I.

No. 1*. A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked. Found in an excavation made in the Campagna di Roma, A.D. 1776.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants: formerly in the collection of Victor Amadei, at Rome; whence it was purchased in 1768. Pt. 1. Pl. II.

No. 2*. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. *Purchased in* 1818, *at the sale of the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.*

No. 3. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod table, found in 1769, in the Pantanella, within the grounds of Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli. Pt. 1. Pl. III.

No. 3*. Head of Apollo, of very early Greek work. Brought from Rome by the late Lord Cawdor.

No. 4. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the Caryatides which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated to Bacchus. It was found during the pontificate of Sixtus V., among some ancient ruins in the Villa Strozzi, situated upon the Appian Road. Pt. 1. Pl. IV.

No. 4*. A head, supposed to be that of Arminius or Thumelicus.

No. 5. A candelabrum. The upper part was found in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 1. Pl. V.

No. 5*. Statue of Thalia, holding the pedum. Found, A.D. 1776, in the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius, at Ostia.

No. 6. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii hold each a part of the armour of Mars; namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. The work is of the Roman period. Pt. 1. Pl. VI.

No. 6*. Colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, in the character of one of the Fratres Arvales. Formerly in the Mattei collection.

No. 7. A vase three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures. It was found at Monte Cagnuolo, the site of the villa of Antoninus Pius at the ancient Lanuvium. Pt. 1. Pl. VII.

No. 7*. Colossal bust of Lucius Verus, draped in the imperial paludamentum. Formerly in the Mattei collection.

No. 8. A statue of Venus or Dione, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery thence downwards. It was found in the ruins of the Maritime Baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in the year 1776. Pt. 1. Pl. VIII.

No. 8*. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus. Found, A.D. 1772, near La Storta, on the road to Florence, about eight miles from Rome.

No. 9. A vase two feet eight inches high, of an oval form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians. Pt. 1. Pl. IX.

No. 9*. Head of the young Hercules. Formerly in the Barberin Palace.

No. 10. A fountain ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation in the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth. Found in 1776, near the road between Tivoli and Prænestе. Pt. 1. Pl. x.

No. 10*. A head, supposed to be that of Dione.

No. 11. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 1. Pl. xi.

No. 11*. A statue of Diana: found in the year 1772, near La Storta, at the same spot where the group of Bacchus and Ampelus, No. 8*, was discovered. Pt. 3. Pl. xiv.

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture. Found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in 1769, at the Pantanella in Hadrian's Villa. Pt. 1. Pl. xii.

No. 12*. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked. Formerly in the Villa Montalto.

No. 13. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat. Found in 1769, in the Pantanella. Pt. 1. Pl. xiii.

No. 14. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus, representing two birds, in bas-relief, drinking. Pt. 1. Pl. xiv.

No. 15. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal. Found in the neighbourhood of Frascati, twelve miles from Rome. Pt. 1. Pl. xv.

No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of early Greek work. It is two feet one inch in height, and was found in the neighbourhood of Rome, by the late Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who sent it to England in 1787. Pt. 1. Pl. xvi.

No. 17. Two terminal heads, joined back to back; one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera. Found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in an excavation in the neighbourhood of Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. xvii.

No. 18. A statue of the goddess Fortune. She bears a modius upon her head. Her right hand holds the rudder of a vessel, the lower part of which rests upon a globe, whilst the left arm supports a cornucopiæ filled with fruits. This statue was found near the Via Latina, a short distance from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. xviii.

No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, of very early Greek work. This head was found in 1790, in that part of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina supposed to have been the Picture Gallery. Pt. 2. Pl. xix.

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates: found near Albano, amongst what are supposed to be the remains of the villa of Marcus Varro. Pt. 2. Pl. xx.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Purchased in* 1812, *at the sale of Antiquities belonging to William Chinnery, Esq.* Pt. 2. Pl. xxi.

No. 22. A statue of Venus. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in an ancient bath at Ostia, in 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. xxii.

No. 23. A bas-relief, representing the apotheosis, or deification, of Homer. The Father of Poetry is seated on a throne at the foot of Mount Parnassus, the residence of the Muses. Before the poet is a

group of figures offering up sacrifices to him. Above are Apollo and the Nine Muses; and on the summit of the mountain is Jupiter, who appears to be giving his sanction to the divine honours which are paid to Homer. This highly interesting bas-relief was found about the middle of the 17th century, at Frattochi, the ancient Bovillæ, on the Appian road, ten miles from Rome. It was for many years in the Colonna Palace, at Rome, and was purchased for the British Museum in the year 1819, at the expense of £1000.

Nos. 21*. 22*. Two feet covered with sandals. They have belonged to the same statue, and are in beautiful preservation.

No. 23*. A bas-relief, representing a comic and tragic mask.

No. 24*. Ditto, representing four Bacchic masks. *Purchased in* 1818.

No. 25*. A tragic mask.

No. 24. A statue of Pan: formerly preserved in the Macaroni Palace at Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIV.

No. 25. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character: it was found among some ruins at Baiæ, in 1780. Pt. 2. Pl. XXV.

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles: found about the year 1775, near Gensano, seventeen miles from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVI.

No. 27. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus: formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani, at Rome. It was brought to England by Mr. Lyde Browne. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVII.

No. 28. A statue of a nymph of Diana resting herself after the fatigues of the chase: found in 1766, near the Salarian gate of Rome, in the Villa Verospi, supposed to have been the site of the gardens of Sallust. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVIII.

No. 29. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus, six feet high: found in 1771, at Baiæ, in digging a trench for the removal of an old vineyard. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIX.

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus: found with the preceding bust at Baiæ, in 1771. Pt. 2. Pl. XXX.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys who had quarrelled at the game of tali, as appears by one of those bones called *tali* remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost. It was found in the baths of Titus at Rome, during the pontificate of Urban VIII. Mr. Townley obtained it from the Barberini Palace, in 1768. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXI.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name. It was found in 1781, about a mile from Tivoli, in the Pianella del Cassio. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXII.

No. 33. A statue of a Satyr; the trunk of the tree which supports the figure is inscribed with the name of the artist, M. Cossutius Cerdo. This statue, with its repetition, No. 43, was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in the year 1775, near Civita Lavinia, (the ancient Lanuvium,) in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIII.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus. It was found at Rome in the Villa Casali, near the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIV.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe: found by

Mr. Gavin Hamilton in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXV.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon the convex side of a circular shield, containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. This marble was procured at Athens, about the year 1748, by Dr. Anthony Askew, who was informed by the people of the place that it had been removed from the Parthenon. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXVI.

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis: it was found in 1775, about six miles from Tivoli, near the Prænestè road. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXVII.

No. 38. A circular votive patera; having on one side, within a wreath of ivy, an eagle standing upon a slaughtered hare; on the other side, Cupid sacrificing to the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXVIII.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Sophocles; formerly called that of Homer or of Pindar. It was brought to England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the collection of Thomas, Earl of Arundel. *Presented, in* 1760, *by the Earl of Exeter.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIX.

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief, on one side; and on the other, in low relief, a profile head of Silenus, in front of a blazing altar, and a branch of ivy between them. Pt. 2. Pl. XL.

No. 40*. A torso of Hercules: a fragment.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent that is twined round the trunk of a tree on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. Brought to England by Mr. Topham, in 1725, and *presented to the British Museum, in* 1780, *by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLI.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander: formerly in the Villa Montalto. Pt. 2. Pl. XLII.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIII.

No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet. It was found with the head of Hippocrates, No. 20, near Albano, in 1770. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIV.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1774, in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia. Pt. 2. Pl. XLV.

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules; it is crowned with the leaves of the poplar. This head was found in the year 1777, near Gensano, in the grounds belonging to the Cesarini family. Pt. 2. Pl. XLVI.

No. 47. Head of Apollo, from a statue.

No. 48. Head of Apollo, from a statue formerly in the Grimani Palace, at Venice.

No. 49. Leg or support of an ancient tripod temple, in shape of the head and leg of a panther rising out of foliage.

No. 50. Foro, or support of an ancient tripod table, in shape of the

head and foot of a lion or panther, in red porphyry. Found, A.D. 1772, at a depth of twenty-five feet, in the forum, under the Palatine Hill.

No. 51. Statue of a youth in Phrygian attire, wearing a cidaris or conical cap on his head, and a tunic, anaxyrides, chlamys, and shoes; it has been restored as Paris, holding the apple and shepherd's crook, but is more probably Atys or one of the attendants of the god Mithras. Found in 1785, on the banks of the Tiber, at a distance of about five miles from the Porta Portese, and supposed to have been intended to ornament a villa.

Cast of the sarcophagus at present in the Museum of the Capitol, at Rome, in which the celebrated Barberini, or Portland Vase, was found. The subject of the front has been supposed to represent the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon, or Achilles discovered amidst the daughters of Lycomedes, at Scyros; that of the back, the ransom of the corpse of Hector by Priam. The figures on the cover have been supposed by some to be the Empress Julia Mammæa and her husband, or else her son, Alexander Severus. On it are placed two casts of the Barberini Vase found in it. *Presented by Thomas Wyndhus, Esq.*

Sarcophagus found in a garden at Sidon. On the front and sides is part of the Amazonomachia, or battles of the Greeks and Amazons, the scene of which, from the presence of a palm tree, seems to be placed in Asia Minor. On the back is a contest of Greeks and Centaurs. From the heads found with it, and placed in the sarcophagus, apparently about the time of the Emperor Gordian.

On a temporary stand, in the centre of this room, are placed—

Bust of Serapis, in green basalt. It was obtained by Sir R. Ainslie at Constantinople.

Bust of Antoninus Pius; the small head of which is only antique: formerly in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Recumbent statue of Pan, wearing the nebris, or goat-skin, and holding the pedum in his left hand.

Bust of a boy; from Rome.

Bust of Serapis. *From the Collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Part of a draped female figure seated in a chair. *From the Earl of Belmore's Collection.*

Bust of an unknown female, commonly called that of Clytie, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphæa lotus, on which it appears to rest. Purchased at Naples in 1772.

Small statue of Cupid bending his bow; behind him is his quiver surmounted by a lion's skin. Found in 1775, inclosed within a large amphora filled with earth, at Castello di Guido, about 12 miles from Rome, on the road to Civita Vecchia.

Torso of a naked figure, apparently of an Apollo, with the arm above the head.

Small bas-relief of the two Dioscuri standing in a distyle Ionic temple, crowned with fillets; between them is a lighted altar.

Pan standing and holding the pedum in his left hand; his right, which is restored, in a mocking gesture, has probably held the syrinx. Purchased at Rome by Lord Camden, and presented to Mr. Townley.

Bas-relief portion of a small cippus; on it is Bacchus leaning on the shoulders of Ariadne, while she plays on the lyre.

Small statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented by Samuel Lyson, Esq.*, 1811.

Small cippus, or altar, dedicated to the Bona Dea, by C. Tullius Hesperus and Tullia Restituta; at the sides a jug and patera.

A torso of a small but beautiful statue of Venus, in the attitude of attaching the sandal of her right foot; from Rome.

Bust conjectured to be that of Adonis, more probably that of Atys. Found near Rome.

Sepulchral tablet of Sotnikos, who is standing draped, holding his left hand to his head.

Sepulchral tablet of Parmo, daughter of Onasis, and wife of Copias; she stands in a small door or temple, having at her side a child, a calathus, and spindle. Crete. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

Fragment of a bas-relief from a sarcophagus, on it part of Silenus playing on the lyre, and Comus or Marsyas playing on the double flute.

Fragment of a bas-relief; four horses of a quadriga.

Bas-relief, representing a horse held by a slave, probably cut from a monument of one of the equites singulares, who fought at the emperor's left hand.

Part of a frieze, combats of Greeks and Amazons, probably the death of Penthesilea; from Bryseæ in Laconia. *Presented by Col. Leake.* 1839.

Bust of a sleeping child, in alto-relievo.

Sepulchral monument of Alexander, son of Alexander, a native of Bithynia, with an inscription stating that the tomb has been made for himself, his mother, and his concubine Philipia, daughter of Pontianus; ordering a fine of 2500 drachmæ to the exchequer, and as many to the state, for whoever deposits a body in the same tomb; from Smyrna. *Presented by M. Duane, and T. Tyrwhitt, Esqs.*, 1772.

Mask of Ariadne.

Small figure of an eagle.

Head of Diana.

Head supposed to be that of a trumpeter.

Head of a goat.

Hercules seated on a rock, holding a club; the right hand is restored, holding the apples of the Hesperides.

Jupiter Inferus, or Pluto, seated, holding a sceptre and thunderbolt, with Cerberus at one side, and an eagle at the other.

Comic actor seated. Found in 1773, in the Villa Fonsega, on the Cœlian Hill.

Muse seated on a rock, playing on the lyre.

Muse seated on a rock, playing a lyre; on the pedestal is the word Eumousia.

Head of one of the Homeric heroes, much resembling that of Ajax. Found in Hadrian's Villa, at Pantanella.

Bas-relief representing male and female divinities, holding each a cornucopiæ, probably Pluto and Eirene. *Presented by Sir J. Banks, Bart.*

Sepulchral tablet of Mysis, daughter of Argæus, and a native of

Miletus; she is seated on a chair in the arch of a façade; from Athens. *Presented by the Dilettanti Society*, 1785.

Bas-relief representing three legs from two figures, probably from the action part of a group of Theseus killing the Minotaur in the Cretan Labyrinth. *Bequeathed by Charles Lambert, Esq.*, 1812.

Tablet representing a family sacrificing a pig to Pluto reclining on a couch, Proserpine in a chair at the foot, and two other divinities, probably the Lares, or Penates.

Sepulchral tablet of Callityche, daughter of Buculus; on it she is represented spinning, attended by a child; from Crete. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

Statue of Diana, standing; the arms and head of the goddess, as well as the head of the dog at her side, are wanting. Found at Puzzuoli. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

Greek sepulchral tablet, representing a youth holding a lance, and attended by his slave. *From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Sepulchral tablet, on it a female draped and seated; below is the word ΜΟΣ.

Race of Cupids, drawn by chariots of two dogs, as if started from the carceres of the circus; from a sarcophagus.

Small votive tablet; on it a family offering to Pluto reclining on a couch, at the foot of which Proserpine is seated on a chair, and at the head Ascalaphus drawing wine from a large vase.

Bas-relief; man leading a bull to sacrifice.

Bas-relief; festoons of fruit and flowers.

Greek sepulchral monument of Cassiodorus, inscribed with six lines of elegiac Greek verses; Cassiodorus and a male member of his family recline on a couch, while a female is seated on a chair at the foot.

Part of a sepulchral monument, with the commencement of a name.

Sepulchral bas-relief; on it the deceased reclining at a banquet; his wife seated on a chair at the foot of the couch, and two boys, or children, at the side of the couch.

Small tablet; on which is rudely blocked out the goddess Astarte, and crescent of the moon; with two lines of Phœnician writing.

Sepulchral monument of a girl named Abeita, deceased at the age of ten years and two months, seated on a chair unrolling a volume; before her is a column with another volume.

Marsyas tied up to a tree ready to be flayed. *Presented by Mr. J. Dodd.*

Side from a sarcophagus; on it are five of the labours of Hercules: viz. Hercules and the Mænalian stag; Hercules killing Diomed, and the horses fed with human flesh; Hercules and Antiope; Hercules killing Geryon and taking his oxen; Hercules leading Cerberus from Hell. The groups on this sarcophagus are represented as statues on pedestals, in a façade of Corinthian columns with twisted shafts; of the decadence of the Roman empire; from Athens. *Presented by the Executors of O. S. Brereton, Esq.*

Bas-relief, representing the lectisternium of Æsculapius, who reclines on a couch holding a patera; the left hand of Hygeia or Salus, who was seated at the foot of the couch, still remains; and a serpent rises and eats at the table.

Part of a votive tablet in bas-relief; on it is Hercules standing with a club, and the remains of the word εὐχαν, "vow," in the Doric dialect.

Greek funeral tablet; on it a seated female. *From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Front of a sarcophagus with an inscription; in the centre is a metrical inscription to M. Sempronius Neicocrates, recording that he was poet, lyrist, and dealer in female slaves; his portrait, two poets and Muses, and a tragic mask, are represented on the sarcophagus.

Claw; on a pedestal. *From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Bust of Minerva, probably from a statue, which the eyes of were originally inlaid. The helmet and ægis, which are of bronze, are modern. Found in 1784, in the Villa Casali, in the supposed baths of Olympiodorus.

Sepulchral monument of Exacestes, son of Androbulus, mother of Hermippus, and Metreis his wife, who is represented bidding adieu to her husband; each have a child, or slave, at their side; in the area a double cornucopiæ on a stele, and a censer (thymiaterion) above, two crowns, which have been voted by the state.

Bas-relief, representing two men filling a wine-vessel, and two others attending a caldron on a fire.

Monument, two aged figures on a couch, a boy bringing wine, and a man with a horse; from Tarentum. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

Small tablet, on which are the words Melanthius Zopyrion; from Laconia. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

Part of a tablet, with portion of a male, female figure, and attendant boy. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

Part of a frieze from a temple at Paleokastro, ten miles S. of Joannina in Epirus, supposed by some to have been the temple of Jupiter at Dodona. *Presented by Col. Leake*, 1839.

Sepulchral tablet; seated and standing female and child, all under an arch, traces of red colour. *Earl of Belmore's Collection.*

Bas-relief, Artemis, or Hecate, with a torch, accompanied by a dog, and making the lustration of a horse; from Crannon in Thessaly. *Presented by Col. Leake*, 1839.

Bas-relief, from a frieze; Cupid holding up a wreath, in which is a Medusa's head. Obtained by the Euphrates' expedition. *Presented by the Board of Control.*

BAS-RELIEFS.

No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Satyr struggling with a nymph. Pt. 2. Pl. I.

No. 2. Ditto, representing a candelabrum, formerly in the collection of the Mattei family. Pt. 2. Pl. II.

No. 3. Ditto, representing a funeral column, near which is a statue of the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. III.

No. 4. Ditto, representing Bacchus received as a guest by Icarius. Pt. 2. Pl. IV.

No. 5. Ditto, representing warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo. It was presented to Mr. Townley by the Duke of Bedford in 1805. Pt. 2. Pl. V.

No. 6. Ditto, in the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse. Found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, about the year 1769. Pt. 2. Pl. VI.

No. 7. Ditto, representing Hercules securing the Mænalian stag. which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forest of Arcadia. It is in a very early style. Pt. 2. Pl. VII.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Bacchus is represented riding on a goat; in the middle, a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and in the lower division is a company of hunters returning home with their spoil. It belonged to Pope Sixtus V., and was formerly in the Villa Montalto. Pt. 2. Pl. IX.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches suspended from the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building, probably dedicated to Bacchus. Pt. 2. Pl. X.

No. 11. A bas-relief, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XI.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a Bacchanalian group, consisting of three figures; the first a Bacchante playing on the tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1776, at Civita Vecchia, about five miles from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XII.

No. 13. A bas-relief, representing Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XIII.

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions. Pt. 2. Pl. XIV.

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Deïanira in his arms. It was formerly in the Verospi Palace at Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XV.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES, IN THE SOUTH RECESS OF THIS ROOM.

No. 1. A sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front; it appears never to have been used, as it is solid, and without any inscription. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 2. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Atimetus. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Lepidius Epaphras. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, such as contained the ashes of the slaves and inferior order of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima and Servilia Irene.

No. 7. A circular sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titulenus Isauricus. It was formerly in the Mattei Collection.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Ælius Victor. It was brought from Rome about 1780 by the then Duke of St. Albans.

No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica: formerly in the Burioni Villa.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a female corpse.

Under No. 13. Front of a sepulchral urn, inscribed to Cornelia Servanda and Cornelia Onesime.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn, in the form of a circular temple, with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus. It was purchased by Mr. Townley, in 1786, at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's Collection.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cossutia Prima. It was found in the grounds belonging to the Villa Maroni, near Rome, in 1788.

No. 18. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented, in* 1837, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A funeral inscription to Eutychia. It was found in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate, at Rome. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echetles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (see No. 21), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha.

No. 26. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster, with an inscription to Flavia Valentina. This urn still contains the ashes of the deceased; with which, when first discovered, were mingled seven coins of emperors from Antoninus Pius to Elagabalus inclusive. It was found in 1772, about two miles from the Lateran gate of Rome, near the Via Latina.

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it records the name of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cœlia Asteris. It was found in the environs of Naples. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octanus Secundus. The lid is modern.

No. 30*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, sawed from the front of a sarcophagus found, in 1776, in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate of Rome.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. It was found in the vicinity of Rome, in that part which was called "Ager Romanus." *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented. It was brought from Rome many years ago by the then Duke of St. Albans.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccus Licinus. Purchased by Mr. Townley in 1786, at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's Collection.

No. 37. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 37*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris. Published by Fabretti in his Inscriptions, p. 257. It was found in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate at Rome.

No. 39. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses. Formerly in the Mattei Collection.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6f. The monumental inscription, placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A funeral inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 44. A funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

The objects in this recess as far as to this Number are figured, and more particularly described, in "The Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum." Pt. 5.

No. 45. A terra-cotta sarcophagus discovered in a tomb at Tuscania, the front of which is decorated with two dolphins; on the cover is the recumbent figure of a young woman, with one leg bent under the other; her head, which is decorated with a wreath of flowers, rests upon her right arm.

At the opposite end of this Room are four sarcophagi discovered in a tomb near the road leading from Tuscania to Tarquinia; the fronts are decorated with sculpture and inscriptions, and on the cover of each is a recumbent statue of the person whose remains were deposited within. Near them lies, for the present, a terracotta sarcophagus; the front is marked with two branches, probably of palm; and on the cover is the recumbent figure of a female with one leg bent under the other, as in that already described of the same material, and found near the same place.

In this room are two sarcophagi; one, found at Tarquinia, is decorated on all sides with sculptures, representing, on three sides, the sacrifice of human victims; on one end, a gladiatorial exhibition. Within this sarcophagus were found the bones of the deceased, with his shield, and other armour. The other sarcophagus was found at Polomarzo. The cover is in form of a roof, terminating at the cornice with tiles, masks, &c. Upon the ridge of the roof are, at each end, a sphinx, and in the middle two serpents. All the sides are decorated with sculptures, amongst which, on the front are two genii, on the back a genius and an armed warrior.

In the centre of the Room stands a magnificent marble Tazza or vase of very large dimensions, the height being 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter of the cup 3 feet 7 inches. It stands upon a single stem, and has handles very curiously formed of swans' necks and heads gracefully intertwined. Under the handle has been the name of its ancient maker. It was brought to England in 1825. *Presented by Lord Western*, 1839.

A pedestal on which, as appears from the inscription, was a statue of Peraia, daughter of Apollonius, son of Hermogenes, erected by her son Socrates.

On this pedestal is a statue in white marble representing the youthful Bacchus or a Satyr, found at Antium.

Pedestal of calcareous stone, on which has apparently been placed the statue of Apollonius, son of Hermogenes, and father of Peraia, the mother of Socrates; erected to him by the same Socrates.

On this pedestal is a bronze statue, supposed to represent an Eros, or Cupid. Found at Zifteh, Lower Egypt.

PHIGALIAN SALOON.

Nos. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo *Epicurius* (or the deliverer) built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble (1—11). That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12—23). The direction of the slabs belonging to the former subject was from right to left; that of the latter from left to right.

A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us that it was

built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. These marbles are all engraved and more fully described in the fourth part of the description of the Museum Marbles.

No. 24. A fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the peristyle. From the same temple.

No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of one of the columns of the cella. From the same temple.

Nos. 26, 27. Two fragments of the tiles which surmounted the pediments, and formed the superior moulding. From the same temple.

Nos. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found in the porticos of the pronaos and posticus, which were enriched with triglyphs. From the same temple.

No. 39. A small tile, which was used for the purpose of covering the joints of the greater tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the cornice. From the same temple.

No. 40. Another tile used for the same purpose, but on the point of the ridge. From the same temple.

No. 41. Large fragment of a bas-relief, No. 166, belongs to the Elgin collection: it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, king of Thrace, whom he has already knocked down, and is holding by the hair of his head.

No. 41*. Painted tile. From Aegium, in Achaia. *Presented by Colonel Leake,* 1838.

No. 42. Small statue of Hercules, wanting the head, arms, and feet; the paws of the lion's skin, and part of a child, probably Telephus, are seen below. From the coast of Laconia. *Presented by Colonel Leake,* 1838.

No. 43. Draped female statue, wanting the head. From Sparta. *Presented by Colonel Leake,* 1838.

No. 44. Hermaic stêle of Demeter; dedicated by Cheionis. From Mantinea, in Arcadia. *Presented by Colonel Leake,* 1838.

No. 45. Torso of a naked statue of Apollo. From Luku, probably the ancient Thyrea, in the Peloponnese. *Presented by Colonel Leake,* 1838.

At the sides of the SALOON, over the Phigalian frieze, are two pediments, of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the eastern and western ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina. The ruins of this temple were visited in 1811 by Mr. Cockerell and other gentlemen, and extensive and careful excavations were carried on, by which all the members and details of the cornice and mouldings have been ascertained; and the minute and accurate measurements then made have been the authorities from which these imitations have been constructed. The greater part of the statues which adorned these pediments were at the same time discovered, and every circumstance illustrative of their original position, with relation to the architecture of the temple, was noted with as much accuracy as the case would admit. From the notes then made, and from long and careful study of the sculptures themselves, and the space which they occupied, Mr. Cockerell composed the groups very much in the mode in which they are now exhibited. From the violence with which the temple had been destroyed, probably by an earthquake, all the statues

had been in some degree mutilated, and some so entirely destroyed that it was in vain to attempt their restoration. Those which were capable of repair were committed to the hands of Mr. Thorwaldsen, and in uniting the broken fragments, and restoring the parts of them that were deficient, that eminent artist has shown the greatest care and sagacity.

The pediment at the north side of the room is taken from the western end of the temple; it contains ten figures, and it is supposed that there was originally one more, who was stooping down to assist the fallen warrior, who is wounded, at the feet of Minerva. The subject is supposed to be the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus. Ajax, assisted by Teucer and Diomed, endeavouring to recover the body, Hector, Paris, and Æneas to seize it.

Of the figures which adorned the other pediment only five now remain, and the loss of the rest is the more to be lamented, as the sculptures of this eastern end are of a much higher character than those of the western. From the few figures which are still spared to us, it appears that the subject of this picture was similar to that of the other pediment, modified only by the taste and skill of the artist, perhaps the expedition of Hercules and Telamon against Troy.

Round the sides of this room, beneath the Phigalian frieze, and on the floor, are eleven bas-reliefs, formerly part of the celebrated mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a tomb erected in honour of Mausolus, king of Caria, by his wife Artimesia, in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 353. This monument, one of the seven wonders of the world, was built by the architects Phiteus and Satyrus, and adorned with sculptures by five sculptors, viz.: Pythis, who made a quadriga for the top; Scopas, or Praxiteles, who sculptured the eastern; Bryaxis, the northern; Timotheus, the southern; and Leochares, the western side; all artists of the later Athenian school. The subject of the frieze is the battle of the Greeks and Amazons, and Hercules appears among the combatants. The style of at least two artists can be traced in these sculptures; and apparently more sculptures from different parts of the building have been preserved. In A.D. 1522, these sculptures were discovered amidst a heap of ruins, and employed by the Knights of Rhodes in the construction of the castle of St. Peter at Halicarnassus, the present fortress at Boudroum, in the walls of which they remained encased till their removal in 1846, when they were presented by the Sultan Abd-ul-Mehjid to Sir Stratford Canning, H.M. Ambassador at Constantinople, and by him to the British Museum. In this room are also placed a circular altar, with a subject in bas-relief, which formerly stood on the sea-shore of Halicarnassus, and a draped female statue without a head, which was also inserted into the walls of the fortress of Boudroum; and two bas-reliefs representing gladiatorial combats; and two others, votive offerings to Pluto or Æsculapius; from Boudroum; also *presented by Sir Stratford Canning.*

At the ends of the room are casts of the metopes of the old temple at Selinus, which are considered some of the earliest specimens of Greek art; they represent Hercules and the Cercopes, or two thieves of Ephesus; Perseus, assisted by Pallas Athene, killing the Gorgon Medusa, out of whom leaps Pegasus; a female divinity who has killed one of the giants; and a figure in a quadriga. *Presented by Samuel Angell, Esq.*

In this Room are also disposed a torso of Venus naked, and of fine sculpture.

A statue of Hymen, the legs wanting from the knees.

A statue of a Satyr, formerly in the collection of the Rondini Palace at Rome, and thence called the Rondini Faun. The torso only is antique, and the restoration represents a satyr playing on the cymbals.

A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented in the attitude of throwing the discus or quoit, supposed to be a copy in marble of the celebrated bronze statue made by the sculptor Myro. Found, in 1791, in the grounds of the Conte Fede, in the part of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina, supposed to have been the pinacotheca or picture gallery.

A statue of Isis, apparently in the character of Ceres; formerly in the Macaroni Palace at Rome.

A statue of Libera, or of Ariadne, holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton at Roma Vecchia, a few miles from Rome, on the road to Frascati.

In the centre of this room are placed two models of the Parthenon at Athens, made by Mr. R. C. Lucas; one exhibits the condition in which this temple appeared after the bombardment by the Venetian general, Morosini, in A.D. 1687; the other the same edifice restored.

ELGIN SALOON*.

Many of the sculptures in this Room having been referred to, in various publications, by the numbers with which they were marked in their former situation, those numbers have been retained: but, to facilitate a reference from the Synopsis to the marbles, a fresh set of numbers, adapted to their present disposition, has been added, which will easily be distinguished from the former by being painted in *red*. The general order observed in affixing these numbers to the several objects is as follows:—

1. The metopes of the Parthenon.
2. The frieze of the Parthenon, commencing on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room.
3. Such of the sculptures placed along the middle of the room, as belonged to the eastern and western pediments of the Parthenon.
4. The remaining articles placed along the middle of the room.
5. The casts and bas-reliefs above the frieze on the eastern side of the room (those nearest the entrance being taken last in order).
6. All the objects below the frieze, taken in their order of position, and commencing, as before, on the left of the entrance.

* All the articles in this room, except a few which are particularly specified, belonged to the Earl of Elgin.

The original numbers are subjoined to the descriptions. Those which have the letter A prefixed refer to such articles as were originally placed in the room then denominated the Fourteenth.

Nos. 1—16. Sixteen of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon, (of which No. 9 is a cast in plaster, from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris,) which, alternately with the triglyphs, ornament the frieze of the entablature surmounting the colonnade: they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while in others, again, the victory seems doubtful with respect to either of the combatants. These magnificent specimens of ancient art are executed with great spirit in alto-relievo; they were seen originally at a height of nearly forty-four feet from the ground. (11, 2, 8, 12, 15, 6, 4, 5, 13, 7, 1, 3, 9, 14, 10.)

No. 16a. Metope of the right angle of the north side of the temple, representing two females, one seated on a rock, the other standing.

No. 16b. Metope from the left corner of the west façade, representing a horseman.

No. 16c. Cast of a metope; Centaur bearing off a female. Recently discovered at Athens.

The sculptures from 17 to 90 (inclusive) compose the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls within the colonnade at the height of the frieze of the pronaos, and which was continued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture entirely round the temple. It is in very low relief. The subject represents the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival which was celebrated every fifth year, at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs which compose this frieze are arranged, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were originally placed in the Parthenon; several alterations having been made on their removal to their present situation, in consequence of a more careful examination and minute comparison of them with drawings made before their removal from the temple. Those on the principal front of the temple, namely the east, commence on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room, then follow those of the north, and lastly those of the west and south.

Nos. 17—24. That portion of the above-mentioned frieze which occupied the east end of the temple. On two of the slabs which compose this part of the frieze are represented divinities and deified heroes, seated; namely, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, Æsculapius and Hygeia. There was originally a third slab, which represented four other divinities, also seated, but it has disappeared for many years. On the right and left of these sacred characters are trains of females with their faces directed to the gods, to whom they are carrying gifts: we see also directors or regulators of the procession, among whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive the presents that were offered. These females appear to have headed the procession, and to have been followed by the victims, charioteers, horsemen, &c., both on the north and south sides of the temple, which together formed a procession up to the same point in two separate

columns. Nos. 20 and 23 are casts in plaster, presented by Sir Francis Chantrey. The original of the latter is in the Royal Museum at Paris. The upper parts of two of the figures in No. 21, the legs and right arm of the youthful figure in No. 22, and the two figures placed under the latter number, are also of plaster, from moulds made before the destruction of these figures, which took place before the marbles came into the possession of Lord Elgin. (16, 17, 18, 18*, 19, 20, A 100, 21.)

Nos. 25—46. A portion of the same frieze, taken from the north side of the temple. No. 25 is a fragment of a much larger slab; it represents two of the *Metœci*, or strangers, who settled at Athens, and were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry on their shoulders a kind of tray filled with cakes and other articles. The remainder of this part of the frieze represents charioteers and horsemen. Among the latter are seven slabs, (Nos. 37—43,) which, whether we consider the elegance of the compositions, or the spirit with which the figures of the men and horses are executed, present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief. No. 46 having been placed at the south-west corner of the temple, the figure sculptured at the end of it belongs to that part of the procession which decorated the west end of the cella. It is repeated in plaster, that the whole of the western frieze may be seen by the spectator at one view. (22, 24, 23, 34, 98, 177*, 35, 35*, 37, 178*, 36, 35**, 38, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38*, 32, 33.) The portions No. 25a, No. 25e, No. 26a, No. 26e, No. 61*, No. 62*, are casts from portions recently discovered at Athens.

No. 47. A single slab of the frieze from the west end of the temple. It represents two horsemen, one of whom is riding before the other, and seems to be in the act of urging his companion to quicken his pace. The direction of these figures is the same as that on the north side, namely, from right to left. (39.)

There is a peculiarity in the frieze of the west end, which distinguishes it from that on the north and south sides of the temple. The subjects represented on the slabs of those two sides run one into another, that is, what was left imperfect in one slab is completed in the next; whereas in the west end the subjects are nearly complete on each piece of marble. The western frieze is likewise distinguished from those of the two sides of the temple, by the comparatively few figures introduced into it.

Nos. 48—61. Fourteen plaster casts, composing the remainder of the frieze at the west end of the temple. (A. 75–88.)

Nos. 62—90. That portion of the same frieze which enriched the south side of the temple. It represents a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, and is very similar, in its general character and appearance, to the frieze on the opposite or north side. With respect to the victims, we do not possess any that were on the north side of the temple; but that they formed a part of the procession on that side, as well as on the south, cannot be doubted, since Stuart, in his celebrated work on Athens, has engraved a fragment of one of them. The figure sculptured at the end of No. 90, (on the right of the entrance,) belongs to the eastern portion of the frieze. No. 62 was presented by R. C. Cockerell, Esq. (40*, 41, 41*, 38**, 46, 50, 47, 52, 40, 42,

49, 45, 48, 43, 44, 51, 38***, 53, 54, 56, 55, 15*, 57, 59, 61, 60, 58, 96, 62.)

At the south side of the room above the frieze are casts of the metope at the left angle of the western façade of the Parthenon, representing a horseman, and of the metope of the right angle of the north side, representing a female, probably a divinity, seated, and on a rock, and another standing before her. Between them are casts of the portions of the frieze recently discovered. At the north end of the room is a cast of the twelfth metope of the south façade of the Parthenon, representing a centaur bearing off a female, and some additional casts of that part of the frieze which exhibits the victors in their cars.

The sculptures which follow, from 91 to 106, are from the pediments of the Parthenon. Nos. 91 to 98 are from the eastern pediment, on which was represented the birth of Minerva. Nos. 99 to 106 are from the western pediment, on which was represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens. These sculptures are placed in the order in which they originally stood in the building.

No. 91. The upper part of the figure of Hyperion, or Helios, rising out of the sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. This figure, which represents the approach of Day, occupied the angle of the pediment on the left of the spectator. (65.)

No. 92. The heads of two of the horses belonging to the car of Hyperion or Helios. They are just emerging from the waves and seem impatient to run their course. (66.)

No. 93. A statue of Theseus, the Athenian hero; he is represented half reclined on a rock, which is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well known, professedly imitated the character of Hercules: and it is worthy of remark, that the attitude here given to Theseus is very similar to that of Hercules on some of the coins of Crotona. (71.)

No. 94. A group of two goddesses, probably intended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which are nearly alike in their construction, both of them being furnished with cushions, and ornamented with mouldings of a similar style. (77.)

No. 95. A statue of Iris, one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno. Iris is represented in quick motion, with her veil inflated and fluttering behind her; and she appears evidently in haste to execute the mission on which she is sent, that of communicating to the distant regions of the earth the important intelligence of the birth of Minerva. (74.)

No. 96. A torso of Victory. The wings of this figure were probably of bronze: the holes in which they were fastened to the marble may still be seen. (72, 262.)

No. 97. A group of the three Fates. (67, 63.)

No. 98. The head of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of Night, Selene, or the Moon, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment, that is to say, the right angle in reference to the spectator. The car of Day has been already

described, (Nos. 91, 92,) as it was represented rising out of the waters on the opposite angle of the same pediment. (68.)

No. 99. A recumbent statue, supposed to be of the river-god Ilissus. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran along the south side of the plain of Athens. This figure, which, with the exception of the Theseus, is the finest in the collection, occupied the left angle of the west pediment. (70.)

Cast of the mutilated group supposed to represent Hercules and Hebe.

No. 100. The torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. (76.)

No. 101. The upper part of the head of Minerva. (See the following No.) This head was originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble: and the sockets of the eyes, which were originally filled with metal or coloured stones, are now hollow. (118.)

No. 102. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the principal figures in the west pediment, and of nearly the same proportions as the torso of Neptune, from the same pediment. (No. 103.) This fragment consists of a portion only of the chest of the goddess, which is covered, as usual, with the ægis. The angles of the ægis appear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents, and the centre of it to have been studded with the head of Medusa, of the same metal; the holes in which these ornaments were fastened to the marble are plainly visible. The upper part of the head of this statue, the feet, and a portion of the Erichthonian serpent, are preserved in the collection. See Nos. 101, 256, and 104. (75.)

No. 103. The upper part of the torso of Neptune, one of the principal figures in the west pediment. (64.)

No. 104. See No. 102. (271.)

No. 104*. Cast of a head in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, supposed to have belonged to one of the statues of this pediment, and *presented by M. Charles Lenormant*, 1846.

No. 105. The torso of Niké Apteros, or Victory without wings, who was represented in this manner by the Athenians to intimate that they held their gifts in perpetuity, and that she could not desert them. This goddess was represented driving the car of Minerva, on the west pediment; the car approached Minerva, as if to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. (69.)

No. 105*. Cast of the head of the Victory without wings in the car of Minerva, in the western pediment of the Parthenon. *Presented by the Count de Laborde*, 1846.

No. 106. A fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona with her two children, Apollo and Diana. This group was placed on the right side of the west pediment. All that remains in the fragment before us, is the lap of Latona, with a small portion of the figure of the infant Apollo. (73.)

No. 106*. Cast of the head of a female in fine workmanship, found in excavating for a building in Mercury Street, Athens, between the temple of Theseus and the ancient gate of the Peloponnesus.

No. 107. The celebrated Sigean inscription, first published by Chishull, in his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ," and afterwards more cor-

rectly by Chandler in his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ." It is written in the most ancient Greek characters, and in the *bustrophedon* manner, that is to say, the lines follow each other in the same direction as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing. The purport of the inscription is to record the presentation of three vessels, namely, a cup, a saucer or stand, and a strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum, or hall of justice, at Sigea. The name of the donor was Phanodicus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus. (199.)

No. 108. A piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (299.)

No. 109. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery. (299*.)

No. 110. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (312.)

No. 111. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, at Athens, B.C. 320. It is a sitting figure covered with the skin of a lion, and with a broad belt round the waist; it was originally placed on the summit of the edifice, at a height rather exceeding twenty-seven feet. (205.)

No. 112. The capital, and a piece of the shaft of one of the Doric columns of the Parthenon. (207.)

No. 113. An imperfect statue of a youth; of the size of life, and of the most exquisite workmanship. (306.)

No. 114. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (304.)

No. 115. Part of the jamb of a door, from the eastern side of the same temple.

No. 116. Fragment of a leaf moulding, from the north side of the same temple.

No. 117. Part of one of the coffers of the same temple.

No. 118. Egg and tongue moulding, from the portico under the ceiling. These fragments are from the collection of the late J. Inwood, Esq. For other fragments from the same temple, see Nos. 125—127, 219—228.

No. 119 is now 113.

Nos. 120, 121, are now 187*, 187**.

No. 122. A sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front. The first of these is a warrior with a helmet and a shield, who is joining hands with an elderly man dressed in a long tunic; the third figure is a female. The inscription underneath these figures probably contained the names of the parties, but is too mutilated to admit of being deciphered. (167.)

No. 123. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Anaxicrates, an Athenian, the son of Dexiochus; beneath the inscription is the representation of a sepulchral urn, executed in very low relief. (240.)

No. 124. Another monumental urn, of the same kind, inscribed with the name of Phædimus of Naucratis. (A. 51.)

No. 125. The capital of an Ionic column, from the portico of the Erechtheum, at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double temple dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus. (A. 47.)

Nos. 126, 127. A portion of the shaft, and the base, of the same column. (A. 48, 49.)

No. 128. An architectural statue; it was one of the Caryatides which supported the roof under which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens. (A. 42.)

No. 129. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column. (A. 43.)

No. 130. A capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa at Athens. (206.)

No. 131. A part of a Doric entablature, from the Propylæa at Athens. (308.)

No. 132. A solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with a bas-relief in front, not inscribed. (A. 50.)

No. 133. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana at Daphne, on the road from Athens to Eleusis. (A. 44.)

No. 134. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the same temple. (A. 45.)

No. 135. The base of an Ionic column, likewise belonging to the same temple. (A. 46.) See also No. 231.

Nos. 136—149. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the pronaos of the temple of Theseus. The subject of this frieze is a battle fought in the presence of six divinities, who are represented sitting in the midst of the combatants. (A. 55—68.)

Nos. 150—154. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the posticus of the same temple. The subject of these sculptures is the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. (A. 69—73.)

Nos. 155—157. Casts in plaster of three of the metopes of the north side of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The first represents Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Cercyon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; and the third, Theseus killing the Crommian sow. (A. 52—54.)

Nos. 158, 158*, 159. Two bas-reliefs, and plaster cast of a third, which formed part of the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa at Athens), and dedicated to the Wingless Victory. The subject represented on them is a combat between the Greeks and Persians. (258, 257.)

Nos. 159*, 160*, 161*. Three slabs from bas-reliefs of the frieze, which decorated the substructure of the same temple; they represent two females leading a bull, a third standing, and the fourth adjusting her sandal.

Nos. 160, 161. Two bas-reliefs, from the same temple: the combatants appear to be all Greeks. (259, 260.)

No. 162. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (182.)

No. 163. Ditto. (183.)

No. 164. A bas-relief, representing a narrow upright vase with one handle: the form of this vase very much resembles that of the solid urns, so often used by the Greeks as sepulchral monuments. (276.)

No. 165. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter of the lamps, and interpreter of dreams, in the temple of the goddess. The name of

this female, which was no doubt inserted at the beginning of the inscription, is now lost. (88.)

No. 166. An agonistic inscription, in Greek, consisting of the names of those who had conquered in the foot race of the stadium, and double stadium; in wrestling; in boxing, in the *pancratium*; and *pentathlum*. (93.)

No. 167. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it consists of twenty lines of very ancient characters, and seems to be a part of a treaty. (286.)

No. 167*. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheum. *Brought to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 168. A Greek inscription, imperfect, and very much defaced. It seems to be an inventory of valuable articles contained in some temple. (277.)

No. 169. A fleuron, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis. (173.)

No. 170. A capital of a pilaster. (174.)

No. 171. A fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription from the Acropolis: it contains an account of certain expenses defrayed by those to whom the care of the public games was confided. The name of the Archon, under whom the stone was engraved, is effaced. (159.)

No. 172. A fragment of a decree; the beginning is wanting, and what remains is much mutilated. At the conclusion of the decree it is ordained that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal. (157.)

No. 173. A Greek inscription written in two columns; it contains a list of names arranged in the order of the tribes to which they respectively belonged. (92.)

No. 174. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by some sailors, as a mark of their gratitude, to the Apollo of Tarsus. (223.)

No. 175. A sepulchral column, of large dimensions; it is inscribed with the name of Aristides, who was the son of Lysimachus, and a native of Histiæa. (305*.)

No. 176. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus. (107.)

No. 177. A piece of a frieze, or architectural ornament, from the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ. The sculpture is exceedingly ancient, and consists of two kinds of scroll-work, one of which represents the curling of the waves, and the other a series of pateræ, which are perfectly flat and plain. This stone is of a brilliant green colour. (220.)

No. 177*. Bas-relief representing a bearded man, named Xanthippus, seated on a chair, and holding in his right hand a foot, his left hand presses to him a child, whose looks are directed towards the foot; another girl looks towards him. Brought from Athens, by Dr. Antony Askew, A.D. 1775, and purchased by Mr. Townley.

No. 178. A fragment of a colossal female statue, from one of the pediments of the Parthenon; it has belonged to a sitting figure, of

which the only remaining part is the left thigh, covered with drapery. (156.)

No. 179. A circular altar, from the island of Delos; it is ornamented with the heads of bulls and festoons in very bold relief. (106.)

No. 180. A piece of frieze, or architectural ornament, from the same place as No. 177. It consists of three rows of scroll-work, all of which are similar representations of the revolving of the waves. The colour of the stone is bright red. (221.)

Under No. 180 are—

Two fragments from the pillars of the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ. *Presented in* 1843, *by the Institute of British Architects.*

No. 181. A sepulchral column with an inscription to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son of Diodorus, and a native of Antioch, (225.)

No. 182. A sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-relief representing three figures, one of which is seated. The inscription presents us with the following names: Archagoras, Pythyllis, and Polystrasus. (274.)

No. 183. A sepulchral column inscribed with the name of Socrates, son of Socrates, and a native of Ancyra, a city of Galatia. (164.)

No. 184. A sepulchral column of Menestratus, the son of Thoracides, and a native of Corinth. (168.)

No. 185. A Greek inscription, imperfect, containing an account of the treasures of some temple, probably those of the Parthenon. The characters which we see on this marble are of a much more modern form than in the inscription of the same kind, No. 379. (216.)

No. 186. A sun-dial, with four different dials represented on as many faces. The inscription imports that it is the work of Phædrus, the son of Zoilus, of the deme Pæania. From the form of the letters of this inscription, the sun-dial cannot have been made much earlier than the time of the Emperor Severus. It was found at Athens. (285.)

No. 187. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it is a decree of the people of Athens in honour of Hosacharus, a Macedonian. This decree was passed in the Archonship of Nicodorus, in the 3rd year of the 116th Olympiad. (280.)

No. 187*. Part of the capital of an Ionic column. (306*.)

No. 187**. A circular altar, brought from the island of Delos. It is ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons of fruit and flowers are suspended. (307.)

No. 118. A solid urn, or cenotaph, in the front of which two figures, a man, and a woman named Ada, are represented joining hands. The former is standing, the latter is seated. (110.)

No. 189. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a procession of three figures, the last of which carries a large basket on his head: they are accompanied by two children. (284.)

No. 190. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing two of the goddesses, Latona and Diana, in procession. Similar bas-reliefs, in a more perfect state, are preserved in the Albani Collection. The temple which is here introduced is probably that of Apollo, which stood in the street at Athens, called "The Tripods." (103.)

No. 191. A fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stèle. (95.)

No. 192. A solid funeral urn, of large dimensions. It has a bas-relief in front, representing the deme Ægilia standing and joining hands with Pamphilus, son of Mixiades, and Archippe, his sister, who is seated. (237.)

No. 193. A bas-relief, representing a Bacchanalian group, found among the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, on the south-west of the Acropolis. It consists of four figures, each carrying a thyrsus; viz., Bacchus, dressed in the Indian costume, who with his right hand is holding out a cantharus, into which a female Bacchante is pouring wine from an œnochæ. On each side of these figures is Silenus, in a dancing attitude, and one of them is glancing his eye at the contents of a large crater of wine placed on the ground. (235.)

No. 194. The upper part of the head of the goddess Pasht; and is remarkable for being ornamented with a crown of serpents, similar to that which is spoken of in the Rosetta inscription. (105.)

No. 195. A very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription. It has three figures in bas-relief; the first of these is clothed in a tunic and is seated; the second is a warrior standing up and joining hands with the former; and the third is a boy carrying a large circular shield. (228.)

No. 196. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female figure seated in a chair, with a child standing by her side; the upper part of the woman is wanting. This fragment is probably part of a sepulchral monument. (162.)

No. 197. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory is flying towards him with a crown. (236.)

No. 198. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy. (109.)

No. 199. A cinerary urn, ornamented in front with four standing figures; two of these in the centre, are joining hands, the other two are in a pensive attitude. The names of all the figures were originally inscribed on the urn; the first name is not legible; the others are Philia, Metrodora, and Meles. (148.)

No. 199*. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. It was found inclosed within the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus on the road that leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian ferry and Eleusis. At the time of its discovery, this beautiful urn contained a quantity of burnt bones, a small vase of alabaster, and a wreath of myrtle in gold. (300.)

No. 199**. A large marble vase; it is of an oval form, and within it was found the bronze urn described in the preceding number. (301.)

No. 199***. A circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended. The inscription, in Greek, near the bottom, is a prayer for the prosperity and health of a person named Casiniax. (91.)

No. 200. A small female figure, covered with drapery; it is without a head. (90.)

No. 201. A sepulchral column of Thalia, the daughter of Callistratus, of Aexone. (149.)

No. 202. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by Gorgias the gymnasiarch. (224.)

No. 203. A decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius, their benefactor: this decree is directed to be engraved on marble, and affixed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. Strabo and Tacitus mention a celebrated temple that was dedicated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly probable that the same temple was dedicated to Amphitrite, as well as to Neptune. Neptune and his symbols frequently occur on the coins of Tenos. (231.)

No. 204. A fragment of a bas-relief, on which are represented part of the skin of an animal and the branch of a tree. (158.)

No. 205. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (178.)

No. 206. A fragment of a Greek inscription, engraved in very ancient characters. It seems to be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy. (282.)

No. 207. Small statue of Ganymede; part only of the eagle's claw remains upon the left thigh. (293.)

No. 208. A sepulchral column of Mysta, a native of Miletus, daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Œneis. (111.)

Nos. 209—218. Ten small votive tablets: they represent (with two exceptions) various parts of the human body, and have been offered up to Jupiter Hypsistos, praying for the cure of diseases in those parts, or in gratitude for cures already received. The part of the body which had received a cure has been broken off from No. 212; but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus presents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter Hypsistos. No. 213 is a prayer in behalf of Euphrosynus. (247, 245, 249, 252, 241, 251, 248, 246, 253, 250.)

Nos. 219, 220. Two pieces of the architrave belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (291, 85.)

No. 221. A fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it. (81.)

No. 222. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Botrychus, son of Euphanus, and a native of Heraclea. (278.)

No. 223. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very small characters: it is an enumeration of the sacred dresses which belonged to some temple. (283.)

No. 224. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the fore legs and part of the body of a bull. (160.)

No. 225. Fragment of a Greek inscription; very imperfect. (180.)

No. 226. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is the latter part of a decree in honour of a person who had deserved well of some particular city. It is directed, as in the inscription No. 203, that the decree shall be engraved on marble, and placed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. (230.)

No. 227. A small figure of Telesphorus, completely enveloped in a cloak; it wants the head. (78.)

No. 228. A sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory

of Biottus, who was the son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium. (275.)

No. 229. A sepulchral stêle, with a bas-relief, representing Erasippus, the son of Callinicus, of the deme Oe, in Attica, clothed in a tunic. (212.)

No. 230. A solid sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief, representing five figures, executed in a singularly rude style. The first of these figures is a boy carrying a large circular shield, the second is a warrior, named Sosippus, joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him: the group is completed by the introduction of a child, and of a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind. (239.)

No. 231. The capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne. (80.) Cf. Nos. 133, 134, 135.

No. 232. The upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column. (310.)

No. 233. The capital of a Corinthian column. (308*.)

No. 234. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is too imperfect to admit of a full explanation, but it seems to have been in honour of a person who had distinguished himself on some occasion by great humanity. (170.)

No. 235. A fragment of a decree made by a society which is distinguished by a number of epithets, among which are two derived from the names of Hadrian and Antoninus. The Society appears to have been formed of musicians, and the decree to have been passed in honour of Bacchus and the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A patera is represented on the upper part of this marble. (161.)

No. 236. A sepulchral inscription, in six elegiac verses, to a young man of the name of Plutarchus, who died in Ausonia, at a distance from his native country. (242.)

No. 237. A Greek inscription, imperfect. (287.)

No. 238. An amphora. (215.)

No. 239. An unknown female head, the hair of which is concealed within a close head-dress. (122.)

No. 240. A fragment of an unknown female head. (255.)

No. 241. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an unknown female head: from the style of the hair which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius. (123.)

No. 242. A head of the bearded Hercules. (120.)

No. 243. A head of the bearded Hercules, similar to the last, but of larger dimensions. (117.)

No. 244. A large head. (266.)

No. 245. A female torso, covered with drapery. (296.)

No. 246. A large head. (263.)

No. 247. An unknown bearded head, very much mutilated: it is larger than life, and is crowned with a very thick cord-shaped diadem. (119.)

No. 248. The head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet; it appears to have had very little beard, and is most probably the head of a mariner. (116.)

No. 249. A fragment of a head, crowned with vine leaves; it appears to have been executed at a declining period of the arts. (121.)

No. 250. An unknown female head, the hair of which is confined within a close elegantly formed cap. The same style of head-dress is observable on some of the silver coins of Corinth. (114.)

No. 251. The head of a laughing figure, executed in the early hard style of Greek sculpture of the Æginetan School. (115.)

No. 252—255. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; they are enriched with flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiselled with a degree of sharpness and precision truly admirable. (127—130.)

No. 256. The base on which a statue has stood; the feet, which still remain, are very wide apart, and shew that the figure must have been in powerful action; they are presumed to be the feet of Minerva, from the west pediment of the Parthenon. See No. 102. (201.)

No. 257. An amphora. (171.)

No. 258. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, having the inscription, as well as the arabesque ornament on the summit, perfect. The inscription is to the memory of Asclepiodorus the son of Thraso, and Epicydes the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedonia. (169.)

No. 259. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, inscribed with the name of Euphrosynus. (155.)

No. 260. A piece of Doric entablature, originally painted. (154.)

No. 261. A Greek inscription, imperfect at the end, being a contract respecting the letting of some lands and salt pits by the people of Piræus. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (289.)

No. 262. An unknown bust. (100.)

No. 263. A sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds, and inscribed with the name of Timophon, the son of Timostratus, and a native of Anagyrus, whose inhabitants were of the tribe of Erechtheis. (163.)

No. 264. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana, at Daphne, in the road to Eleusis. (295.) Cf. Nos. 133, 134, 135.

No. 265. A piece of the shaft of a small Ionic column, the lower part of which is fluted and reeded. (297.)

No. 266. A sepulchral stêle, with a very ancient inscription to the memory of Aristophosa and others. A peculiarity occurs in this inscription, namely, that the letters *υο* are twice used for *υιου*. (214.)

No. 267. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble. It is an inventory of the valuable articles which were kept in the Opisthodomos of the Parthenon at Athens. (305.)

No. 268. A fragment of the capital of a Corinthian column: it is ornamented with the leaves of the laurel and acanthus. (102.)

Shelf 6:—

No. 269. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (193.)

No. 270. Ditto. (190.)

No. 271. Ditto. (197.)

No. 272. Ditto. (189.)

No. 273. Fragment of a Greek inscription. (179.)

No. 274. A sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature. It consists of two lines in prose, and sixteen in pentameter verse. The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Cecropia, and grandson of Pistoteles. The inscription states that he was of noble family, and that his death was followed by the universal regret of the Athenians, on account of his youth, learning, wisdom, and personal accomplishments. (153.)

No. 275. A fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are represented four figures in bas-relief. The two central figures consist of a young man and woman who are joining hands, and whose names are inscribed above in Greek characters, Demostrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude. (104.)

No. 276. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble. It is an inventory of the sacred treasures belonging to the Parthenon. (298.)

No. 277. Fragment of a figure. (147.)

No. 278. A bas-relief, representing Hygieia feeding a serpent out of a patera. She is seated on a throne which is covered with a cushion, and her feet are placed upon a footstool. She wears a high ornament, or tutulus, on her head, and she has a fan, in the shape of an ivy leaf, in her left hand. (238.)

No. 279. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a goddess seated on a chair or throne, behind whom are seven figures, four of which are children; one of the latter is leading a ram to an altar, the rest are in the attitude of devotion. (94.)

No. 280. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female sitting. (279.)

No. 281. Fragment of a figure. (146.)

No. 282. A Greek inscription, engraved on two surfaces of a tablet of marble. It is an inventory of articles of gold and silver belonging to the Parthenon, and which the quæstors of the temple acknowledge that they have received from their predecessors. (311.)

No. 283. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, inscribed with the name of Eumachus, who was the son of Eumachus, and of the city of Alopece. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (292*.)

No. 284. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (184.)

No. 285. A fragment of a Greek inscription, containing a list of Athenians, with twelve different townships to which they respectively belonged; namely, according to the order in which they occur, Sunium, Ionidai, Alopece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea, Colonus, Sphettus, Ceriadæ, Thoricus, Hephæstia, and Bate. (222.)

No. 286. The upper part of a sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of a person named Simon, who was the son of Aristus, and a native of Halæ in Attica. (217.)

No. 287. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (185.)

No. 288. Ditto. (187.)

No. 289. A portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens. (165.)

No. 290. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, ornamented with

leaves and flowers; the inscription is to the memory of Chabrias. (226.)

No. 291. A Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble. The characters are extremely ancient; but unfortunately the marble has been very much mutilated, and the letters defaced. (309.)

No. 292. An amphora. (211.)

No. 293. A bas-relief, representing a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple. (97.)

No. 294. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (192.)

No. 295. A fragment of a sepulchral stêle from which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius. (218.)

No. 296. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (188.)

No. 297. A small tile, in terracotta, which has been used to cover the joints of the larger tiles. The front is enriched with a fleuron, and is also inscribed with the name of the maker, Athenæus. (113.)

No. 298. A votive monument with two Greek verses, signifying that Horarius had dedicated some lamps, which he won in the games, to Mercury and Hercules. The bas-relief above, which probably represented the two deities here mentioned, is almost entirely broken away; only the feet of one figure remain. (219.)

No. 299. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (198.)

No. 300. A small bas-relief, imperfect, representing Cybele seated. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (103*.)

Nos. 301—309. Fragments of figures, many of which have belonged to the metopes of the Parthenon. (131—134, 136—140.)

Nos. 310—315. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon. (261, 264, 267, 270, 272, 271*.)

No. 316. A small statue of a Muse, without a head; it was probably intended to represent Polyhymnia. (208.)

No. 317. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus, who was a native of the city of Aexone, and the son of Callistratus. (209.)

No. 318. A base of a column brought from the plains of Troy. (210.)

No. 319. Fragment of a figure. (143.)

No. 320. Fragment of No. 327. (141.)

No. 321. The chest of a female figure, covered with drapery; it has probably belonged to one of the metopes of the Parthenon. (79.)

No. 322. Fragment of No. 327. (142.)

No. 323. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ. (294.)

No. 324. An oblong shallow vessel for containing holy water. The front is ornamented with a bas-relief representing five figures, one of which, probably Juno, is seated on a throne; of the remaining figures, three females are imploring the benediction of the goddess in behalf of their children, whom they are carrying in their arms, and a fourth is bringing oblations. From Cape Sigeum, near the plain of Troy. (99.)

No. 325. A colossal head, much mutilated; it was found in the tem-

ple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus, in Attica, and is supposed to be the head of Nemesis. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (273.)

No. 325*. A female statue without head and arms, found in the temple of Themis at Rhamnus in Attica. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (307*.)

No. 326. The feet of a male statue, on the plinth. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (107*.)

No. 327. A torso of a male figure, probably that of Æsculapius. (202, 135, 151.)

No. 328. A sepulchral column to the memory of Callis, who was the daughter of Strato, and a native of the city of Gargettus. (203.)

No. 329. A base of a column, brought from the plains of Troy. (204.)

No. 330. A fragment of a square altar, which has probably been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments on two of the sides only have been preserved; these represent female Bacchantes in dancing attitudes. One of the figures holds a shawl or veil in her hands, the other brandishes a thyrsus. (112.)

No. 331. A fragment of a sepulchral stêle; the inscription is very imperfect, but records the name of Musonia. The summit is ornamented with the figure of a butterfly on some fruit. (150.)

No. 332. A fragment of a statue of Hygieia. (125.)

No. 333. A small fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription, written in the *boustrophedon* manner. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (81*.)

No. 334. An imperfect Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble, in very ancient letters. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (87.)

No. 335. A fragment of a bas-relief, with part of an inscription. (126.)

No. 336. A bas-relief, imperfect, inscribed with the names of Aristodice, Aristarchus, and Athenais, natives of Sestus. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (236*.)

No. 337. Part of the stem of a candelabrum ornamented with four female figures, one of which is playing on the lyre, and the others, with joined hands, are leading the dance. (124.)

Nos. 338, 339. Fragments of colossal statues. (265, 269.)

No. 340. A part of a colossal foot, probably belonging to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (244.)

No. 341. The left knee of a colossal statue of very fine work: it has probably belonged to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (256.)

No. 342. Fragment of a statue. (268.)

No. 343. Ditto. (144.)

No. 344. An amphora. (176.)

No. 345. A funeral inscription to the memory of Polyllus; it consists of one line in prose, and two in verse. The line in prose gives us only the name and titles of Polyllus, and the verses intimate that Polystratus had erected a statue to the deceased, and had placed it under the protection of Minerva; the marble on which this inscription is cut formed a part of the base on which the statue stood. (292.)

No. 346. A Greek inscription, relating to the Erythræans: the characters are very ancient. (288.)

No. 347. A fragment of a decree of the Athenians, engraved on a very large piece of marble. So much has been broken away from this inscription, that the precise object of it is not easily collected: it is ordained, however, that the decree shall be fixed up in the Acropolis. (281.)

No. 348. A very ancient Greek inscription, which has served as an epitaph on the tomb of the Athenian warriors killed at Potidæa. This inscription, which originally consisted of twelve elegiac verses, has suffered from the injuries of time. (290.)

No. 349. Fragment of a figure. (145.)

No. 350. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (195.)

No. 351. A sepulchral stêle, with an ornament of flowers on the summit. It is inscribed with the names of Hippocrates and Baucis. (175.)

Nos. 352—360. Casts in plaster of the frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, erected in honour of a victory in a musical contest, B.C. 334. The subject of this frieze is the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates. (A. 89, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90.)

No. 360*. Cast in plaster of the capital of a column from the same monument.

No. 361. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an elderly man before one of the gods, probably Bacchus, who appears to hold a vase in his right hand. (84.)

No. 362. A fragment of a decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of some benefactor, whose name is not preserved on the marble. (232.)

No. 363. A fragment of a public act relating to the people of Athens and Myrina. (234.)

No. 364. A fragment of a public act of the Athenians; it consists of twenty-one imperfect lines, and seems to relate to the repair of the pavements and roads in the neighbourhood of Athens. (233.)

No. 365. An architectural fragment, which has formed one of the ornaments of a roof. (243.)

No. 366. A sepulchral Greek inscription in ten verses, of which the first two and the last two are in the elegiac measure, and the rest are hexameters. The inscription is in memory of a young lady of extraordinary beauty, named Tryphera, who died at the early age of 25 years. (152.)

No. 367. An architectural fragment, similar to No. 365. (254.)

No. 368. A Greek inscription relating to Oropus. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (106*.)

Nos. 369, 370. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (191, 196.)

No. 371. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing Minerva placing a crown upon a person's head. (89.)

No. 372. A sepulchral stêle with a Greek inscription, consisting of four lines and a half, part of which is written in prose and part in verse. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected by a mother to the memory of her two sons, Diitrephes and Pericles, the former of whom was a soldier of Parium; and also to the memory of her daughter, whose name was Agnes, and that of her brother, Demophoon, who was a soldier of Parium. (172.)

No. 373. A sepulchral stêle. The bas-relief in front, the lower part of which is broken away, represents two females joining hands, one of whom is seated and veiled, the other standing. Between these appears an old man, clothed in a tunic, and standing in a pensive attitude. (229.)

No. 374. A votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion: he was the son of Antiphates, and belonged to the tribe of Pandionis. (86.)

No. 375. A bas-relief, representing a young man standing between two goddesses, Vesta and Minerva, who are crowning him. (82.)

No. 376. A bas-relief, representing two divinities, namely, Jupiter seated on a throne, and Juno standing before him; the latter is removing the veil from her face, as if to address the king of the gods. (227.)

No. 377. A Greek inscription, imperfect, but of which fifty-five lines remain. It is written in the Bœotian Æolic dialect, and is a treaty between the cities of Orchomenus in Bœotia and Elatæa in Phocis, respecting some payments due from the Orchomenians to the Elatæans. These payments were for the rent of certain pastures which the people of Elatæa had let out to the Orchomenians. The treaty confirms the payment of the stipulated sums, and renews the treaty of pasturage for four years. (177.)

No. 378. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of the council of the Bœotians, ordaining the election of three extraordinary magistrates, who, in concert with the ordinary magistrates, were to take charge of the re-casting of some articles of gold and silver, belonging to the temple of Amphiaraus, and which had been injured by the effects of time. (302.)

No. 379. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters: it seems to be an inventory of some treasures, probably those contained in the Parthenon, and which the Quæstors acknowledge to have received from their predecessors in the same office. The inscription not only fills one side of the marble, but also the right edge. (200.)

No. 380. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three figures sacrificing before an altar. (101.)

No. 381. A Greek inscription in the Doric dialect; it is a dedication to Bacchus, by Aleuas the son of Nicon, and Cephisodorus the son of Aglaophædas, who had both been victorious in the choruses of men. (83.)

No. 382. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (186.)

No. 383. A bas-relief, imperfect; it represents three goddesses, one of whom is seated on a throne. (108.)

No. 384. A sepulchral stêle, in which an equestrian figure, with an attendant on foot, is represented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an inscription, consisting of three verses, of which the second is a pentameter, and the two others hexameters; they record the name of the deceased, Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native of Piræus. (213.)

Nos. 385, 386. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (194, 181.)

No. 387. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens,

and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. *Brought from Athens to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum in* 1785 *by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 388. Inscription, found at Halicarnassus, offering the sale of the priesthood of Diana Pergaia, and reciting the emoluments of that office. It is dated in the month of Heraclius, under the prætorship of Charmylus; Menecles, son of Phormio, being the prytanis, and Diodotus, son of Hedonicus, the scribe. *Presented by J. Taylor, Esq.*

No. 389. Part of one of the antefixal ornaments of the Parthenon.

No. 390. Antefixal ornament from the Parthenon, cast in plaster.

No. 393. Lion's head, from the roof of the Parthenon.

No. 397. Fragment of a small female figure, from the plains of Marathon. *Formerly in Dr. Gideon Mantell's Collection.*

No. 398. Capital of an Ionic column, supposed to have anciently formed part of the temple of Artemis Eucleia at Athens.

No. 399. Part of the painted Mæander, ornament from the inside of the peristyle of the Parthenon.

No. 400. Part of the volute of a Corinthian capital, from the interior of the Parthenon.

No. 401. Fragment of a tablet, found near the Acropolis of Athens; on it is a crown and the word Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ, showing that the person for whom it had been erected had a crown voted from the state.

No. 403. Astragal, egg, and dental moulding.

No. 404. Volute of one of the capitals of a column, from temple of the Nike Apteros.

No. 405. Fragment of a stêle, with an elegant acroterium.

No. 406. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, inscribed with the word Eucleia.

No. 407. Part of an elegant moulding.

No. 410. Volute found near the north front of the Acropolis of Athens.

No. 411. Elegant antefixal ornament, from the temple of Aphrodite, in the Gardens at Athens.

No. 412. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 413. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 414. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 415. Plain sepulchral tablet; on it the word ΧΑΙΡΙΠΠΗΣ.

No. 417. Antefixal ornament or roof-tile, from Athens.

No. 418. Elegant fleuron, from Athens. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

No. 419. Fragment of a large bas-relief, representing the upper part of a draped female figure, from Athens.

No. 420. Fragment of a small tablet; on it, in bas-relief, the lower part of the figure of Pallas-Athene, standing, holding a patera in her right, and a spear in her left hand.

No. 421. Fragment of an inscription.

No. 422. Fragment of the head of a warrior, from a bas-relief.

No. 423. Fragment of a tablet; youth and elderly man bidding adieu.

No. 424. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, in red marble, with

commencement of a name—Dein. .—such as Deinarchus, or Deinomachus; from Laconia. *From Mr. Inwood's Collection.*

No. 425. Fragment of an honorary inscription of citizenship, in favour of a benefactor . . . in red marble; from the acropolis of Cythera.

No. 426. Fragment of a tablet, in red marble, portion of a name.

No. 427. Fragment of a sepulchral stêle, in red marble; on it part of a female figure; from Mycenæ. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 428. Fragment of a sepulchral stêle, in red marble; on it the word *farewell;* from Mycenæ. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 429. Part of a tablet, above feet of two human figures, lion and three balls; from Mycenæ.

No. 429*. Small tablet, representing a votive offering to Eilithyia, by two females and a child; from Laconia.

No. 430. A small bas-relief, representing two females and a child offering crown and palms; from Laconia.

No. 431. Part of a bas-relief, upper part of a recumbent male and female figure; from Laconia.

No. 432. Bas-relief; upper part of a half draped youth, standing, and elevating his left hand, in which he holds a lantern?; before him is a boy or slave, and a column on which is a cat; from Athens.

No. 433. Cast of a small tablet, on which, in bas-relief, is Pan, seated on a rock, having before him a nymph enveloped in drapery, probably Echo; from Athens.

No. 434. Cast of a tablet, on which, in bas-relief, is a bearded man holding a patera, reclining on a couch, under which is a dog; at the foot of the couch is a female seated on a chair, and a youth ministering wine; at the head a draped bearded man; from Athens.

No. 435. Cast of the Tablet of Euthydea, daughter of Diogenes, who is represented bidding adieu to her parents, or other members of her family; from Athens.

No. 436. Tablet, surmounted with an elegant fleuron, and inscribed with the name of Epicrates, son of Cephisus, and of the demos of the Ionidai; from Athens.

No. 437. Plaster cast of a fleuron, from the top of a sepulchral tablet; from Athens.

No. 438. Cast of a sepulchral tablet; a youth holding his horses by the bridle, making an offering to a serpent twined round a tree, on the top of which is a crow; a slave boy brings him his helmet, his thorax and shield lying at the side of the tree; from Athens.

No. 439. Cast of the tablet of Niké, daughter of Dositheos, a native of Thasos, seated and bidding adieu to her husband; a child looks towards her.

No. 440. Tablet inscribed with the name of Timon, a native of Sinope.

EGYPTIAN SALOON*.

No. 1. A lion couchant, whose mane in front is inscribed with the prenomen and name of Amen-asro, supposed to be an Æthiopian monarch. The base is also inscribed with a dedication from a king named Raneb-ma to his grandfather Amenophis III. (Memnon), in whose reign it must have been sculptured. This lion, with its companion, No. 34, stood before one of the gates of a temple at Mount Barkal. *Red granite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe*, 1835.

No. 2. A sarcophagus of Petenesi, a bard, in form of a mummy case, with five lines of hieroglyphics down the front, the 77th chapter of the sepulchral ritual; the face has been gilt; probably about the period of the 26th dynasty. *Arragonite. Thebes. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 3. Sarcophagus of Sa-atu, or Nesa-tu, a scribe and priest of the temples of the acropolis of Memphis; covered with inscriptions and figures of various divinities who address the deceased; from the side excavation of a tomb made in the age of the 26th dynasty at Gizeh, commonly called Campbell's tomb. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse*, 1839.

No. 4. Colossal head of a divinity or king wearing the *tesher*, or possibly the *pschent*, discovered with No. 6, in an excavation made by Mr. Salt in a line with the vocal Memnon and its companion at Gournah, and possibly from a Colossus placed before a door of the palace of Amenophis III., whose features it much resembles, in that quarter. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 5. A group, representing the monarch Har-em-hebi (Horus) of the 18th dynasty, standing under the protection of Amen-ra. *Dark granite.*

No. 6. Colossal head, exactly resembling No. 4, and probably from a similar statue; many of these statues stood facing the great colossi in the intervals of the front column of the Propylon; from Gournah. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 7. † A colossal ram's head, from a ram, emblem of the divinity Amen-ra, in his form as Chnumis. This is from one of the colossal rams which were placed as a dromos to the Pylon of Har-em-hebi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty, at Karnak, and were sculptured in the reign of that monarch. *Sandstone.*

No. 8. Statue of the god Hapi, or Nile, bearing an altar of libations, from which hang down water fowl and plants. At the side is a figure dressed as a priest, and on the back a dedication from Sheshank I. (*Shishak*), of the 22nd dynasty, to Amen-ra. Karnak. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 9. † Colossal fist from the ruins of Memphis; it is supposed to have formerly belonged to one of the statues which, according to

* The articles contained in this Room, to which this mark (†) is prefixed in this catalogue, were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of His Majesty King George the Third, to the British Museum.

Herodotus, stood before the Hephæsteum, or temple of Phtha, at Memphis. *Red granite.*

No. 10. † The chest of the sarcophagus of the monarch Nechtherhebi, or Her-necht-hebi (Amyrtæus, or, according to others, Nectabes), of the 28th dynasty. The subject of the Sun, attended by various divinities passing through the hours of the day, is represented on the exterior, while inside are various usual sepulchral deities. From the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. *Breccia.*

Underneath No. 10 is a sandstone altar, on which are two cows, emblems of the goddess Athor, walking among the papyrus and lotus plants. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1838.

No. 11. A figure of a gryphon or hawk-headed sphinx, the emblem of the divinity Munt-ra, found by Belzoni, in the great temple of Ibsamboul or Aboosimbel. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 12. Monument found amidst the ruins of Karnak; it was placed on a pedestal of white stone, in a small temple, in the north-east angle of the wall inclosing the great temple, probably close to the granite sanctuary; on each of the broad sides is the monarch Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, standing, and holding with one hand the deity Munt-ra, and with the other the goddess Athor, who is placed at the short side; from the much lower bas-relief of the deities, it appears that they have been sculptured in the place of some others originally there. *Syenite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 13. Hawk-headed gryphon or sphinx, emblem of the god Munt-ra, the companion of No. 11, found by Belzoni in the great temple of Ibsamboul or Aboosimbel. *Sandstone.*

No. 14. Fractured Colossus, apparently, from the features, of the monarch Amenophis III., and probably from the edifice erected by that monarch in the Gournah quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 15. Colossal head of a king wearing the pschent, found with the arm, No. 55, detached from a colossus lying in the sand in the Karnak quarter of Thebes; the features resemble those of Thothmes III. Discovered by Belzoni in 1818. *Red granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 16. Lower part of a seated colossal figure of the goddess Pasht, or Bubastis, bearing the names and titles of the king Amenophis III., and which has formerly been one of the statues from the edifice of that monarch at Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 17. Coffin in the shape of a mummy of Seveksi, a person of the sacerdotal cast, in the time of one of the later dynasties. *Basalt. From the collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 18. Sarcophagus of Paneter-hent, a standard-bearer. *Syenite. From the collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 19. Head and upper part of a statue of Rameses II. or III., (Sesostris), wearing a cylindrical diadem of uræi, of fine execution; traces of colour still remain on this bust. The hieroglyphics down the back are part of the address of Amen-ra, and of the name and titles of Rameses. Brought from the edifice at Gournah, formerly called the Memnonium of Thebes, and hence popularly called "the young Memnon." *Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., and Louis Burckhardt, Esq.*, 1817.

No. 20. Slab, which has been placed between two columns of a temple, sculptured on both sides, and surmounted on one by a cornice of uræi serpents, and on the other of vultures. On it the monarch Psammetichus II. is represented kneeling and offering cakes of bread to a serpent, a cow-headed, and another divinity, all seated on square pedestals. The hieroglyphics contain the names and titles of the king, and the speeches of the divinities; from Alexandria. *Basalt. Presented by* KING GEORGE III., 1766.

No. 21. Colossal statue of Amenophis III. (Memnon), monarch of the 18th dynasty, the same king who is represented by the vocal statue, seated on a throne. His names and titles are inscribed on the front of his throne and on the back of the statue, having the name of Amen inserted in place of another name erased throughout. Found, in 1818, in the Memnonium at Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 22. Slab, which has been placed between two columns of a temple, surmounted on one side by a cornice of uræi, and of vultures on the other; on it the monarch Nectanebo, of the 30th dynasty, B.C. 387—377, is represented kneeling, and offering a conical cake of bread. The other side is much injured, having been used at a late epoch in the restoration of a temple; on it, however, may be traced the monarch kneeling and offering to a deity, &c. The hieroglyphics are the names and titles of the kings, addresses of divinities, and the dedication of the temple to which it belonged; from Alexandria. *Green basalt.*

No. 23. † Chest of a large sarcophagus of Hapimen, a royal scribe, &c.; on the exterior are the four genii of the Amenti, Anubis, the symbolic eyes of the Sun, Isis, and Nephthys; the hieroglyphics are the names and titles of the deceased, the addresses of the deities, and the 77th chapter of the Ritual; round the interior are the deities to whom the various parts of the body were sacred. It was brought from Grand Cairo, where it was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lovers' Fountain." *Black granite.*

No. 24. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in a written character, called demotic or enchorial, and a third in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Fifth had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. It is the key to the decyphering of the hieroglyphical and demotic characters of Egypt. This stone was found near Rosetta, and it appears to have been placed in a temple dedicated to Atum by the monarch Nechao. *Basalt.*

No. 25. † Mutilated statue, without its head, of a high officer of state, kneeling upon a square plinth. Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 26. Statue of Seti Menephta II., monarch of the 19th dynasty, seated on a throne, and holding a ram's head, placed on a small altar, by both hands on his knees; his names and titles are inscribed round the pedestal and on the plinth behind. The name of Set has been erased, and that of Osiris substituted for it throughout these inscriptions. Found by Mrs. Belzoni at Karnak. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 27. Lower part of a statue of Rameses II., or III., Great, kneeling, and holding a shrine, on which is a scarabæus. The

hieroglyphics in front express the names and titles of the king, and that the scarabæus god, Tera, Tore, or Cheper, "gives the breath of life to his nostrils." *Dark granite. Presented by Earl Spencer*, 1805.

No. 28. A circular vessel, decorated with the head of Athor; on it is a dedication from several legal functionaries of Thebes to Ta-ur, or Thou-eris, who was another form of the goddess Athor. *Sandstone.*

No. 28*. Circular bason, probably to hold holy water, having at each handle, in cavo-rilievo, a head of the cow-eared terrestrial Athor, full face, surmounted by the pylon or gateway. These basons (see Nos. 28, 465) were dedicated to this goddess on account of her presiding over the element of water. *Basalt. Presented by R. Goff, Esq.*, 1848.

No. 29. Iri-nefru, guardian of the temple of Amen-ra, and his wife A-pu, seated on a throne, on the sides of which are dedications to Amen-ra, Osiris, Mut. The upper part of this group is restored. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 30. Colossal bust from the statue of a king, much mutilated. *Nummulite limestone. Gournah. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 31. A group of Atu, a sacerdotal functionary, seated on a throne or chair by the side of his sister Han-ur, a priestess of Amen; holding a nosegay of lotus flowers; between them, of smaller proportions, is his son Neferhebf, second priest of the monarch Amenophis II., of the 18th dynasty. Found in a tomb near Thebes. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 32. Sarcophagus with its cover, on which, in bas-relief, is the goddess Athor: in the interior is the Sun, and the Heaven represented as a female, and at the bottom the goddess Athor. The inscriptions with which this is covered are the addresses of various deities, in which is mentioned the Queen of Amasis, of the 26th dynasty, who is called the daughter of the king Psammetichus and his wife Nitocris, and mother of the Queen Tachaot. It was discovered in an excavation, 130 feet deep, behind the palace of Rameses II. (Sesostris), near Thebes.

No. 33. A sarcophagus of a female named Anch, in the form of a mummy, which appears to have been originally intended to hold a male figure; on it are the four genii of the Amenti, and a prayer for the deceased. *Green basalt.*

No. 34. A lion couchant, companion of No. 1; on the mane are the names and titles of Amen-asro, supposed to have been an Ethiopian monarch, and round the pedestal is a dedication from the monarch Amen-tuanch or Amenanchut, the son of Amenophis III., of the 18th dynasty; the end of his name has been anciently erased, probably to substitute some other. From Mount Barkal. *Syenite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe*, 1835.

No. 35. Statue, without a head, of a divinity or king, the flesh coloured red; found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids of Gizeh. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Captain Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 36. Group of an officer of high rank, in the time of the 18th dynasty, seated on a chair by the side of a female relation, probably his wife or sister. *Calcareous stone. From the Collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 37. Statue of Pasht, lion-headed, seated upon a throne, holding the emblem of life; in the front of the throne are the name and titles of Amenophis III., who is said to be beloved of this goddess. This was probably one of the statues erected by Amenophis III. in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 38. Seated Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon; an animal sacred to the gods Thoth and Chuns as types of the moon; on the pedestal are the names and titles of Amenophis III. *Sandstone.*

No. 39. Sarcophagus in shape of a mummy; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Calcareous stone. Presented by the Earl of Belmore,* 1820.

No. 40. Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon, standing erect, in the attitude of adoring the moon, of which it was the sacred animal. *Ibsamboul. Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 41. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis) standing, and holding a lotus sceptre; from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 42. Lower part of a statue of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), kneeling on a plinth, and holding an altar before him; found at Abydos. *Black granite. Presented by the Duke of York,* 1812.

No. 43. Statue of the queen Mautemua, wife of Thothmes IV., and mother of Amenophis III. (Memnon), monarchs of the 18th dynasty, seated on a throne, overshadowed by a vulture in a boat, whose prow terminates in the head of Athor. Before her is an altar of offerings, and her names and titles are inscribed at the side of the boat. In front of the pedestal is her head, surmounted by uræi. *Black granite.*

No. 44. Upper part of the statue of a king, having on his belt the prenomen assumed by User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, and Nectanebo, of the 30th, probably intended for the latter monarch; found near Gizeh. *Gray granite. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1838.

No. 45. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing, and holding a lotus or papyrus sceptre, apparently one of the statues from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 46. Statue of Piaai, a sacred scribe, seated upon the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees, holding an ear of corn in his left hand, and in his right a symbol of life; from his neck is suspended a pectoral plate, on which are inscribed the names and titles of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris). *Calcareous stone.*

No. 47. Sarcophagus in the shape of a mummy, and apparently unfinished: found at Tana, near Hermoplis. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 48. Statue of Banofre, a military chief, holding several posts, son of Thoth-hai and Thothsi, entirely enveloped in drapery, seated upon a pedestal, with the arms crossed: on it is a dedication to Osiris; about the commencement of 18th dynasty. Found behind the statue of Memnon, at Thebes. *Black basalt. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 49. Statue of Pasht standing, holding a lotus sceptre; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 50. Bust from a seated statue of Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 51. A statue of Anebta, a prince, holding many offices; dedicated to Amen-ra and Anubis. It was the joint gift of the queen regent, Amen-num-t, Ha-asu, and the monarch Thothmes III. of the 18th dynasty; found at Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

Statue of Painehsi, a royal scribe of the treasury, kneeling and holding a shrine containing the figures of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. On his shoulders and on the shrine are inscribed the name and titles of Rameses II., or Great, (Sesostris,) of the 18th dynasty. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

Statue of Shamarau, officer attached to the bringing of the libations to the god Amen-ra, kneeling and holding before him a tablet, on which is a representation of Ra, and a prayer to him. *Calcareous stone. Thebes. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 52. Bust of a seated statue of Pasht, wearing the disk of the sun, apparently from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 53. Upper part of a standing figure of Pasht, from the same edifice as the preceding.

No. 54. Feet from the statue of a god or king, whose form has been enveloped in bandages. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 55. A colossal arm, belonging to the same statue as the head, No. 15. It was found detached and lying near it. *Syenite*, or *red granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 56. Three of the casing stones of the great pyramid at Gizeh, showing the angle of inclination, viz., 51° 20′ 25″; they were found on uncovering the base of the pyramid at the north side, and are of stone transported from the quarries of Mokattam. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse*, 1838.

No. 57. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis) seated on a throne, on the front of which are the names and titles of Amenophis III., who is styled the beloved of this goddess; apparently from Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 58. A fragment of the plaited beard of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Captain Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 59. † A fragment of a porphyry column. The quarries of this stone do not appear to have been worked before the time of the Emperor Claudius, in the first century. Upon it is placed a colossal hawk; a bird sacred to the sun, in arragonite. *Presented by T. Philipe, Esq.*, 1805.

No. 60. A statue of Pasht (Bubastis) seated on a throne, apparently from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 61. Colossal statue of an Egyptian monarch crowned in the *het* and wearing the royal apron, standing with his hands before him; on the belt and shoulders are the prenomen and name of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), on the breast those of Menephtha, the son and successor of Rameses; from Karnak. *Red granite.*

No. 62. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), seated on a throne. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 63. Another statue of Pasht (Bubastis), seated upon a throne, on the front of which are the prenomen and name of Sheshank I. (*Shishak*), of the 22nd dynasty. From Karnak. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 64. Column, in four pieces, with its capital in shape of the buds of the lotus. On it are inscribed the names and titles of Amenophis III., Menephtha, and the monarch Setnecht, first king of the 20th dynasty. The figure of the god Set, destroyed on the base, is untouched on the capital of the column. Found in a house at Cairo. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 65. Seated statue of Pasht (Bubastis). *Dark granite.*

No. 66. † Fragment of a large sarcophagus, of Pepiri-naa? an officer of state, son of Necht-her-hebi; on which are various mystical representations relating to the sun. From Cairo. *Dark granite.* Another portion of this sarcophagus is in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

No. 67. Upper part of a statue of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), wearing the pschent, and holding a crook and whip. His names and titles are sculptured on his shoulders and on the plinth behind. Elephantina. *Red granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1840.

No. 68. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), having in front of the throne her names and titles, and those of Amenophis III. (Memnon), of the 18th dynasty. From the palace or temple erected by that monarch at Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 69. Upper half of a statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect. From the same locality. *Black granite.*

No. 70. A divinity, seated, probably Amen-ra, holding before him by both hands a small standing figure of Her-necht-hebi (Amyrtæus), of the 28th dynasty. *Basalt.*

Small statue of Bet-mes, an officer of state, probably under the 6th dynasty, seated, and holding in his left hand a hoe or pickaxe. From a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids, probably of the age of the 4th dynasty. *Gizeh. Syenite.*

A statue of Pa-ur, or Pioeri, prince of Æthiopia, in the reign of Rameses II., kneeling, and holding an altar, on which is a ram's head: on it are dedications to Mut and Amen, here entitled the god of the fortress of Rameses II. Found in Nubia. *Sandstone. From Mr. Belzoni's collection.*

No. 71. Upper half of a statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 72. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect, similar to No. 71, and probably one of those found at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 73. Bust of one of the seated statues of Pasht (Bubastis); from the edifice at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 74. Colossal scarabæus, which was sacred to the deity Tore, or Cheper, and at a later period the emblem of the world; formerly part of the Elgin Collection, and removed from Constantinople. *Dark granite.*

No. 75. Fragment of a statue of the monarch Har-em-hebi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty. *Gray granite.*

No. 76. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect, similar to No. 41; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 77. Broken bust of a statue of Pasht (Bubastis), seated; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 78. Cover of the sarcophagus of Seta-an, prince of Æthiopia in the reign of Rameses II. or III. It is in the shape of a mummy. *Red granite.*

No. 79. Bust, from a statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect; similar to No. 41, and probably from the same place. *Dark granite.*

No. 80. Statue of Pasht, standing erect; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 81. † Statue of Rui, a high priest of Amen-ra, seated on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees; in his left hand is an ear of corn. In front is a staff or sceptre, surmounted by the head of Athor; behind is a dedication to Amen-ra. Karnak. *Gray granite.*

No. 82. Sphinx of Roman work, the head of which is broken off. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 83. Fragment of the statue of Pef-aa-net, chamberlain of the palace, in the reign of the monarch Apries, of the 26th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a small shrine, in which is a figure of Osiris. *Green basalt.*

No. 84. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect, and holding a sceptre terminating in a lotus or papyrus flower; resembling No. 41, and probably from the same place. *Dark granite.*

No. 85. Bust from one of the statues of Pasht (Bubastis) seated.

No. 86. † Chest of the sarcophagus of Ha-nata, a priest, surnamed Ra-gem ha-t-men, after Amasis II., of the 26th dynasty, whose prenomen forms part of his surname. The horizontal lines of hieroglyphics are a prayer. *Black basalt.* (See No. 134. Statue of the same person.)

No. 87. Bust, from a statue of Pasht (Bubastis) seated. *Dark granite.*

No. 88. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis) seated; on the front are the names and titles of Amenophis III., who is said to be beloved of this goddess. Probably from the temple of the south, at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 89. Fragment of legs, broken off from a statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing erect; on the pedestal are the names and titles of Amenophis III. (Memnon), "beloved" of this goddess. *Dark granite.*

No. 90. Slab, apparently the cover of a sarcophagus, as late as the Ptolemies or Romans, having on it, in bas-relief, a figure lying with its face upwards, enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the shoulder and arm; the dress and style of this figure is Græco-Egyptian. *Basalt. Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

No. 91. A fragment of the legs of a figure, apparently, from the inscription, of the goddess Ma, or Truth, erected by Amenophis III. *Dark granite.*

No. 92. Statue of Chons-af-anch, priest of the god Chons, and invested with many other sacerdotal offices, standing, and holding a small shrine, in which is a figure of Chons; of the Ptolemaic epoch. *White stone.*

No. 93. Bust from the colossal statue of a queen; her head-dress

is in the form of that worn by Athor, the goddess of beauty, 18th or 19th dynasty. *White stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 94. Sepulchral altar, dedicated by Amasis II., of the 26th dynasty, to Osiris. From Sais. *Granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 95. Feet from the figure of a female divinity, probably Pasht, or Bubastis, holding with both hands a papyrus sceptre. *Dark granite.*

No. 96. The upper part of a statue of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), holding a table of offerings, under which is a water-vase. Found near Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 97. A head of a sphinx, of Roman work. *Green basalt. From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 98. Upper part of a statue of a man, of good workmanship and period. *Dark granite.*

No. 99. Altar dedicated to Sarapis, the great god of Canopus. Brought from Aboukir. *White marble. Presented by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*, 1807.

No. 100. Statue of Mentunaa, or Muntnaa, a high military officer, seated on a throne, and holding a sash folded up in his right hand; much mutilated; his names and titles are inscribed on each side of the seat; probably older than the 12th dynasty. *Dark granite.*

No. 101. Sepulchral tablet of Neb-pu-user-te-sen, a functionary in the reigns of Usertesen III. and Amen-em-ha III. of the 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 102. Fragment of the statue of a king, which has been in a kneeling position, and holding before him an altar, from which have been hanging flowers of water plants. *Dark granite.*

No. 103. The lower part of the statue of Amen-hept, a royal scribe, and chamberlain of a princess, seated with his legs bent under him; his palette for writing is tied on his left leg. *Dark granite.*

No. 104. Fragment found at the base of the column of Diocletian, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria; on it is the monarch Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), crowned by Atum, other divinities, the name and titles of the monarch. *Sandstone.*

No. 105. Torso, from the statue of an Egyptian monarch. *Dark granite.*

No. 106. Colossal fist, from a statue. *Red granite. Presented by Earl Spencer*, 1806.

No. 107. Statue of Merau, royal scribe and military commander, seated on the ground, and having before him the shrine of Osiris; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 108. A small rectangular bason, dedicated to Amen-ra and Phtha, by Nofre-ba, a high officer of state, in the reign of Rameses II. or III., (Sesostris), who is sculptured at one end, offering the bason. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 109. Mutilated statue of an Egyptian monarch, seated. *Black granite.*

No. 110. Double statue of a high officer of state, and a female of his family, seated side by side; on the belt across his shoulders is the standard, prenomen, and name of Rameses XI., of the 20th dynasty. *Red granite.*

No. 111. Colossal statue of Uah-ha-ti-ra (Apries), a functionary holding many offices under the 26th dynasty, kneeling and holding before him a little shrine of Osiris; it is inscribed with dedications to Osiris, Petur, and other divinities. Found in the Natron lakes, about forty-nine miles from Rosetta, in A.D. 1785. *Basalt.*

No. 112. Sepulchral Tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for Pepi-set-heb, an officer under the 6th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 113. Group of Bas-nefer, a chief of the south, and Sent-nai, a royal nurse, seated side by side; at the side of the seat is his daughter Neferari. *Dark granite.*

No. 114. Head of Phtah, from a statue. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 115. Sphinx, of coarse workmanship. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Earl Bute.*

No. 116. Head of an Egyptian monarch, in the claft nemms. *Red granite.*

No. 117. Tablet of Abydos. This celebrated monument, discovered by Mr. Banks in a chamber of the temple of Abydos, in 1818, published by M. Cailliaud in 1823, and by Mr. Salt in 1825, and subsequently by different authors who have written on Egyptian chronology, originally represented an offering made by Rameses II. or III., of the 18th or 19th dynasty, to his predecessors on the throne of Egypt; but it is uncertain whether the list of kings is genealogical or chronological. It originally contained the names of fifty-two kings disposed in the two upper lines, twenty-six in each line, and a third or lower line, with the name and prenomen of Rameses II. or III. repeated twenty-six times. At the time of the visits of Messrs. Banks and Cailliaud, the first twelve names of the first line, and the first eight of the second, had been destroyed. It was removed to France in 1837, and obtained at M. Mimaut's sale by the British Museum. On the upper line, beginning from the right hand, are the names of monarchs anterior to the 12th dynasty, viz., Ra-nefer-ka, or Nepercheres I.; Ra-nefer-ka, or Nepercheres II., named Nebi; Ra-tet-ka, named Ma; Nepercheres III., named Chen-tu; Meren-her, Snefer-ka I., Ka-en-ra, Nepercheres IV., named Reru; Nepercheres V. and Nepercheres VI., named Pepi-sneb; and Snefer-ka II., named An-nu. The names in the second line are, Amen-em-ha II., User-te-sen II., User-te-sen III., Amen-em-ha III., and Amen-em-ha IV., of the 12th dynasty; and Aahmes I., Amenophis I., Thothmes I., II., and III., Amenophis II., Thothmes IV., Amenophis III., and Horus, of the 18th dynasty. Rameses I., Sethos I., and Rameses II., of the 18th or 19th. The king, Rameses II. or III., probably stood on the right hand of the tablet, and on the other is the lower part of a figure of Osiris. The lateral inscription is the speech of the deceased kings to "their son," Rameses II. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 118. Feet from the statue of a goddess, probably Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 119. Colossal head of a divinity or king. *Red granite.*

No. 120. Head of a person of rank, from a statue. *Dark granite.*

No. 121. Torso of a statue, apparently of the period of one of the later dynasties. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 122. Upper part of the statue of an officer of rank, holding a standard surmounted with the ægis of Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 123. Torso of a statue. Sururu, a scribe, kneeling and holding a tablet, on which Amenophis III., 18th dynasty, is offering to Amen-ra; with a dedicatory inscription. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 124. Upper part of a seated male figure, from a group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 125. Bust of an Egyptian monarch in the head-attire called nemms. *Red granite.*

No. 126. Upper part of a figure, from a group. *Sandstone.*

No. 127. Head of a female, from a sepulchral group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 128. Very ancient sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for a scribe, who receives a funeral offering from his son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 129. Ancient tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Akar-se, who receives the adorations of numerous members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 130. Fragment in bas-relief, from the sides of a tomb of Afa, an officer of the palace, who is represented on it with his wife, and other members of his family. About period of 4th dynasty. From a tomb in the vicinity of Gizeh. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 131. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Akar-ur, who receives funeral honours from various members of his family. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 132. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Horus, Isis, and Nephthys, for Hara, chief of the cattle of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), who adores these divinities, and his deceased parents, and receives funeral honours from various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 133. Rectangular plinth, hollowed in the centre as if to hold a statue, with inscriptions relating to Ensa-phtha-sneb, a military chief. *Dark granite.*

No. 134. Small statue representing Hanata, surnamed Ra-gem-hat-men, an officer in the palace of the monarch Apries, of the 26th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a small naos containing a figure of Neith; on it are dedications to Osiris, Neith, and the gods of Sais. (See No. 86.) *Black Basalt. Presented by Mathew Duane, Esq.*, 1771.

No. 135. Small altar of libations; the centre in shape of a tank or reservoir, with steps leading to it. From the temple of Berenice. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.*

No. 135*. Large slab, on which are recorded the distribution of certain paintings made in the temple of Phtha by a monarch whose prenomen is Nefer-ka-ra (*Nepercheres*), and whose name has been purposely erased. *Dark basalt. Presented by the Earl Spencer*, 1805.

No. 136. Square pilaster, on which is placed the capital of a column. *Dark granite. Presented by Earl Spencer.*

No. 137†. Mutilated statue of Amen-mes, a royal scribe, kneeling, and holding the end of a standard. From Upper Egypt. *Dark granite.*

No. 138. Tablet, with an inscription in the hieratical character, being a public act, dated in the 6th of the month Choiak, the 11th year of Amenophis III. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 139. Sepulchral tablet of Rames, priest of the king Menephtah, of the 19th dynasty, adoring Osiris, Horus, and Isis, and receiving the funeral honours from members of his family. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 140. Head, from the cover of the sarcophagus of Amenophis III. From the Biban el-Molook. *Gray granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 141. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris Un-nefer, on behalf of Painehsi, who is adoring those divinities, and receiving the homage of members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 142. Tablet containing an inscription relative to Amen-mes, a governor of the Rameseium; in the 18th or 19th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 143. Sepulchral tablet of Nechta, a military chief, who is seated on a chair before a table of offerings, while his wife, Netnub, his mother, Nechta, and his nurse, Hesi, are seated on the ground before him; 12th dynasty. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 144. Sepulchral tablet of Kaha, a judge, who is adoring Osiris and Anubis, and receiving funeral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 145. Fragment, found at the base of the column of Diocletian, commonly called Pompey's Pillar; on it are part of the names and titles of one of the monarchs named Sebek-hep-t, who are supposed to have reigned after the 12th dynasty; and the god Atum giving life to the king. *Red granite. Presented by Earl Spencer,* 1805.

No. 146. Sepulchral tablet of Ruma, commander of the troops of the palace of Seti-menephtah I. (Sethos I.), in the centre of Abydos, who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and receives the adoration of members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 147. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris-Socharis, Hapi-Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Anubis, and the gods of Ruseta for Taiem-hept, a female. It appears, from the inscription, that she was born in the month of Choiak, in the 10th year of the reign of Ptolemy Neos Dionysus, Philopator, and that on the Epiphi in the 23rd year of the reign of Ptolemy she was married to Pet-bast, a priest holding several priesthoods, son of Ensa-ati, an officer, and Her-anch; on the 15th Epiphi of the 6th year of Cleopatra their son Imouth was born; she was buried on the 18th of Tybi, in the 10th year of Cleopatra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 148. Sepulchral tablet of Neferha, a superintendent of the carriers or builders of the palaces of Thothmes IV., in Abydos, who adores Osiris, Isis, and the god Amen-ra, and receives, with other members of his family, sepulchral honours; it is dedicated to Osiris. From Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 149. Sepulchral tablet of Ba-en-naa, scribe of the royal quarries, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, whom he adores; he receives the funeral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 150. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-abu, a Theban judge, who adores the goddess Merisekar. The lower part of this tablet, which

is very incomplete, represents the transport of the funeral and mummy of the deceased, coloured yellow, style of 19th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 151. Tablet, much destroyed, representing a judge adoring Osiris, and receiving funeral honours. *Sandstone.*

No. 152. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nefer-tut, who receives the funeral honours from her children. It is dated in the year 10 of the reign of some monarch. Of early style. From Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 153. Tablet, having upon it Amenophis I., standing, and adoring Amen-ra ram-headed, Num, Sate, and Anucis; and Thothmes III., offering to Amen-ra, Muth, Chons, and Athor. From Thebes. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 154. Sepulchral tablet of Un-nefer, a royal usher, who stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 155. Tablet dedicated to Ra, Osiris, and Phtha Socharis, on behalf of Thothmes, a Memphian functionary, who, with his brother and sister, adores Osiris and Isis, and receives funeral honours. Memphis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 156. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, Horus, and Anubis, on behalf of Pai, an officer of a queen, who adores Osiris and Isis, and with other members of his family receives funeral honours; a tame cynocephalus is seated under one of the chairs. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 157. The representation of the entrance of a tomb; on it, Teta (an officer in the service of the king Chafra, or Kephra (Kephren), builder of the second pyramid,) and his wife Tebt are seated over a table of viands, attended by their children. From a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 157*. Entrance to a tomb, or false door, similar to the preceding. On it Teta, a high officer of state during the reign of Cnaf-ra or Kephren, monarch of the 4th Memphite dynasty, is represented with his wife Tebt, and family, many of whom are named after the monarch. From a tomb in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 158. Sepulchral tablet of Hui, a Memphian judge, who is adoring Osiris, and receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 159. Very ancient sepulchral tablet, containing a dedication to Osiris, and prayer for Rut-kar, a priest, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife Ata, and viewing various domestic occupations, such as milking cows, and receiving the offerings of his family. *Abydos. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 160. Jamb, from the door of a tomb, representing Phtahmes, a royal scribe, standing and praying; below, is the mummy of the deceased receiving funeral honours. *Memphis. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 161. Sepulchral tablet, of the period of Rameses the Great; on which Ranpu, and Amenmes, two royal scribes, attended by the numerous members of their families, adore Osiris, Isis, and Horus. *Thebes. Calcareous stone.*

No. 162. Very early tablet for Ameni, a military commander, who is standing, followed by his sister. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 163. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-her, royal scribe of the registers of the palace of Rameses II., who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and receives funeral honours; dated on the 29th day of Pashons, in the 62nd year of Rameses II. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 164. Sepulchral tablet of Baknaa, a master of the horse in the reign of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), who adores Osiris, Isis, Horus, Anubis, Ra, Mau, Tefnu, Thoth, Num, and the cow of Athor, and various members of his family: on it is a prayer to various deities. It is dated in the 31st year, in one of the festivals of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris). Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 165. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Phtha Socharis for Paiur, a superintendent of public works, who adores Osiris, Isis, and the cow of Athor, and receives funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 166. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to various deities, on behalf of Hui, an officer of the court of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), brother of Baknaa, seated with his family, and receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 167. Sepulchral tablet of Phtha-em-ua, royal scribe, in the reign of Rameses II. or III., adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and receiving, with his family, funeral honours. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 167*. Tablet of a functionary, who is represented seated and receiving the homage of his family; on it are the jackals of Anubis, and a prayer. *Calcareous stone. Presented by R. Goff, Esq.*, 1848.

No. 167**. Fragment from the side of a tomb, containing part of a prayer from a ritual and part of the prenomen of the monarch Sethos II. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 168. Lower part of a small statue of Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, kneeling on the nine bows emblematic of the black enemies of Egypt; the head, which is attached to it, is a restoration, and does not belong to it. *Dark basalt. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 169. Fresco painting from the sides of the tomb of a scribe of the royal wardrobe and granaries: oxen inspected and registered by scribes; from the Western Hills of Thebes.

No. 170. Fragment of fresco painting from the walls of the same tomb, representing a scribe of the royal wardrobes and granaries, standing in a boat, accompanied by his children, and a cat, fowling for water-birds amidst the reeds of the papyrus.

No. 171. Fragment of fresco painting, from the same tomb; the delivery of ducks and geese, and their eggs, registered by scribes.

No. 172. Group of two figures; retouched. *From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 173. Fragment of a fresco painting, from the same tomb as Nos. 167, 170, 171, the scribe seated on a chair.

No. 174. Another fragment, from the same tomb; servants bringing offerings of corn, a hare, and a goose.

No. 175. Fragment from the same tomb; an entertainment, at which some of the females are playing on the nabla, or guitar, and others on the double flute. *Presented by Sir H. Ellis, K.H.*

No. 176. Fragment from the same tomb; an old man, with a kind of crook, standing by a field of corn; a chariot drawn by two horses, and another by two white asses, which are feeding.

No. 177. Fragment from the same tomb, representing a rectangular fish-pond, surrounded by trees. It shows that the Egyptians were unacquainted with perspective.

No. 179. Another fragment of a fresco painting, representing an entertainment, servants passing round wine, dancing women, others clapping their hands, and playing on the flute.

No. 180. Another fragment from the same tomb; portion of the figure of the scribe of the granaries, seated before a large heap of offerings.

No. 181. Another fragment; entertainment, with servants bringing wine and necklaces.

No. 182. Blank.

No. 183. Blank.

No. 184. Sepulchral tablet; on it Tanefer-ho, a priestess of Phtha, is introduced by Horus, Anubis, and Osorapis, into the presence of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys; below, is an enchorial inscription dated in the 19th year of Ptolemy Auletes; above is the *Hut*, or Good Demon, and nineteen stars. *Sakkara. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 185. Blank.

No. 186. Part of the tomb of Pai, a Theban scribe or artist of public works, dedicated to Mut and Amenophis I.; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 187. Tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Mentu-hept, superintendent of granaries and wardrobes, anterior to 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 188. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Pet-pecht, surnamed I-em-hept (Imouthos), holding many priesthoods, who is introduced into the presence of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, by Horus, Anubis, and Imouthos; below is an enchorial inscription, supposed to commence with the date of the 6th year of Cleopatra; on the heavens above are the Celestial Sun and seven stars. *Sakkara. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 189. Græco-Egyptian tablet, of the Roman period, in basrelief; on it a deceased man and woman, introduced by the double Anubis into the presence of Osiris and Isis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 190. Tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, of Un-nefer, or Honnophris, a priest of the Amen-Horus, son of Tentamen, containing several mystic adorations. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 191. Sepulchral tablet of Kaha, a functionary who, attended by his family, is represented adoring Ken, or Chiun, standing on a lion, and holding serpents, Renpu, or Remphe, Amen-ra, as Har, or Horus, and the goddess Anta, or Anaitis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 192. Sepulchral tablet of a very early period, dedicated to

Osiris and Anubis, for Asi, a military chief and priest, who stands with viands before him. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 193. A tablet, on which is the Celestial Sun, or Good Demon, with a Greek honorary inscription, erected by the local authorities and inhabitants of the village of Busiris, in the Letopolitan nome, to Tiberius Claudius Balbillus, governor of Egypt in the reign of Nero. It was found in front of the great Sphinx at Gizeh. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 194. Tablet, on which are a train of divinities, standing and adoring: the inscription of religious import with which it is covered is peculiar for the subdivision of the word into squares: found by Belzoni in an excavation made in a line parallel to the point of the temple of Karnak. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 195. Sepulchral tablet, on it are Har-anchiri, his wife Mau, and vases. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 196. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Hebemsaf, who is seen with his family. *Coloured calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 197. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah Socharis-Osiris, for a chief named Atai and his wife Aunas. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 198. Sepulchral tablet for User-tesen, a functionary, who is represented on it with his wife and brethren. *Coloured calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 199. Pyramidal tablet, bearing the name of Kuv, or Kufu, a functionary. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 200. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Anup-hept, who is seen on it, with various members of his family. *Coloured calcareous stone.*

No. 201. Sepulchral tablet, in form of a door-way, of a very early period, coloured red: it is dedicated to Osiris for Neba, an inspector of the northern and southern parts of Egypt, who is standing with his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 202. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, Harsaphes, or Khem, Heka, Num, and Horus, for Kar-nefer, a high officer of state, who is represented on it with his numerous family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 203. Sepulchral pyramidion, on which the deceased is represented seated before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 204. Sepulchral tablet, very rude, dedicated to Osiris for Ameni, a sphragistes? of Osiris, who is standing with his family; on it is a prayer; figures, &c., coloured blue. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 205. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a door-way, of the rudest execution and unfinished, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased, who appears on it with some members of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 206. Sepulchral tablet, coloured; on it Mentu-em-matu, and his wife Ren-sanchu. *From Mr. Sams's collection. Calcareous stone.*

No. 207. Sepulchral tablet of a deceased User, who appears on it

with his family; unfinished, the figures being only traced out. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 208. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for a scribe. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 209. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris for Usertesen, a scribe, who is seated on a chair, with his wife and family seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 210. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Aka, a functionary, who is seated on a chair, holding a whip, having before him his wife and family; on it are traces of blue colour. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 211. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Socharis for Tu-tu, a scribe, and officer of the palace of Ba-neter-i-ai, monarch of the 18th dynasty. He adores Socharis, seated, hawk-headed, and crowned with the atf. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 212. Sepulchral tablet for Heb-hai, a high officer of state of Neper-cheres, monarch of the 5th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 213. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Mentu-hept, who is seated with his wife, and receiving the offerings of his family and household. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 214. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased; above, in bas-relief, is a monarch, crowned in the tesher, or lower part of the pschent, standing in a boat, adoring Osiris, Isis wearing tall plumes on her head, and Horus represented as a hawk on a standard; below, the deceased and his wife receiving funeral honours from their family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 215. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway; on it, in six compartments, are as many dedications to Osiris for Sneb-su-em-ha, a functionary, and the members of his family.

No. 216. Sepulchral tablet; on it is a lady named Tachai, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which stands her daughter Kia. From the tombs near the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 216*. Sepulchral tablet, with a rounded top, for Bennu or Chennu, a functionary who is seated on a chair, receiving the homage of his wife and family; dedicated to Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 217. Small sepulchral tablet of very rude execution, on which some deceased personages are seen adoring a queen seated in a naos. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 218. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Har-em-usch, a deceased female, who is seen seated at a table of viands, on the other side of which is her son and daughter. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 219. Sepulchral tablet, of very rude execution, dedicated to Osiris for a family, and containing a register of eight family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 220. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for User-tesen, son of Hapi, who is seated with his wife. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 221. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for S-hept-hati, an officer, who is seated on a chair, and with other members of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 222. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for Ukernef. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 223. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Ameni, a royal crown maker, who is seated on a chair with her son and daughter; above, the eyes of the sun, water, and signet. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 224. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nekusen, who appears with members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 225. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased; very illegible. *Arragonite.*

No. 226. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Usertesen, who, seated before a table of offerings, receives the gifts of a numerous family; below is a register of family names. *Coloured calcareous stone.*

No. 227. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Cheperka, a guardian of the palace; standing, with other members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 228. Sepulchral tablet, of very rude style, the hieroglyphics hieratical writing, containing a family procession, and a register of family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 229. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Ki, son of Sebekhept, who is standing with his wife Aah-si; on it is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 230. Sepulchral tablet of very rude execution, and the hieroglyphics much resembling hieratic; on it are nine members of a family, and a register of family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 231. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Amen-em-ha, who appears with his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 232. Sepulchral tablet, containing a prayer and dedication to Osiris for Tata, having before her two sons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 233. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, and inscribed with a prayer for Anekef, in the reign of Amen-em-ha IV., of 12th dynasty. Found at Malta. *Calcareous stone. Presented by J. B. Collings, Esq.*

No. 234. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-tata, who is represented standing on one side of a table of offerings, on the other side of which is his son: coloured; *calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 235. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to the gods and goddesses of Abydos for Ameni, a military chief, who is seated on a chair, having before him a table of viands. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 236. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nem-hept, a guardian, who is seated by the side of his wife before a table, and receiving the homage of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 237. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for User, son of Mish, a chamberlain of the palace, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, on the other side of which is his son standing; below, are his mother and two sisters, seated upon the ground: coloured; *calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 238. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah Socharis (Osiris) for Nems, son of Ki, a royal counsellor, seated on a chair, receiving the offerings of his son Aba-ur and his wife Aba, who kneels on the ground; above are various members of the family seated on the ground, and the jackals of Anubis. *Sandstone. From the collection of Sr. Athanasi.*

No. 239. Sepulchral tablet, coloured, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for Pentichati-ur, guardian of the store-house, who is seated on a chair holding a lotus, and receiving sepulchral offerings from his mother and wife; below, cakes of bread. *Coloured.*

No. 240. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, by a sepulchral prayer for Ren-paif, a functionary who stands before two rows of various viands, and a calf; his wife, Aba, is seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 241. Sepulchral tablet, of square shape, dedicated to Anubis for Nech-ta, a military chief, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, his wife, Meses, standing, and placing her hand on his shoulder; below is a similar dedication and scene for Penti-cha-hept and his wife Athorsi. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 242. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-naau, a guardian of the palace, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands; on the tablet below are various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 243. Sepulchral tablet, containing a long prayer and dedication for a deceased, Penti-cha-ti-naa. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 244. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased, son of Annu, who is seated on a chair before a table of offerings. Much mutilated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 245. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased by his brother, Phtah-Socharis, standing before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 246. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah Socharis and Anubis for Sneb-su-em-ha, son of An, a door-keeper of some temple; he is seated on a chair with numerous viands before him. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 247. Sepulchral tablet; above symbolic eyes and signet, dedicated to Osiris for User-tesen-senebu, a functionary, who is seated on a chair before a table laden with viands, at the other side of which are his three daughters seated on the ground, and offering baskets of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 248. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sabu, a person of the cast of scribes, who is seated, with various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 249. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for As, a functionary of the palace, and other members of the family; below is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 250. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Pa-en-ti-nen, who is with various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 251. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Penti-chati, a high officer of state, royal cousin, and chamberlain; he is seated on a chair before a table laden with viands. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 252. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Snebsu-em-ha, standing erect, holding a wand of office, and receiving funeral honours from his son Renpa, and other members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 253. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah-Socharis-Osiris, for Nuentef; below is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 254. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, and Phtah Socharis, for Pa-enten, inspector of the scribes of the south, who stands with a wand of office, before a table of offerings, before which is his wife Nefer-nesub. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 255. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Athorsi, bearer of the royal bow; he is followed by his daughter Aat, and receives funeral honours from his brethren, his wife, mother, and grandmother. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 256. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Senefru, who stands and receives funeral honours from his father, mother, and brother. He declares that he was prefect of the palace of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty; on it is a family register. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 257. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-hept, a functionary, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife, receiving the funeral honours of his family; it is dated in the 6th year of User-tesen II., 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 258. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a family; unfortunately much mutilated; on it are the prenomens of Amen-emhas III. and IV., of the 12th dynasty, who reigned conjointly. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 259. Small tablet; on it is the ram of Amen-ra, wearing plumes, an altar, on which is a water-vase, set before him; 18th dynasty. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 260. Part of a sepulchral tablet, on which is Ra, seated in a boat, traversing the heavens, and two symbolical eyes. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 261. Portion of a sepulchral tablet, Pa-sheti, a royal scribe and officer of justice, adoring a divinity; followed by his sister. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 262. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah for Pa-sheti, a Theban judge, who offers incense to that deity, accompanied by his wife, son, and brother. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 263. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Anta (Anaitis) by a judge; the goddess is represented standing, having before her a stand and vase. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 264. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Renpu or Remphe by Pa-sheti, a judge in the western part of Egypt, who kneels and adores the divinity, whose figure is unfortunately much destroyed. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 265. Sepulchral tablet, representing several judges and judicial functionaries, standing, and adoring Phtah in a shrine supported

by Athor, and having behind him a kind of standard. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 266. Sepulchral tablet; on it Thoth-her-makutf kneels and adores Ra, or the bark of the Sun, in which that god is seated, having before him a cynocephalus holding a symbolical eye. The hieroglyphics and figures are coloured yellow. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 267. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Neb-nefer, a judicial functionary, attended by seven judges, adores Phtah Num, Sate, and Anucis; coloured, but retouched. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 268. Sepulchral tablet, rather mutilated; on it Neb-tefu, a judge, and his sister Athor, kneel, and make an adoration to the Sun, the disk of which is represented in a bark traversing the heavens. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 269. Sepulchral tablet; on it two judges and a judicial scribe are represented adoring Phtah seated in his shrine, with Athor as the West standing behind him. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 270. Small sepulchral tablet; above are two small conical objects in bas-relief, terminating in human heads; below is traced the head of a man and hieroglyphics. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 271. Sepulchral tablet, imperfect; on it Pa-ren-nefer, a judge, kneels and adores the Sun, the disk of which is seen in its bark traversing the heavens. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 272. Sepulchral tablet; on it Pa-neb, a chief of the registrars of justice, attended by his three sons, kneeling and adoring a great serpent. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 273. Sepulchral tablet; on it, Pa-neb, attended by his sons, kneeling and adoring the goddess Meri-seker, snake-headed, seated on a throne, and holding a lotus sceptre. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 274. Sepulchral tablet; on it Kaha, a judge, is seen standing, and holding in each hand a vase-stand, and worshipping Amenophis I., monarch of the 18th dynasty, who stands, wearing the attire of Phtah Socharis, and holding in his hands a whip and crook, and emblem of stability. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 275. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, Aahmes (Amasis), seated before a table of viands, receiving the adoration of a member of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 276. Sepulchral tablet; on it is the divinity Harueris seated on a throne, wearing the pschent, having behind four eyes and two ears, and before him a table of offerings. Nebra, a Theban judge, stands before him, praying that the god will grant his eyes to see and ability for him to walk. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 277. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet of fine execution; on it the monarch Amenophis I., 18th dynasty, is represented seated on a chair, holding a crook and emblem of life, by the side of his wife

Aahmes-Ari-nefer, or Nefer-ari. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 278. Sepulchral tablet, well executed; on it Ken-her-chepsh, a judge, kneels and adores, with a peculiar prayer to Athor, who is seated on a throne, attended by "Life," as an Athlophoros. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 279. Sepulchral tablet; on it Semen-ta-ti, a door-keeper of the tribunals of justice, kneels, and adores Amen-ra, whose sceptre is entwined by a lotus plant, and Mut; below, Atefenatef, a flabellum bearer, attended by his sister, Ta-pen-nu, or Nefer, kneels, and adores the goddess Meri-seker. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 280. Sepulchral tablet; on it Batai, a female, is seated on a chair by the side of her mother, Hen-nefer, who affectionately embraces her; her father Amen-em-ha offers to her incense, water, and viands; below is a dedication to Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 281. Sepulchral tablet, in two divisions; in one, Tenachi, a judge, stands in adoration, with his sister, Nefer-ari, behind him, in adoration to Ra, and in the other to Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 282. Sepulchral tablet, well executed, and in bas-relief; on it—1. Pa-sheti, a door-keeper of the northern reservoirs or tanks at Thebes, is seen worshipping Osiris and Anubis. 2. The same, seated on a chair and holding a lotus, at the side of his wife, Mut-nefer, receiving the adorations of his son, Neb-seni, a judge, and another son. 3. The same, Neb-senu, making a sepulchral offering to Mut, Hem-neter, and Ari-nefer. *Calcareous stone. From Major Jervis's collection.*

No. 283. Sepulchral tablet; on it Pa-ren-nefer, a judge, adores the ram, the living emblem of Amen-ra, while his wife, two sons, and a daughter, worship the goddess Mut. In the sepulchral dedication the deceased asks that his name may endure in the tribunal of truth, as Truth itself. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 283*. Tablet of Amenmes, a judge, who, attended by five females of his family, stands adoring the goddesses Ta-her or Thoueris, hippopotamus headed, Sate, and Athor. *Thebes. Calcareous stone.*

No. 284. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ari-nefer, attended by his sister, Sha-ti, bearing a basket of viands, kneels and adores the goddess Taur, Taher, or Thoueris, represented under the form of a hippopotamus, standing erect, with a crocodile's tail down the back; coloured. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 285. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet: on it Tent-tut offers a libation and viands to his father, Un-nefer, a royal bard, seated at the side of his wife, Ra-bechi. *Calcareous stone. Thebes. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 286. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet; on it is a judge adoring the god Phtah. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 287. Part of a tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Atai, a scribe; part of the figure of the divinity and scribe only remain. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 288. Sepulchral tablet; on it a keeper of the papyri or rolls

of some palace or temple, with his numerous family, who are of the same class, and some of them priestesses, adores Isis and Osiris. *Abydos. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 289. Sepulchral tablet, richly coloured; on it Bak-kai, chief baker of the palace of Tai, the queen of Amenophis III., 18th dynasty, holding lotus flowers, and accompanied by his sister, Ta-nupe, adores Osiris; and his children bringing offerings of viands to his father and sister. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 290. Sepulchral tablet; on it Akhar-ber, door-keeper of the pylon of one of the Ramesseia, attended by four members of his family, is worshipping Osiris and Isis; the hieroglyphics have been coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 291. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ka-ha, a judge, standing, offering incense, pure water, and viands, and adoring the ram, living emblem of Amen-ra; below, two similar functionaries, offering, and adoring Athor, the deceased monarch Amenophis I., 18th dynasty, and his wife, Aahmes Ari-nefer. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 292. Sepulchral tablet; on it a functionary, followed by many members of his family, all high functionaries, standing and adoring Osiris and Isis; details coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 293. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Tuiia, a royal bow-bearer, and servant of the king, whom he has accompanied in all lands; he is seated above at the side of his sister, Kefa, opposite his father, Ta-en, and his mother, Ta-humai; below are his brethren; in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 294. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Kari, a functionary, who stands and offers to Osiris seated on a throne, having behind him the standard of the west; below are the father and brethren of the deceased, seated on chairs facing each other, before a table of viands; the deceased is here seen receiving the celestial water from Nut-pe, who pours it out of her sycomore. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 295. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Apu, one of the carriers of the shrines of the arks of Amenophis III., who adores Osiris, Harsiesis, and Isis; other members of his family are seen seated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 296. Portion of a monument; it represents Maa-necht-ef, a superintendent of the public works of Upper and Lower Egypt, holding up a tablet, in which, along with his sister, Nefer-en-shaa, he addresses the Sun, as identified with Amen and Atum; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 297. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-men, a Theban judge, stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus; and below, worshipping Amenophis I., of the 18th dynasty, his wife Aahmes-Nefer-Ari, or Ari-Nefer, who is coloured black, and a second wife, the queen Sa-ten-ahames. Probably from Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 298. Small fragment, on which, in bas-relief, is a steer, with its legs tied under it. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 299. Small tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Tua, who receives adorations from his sister Abnes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 300. Sepulchral tablet, coloured, dedicated to Osiris, for

Aahmes (Amasis), who seated, holding a lotus, receives offerings and a libation of water from his brother, Necht, a superintendent of the Hesi (a black people). *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 301. Sepulchral tablet, with a remarkably pointed top, and small square bason in front, probably for the libations made to the dead; on it, Tu-tu, a sandal-maker, followed by his sister, Meri-seker, stands adoring Osiris; and the same, seated by the side of his sister, receives viands, incense, and water from his son and daughters; above, eyes of the sun, and signet of the solar orbit. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 302. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys for Peta-best (Pet-bubastis), superintendent of the sepulchre of the Apophis serpent? standing and adoring Osiris Socharis, Isis, and Nephthys. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 303. Sepulchral tablet, richly coloured, in three divisions:— 1. Kahu, a superintendent of the place of deposit of the offerings made to Amen, shorn, and clad in a panther skin, stands offering incense, libations, and viands to Osiris, Isis, represented as the West, and Anubis. 2. The same deceased, but wearing hair and a different dress, seated by the side of his sister, Nem, and receiving adorations and offerings of viands from his four sons, one of whom is a priest of Amen-hept (Amenophis) I. 3. His daughters and younger children bringing various offerings of viands and green lotus flowers: behind him stands with vases, mats, and eatables. *Sandstone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 304. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Cheb, Sef or Uta [?] a scribe of the royal table, who, attended by members of his family, adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below are other members of the family worshipping Amen Horus, and some seated on the ground. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 305. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-ba, a judge, in two divisions; in the first, members of the family are seen offering funeral honours, and deploring four mummies, which are placed upright; in the lower division, the mummy of the deceased is laid out by Anubis; below the commencement of the first chapter of the great funeral Ritual. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 306. Sepulchral tablet; on it a female superintendent of offerings stands, followed by seven other members of the family, adoring Osiris Pethempamentes seated on a throne; coarse execution. *Sandstone.*

No. 307. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtha-Socharis-Osiris and Anubis, for Mahu, the king's bow-bearer, who, attended by his sister, Nefer-ari, offers viands and geese and lotus flowers to Osiris. In the lower part the same Mahu and Nefer-ari, seated side by side on chairs, receive the celestial bread and waters from Nupe, standing in her sycomore, behind which is Amen-em-an, the chief servant of Mahu, holding his master's bow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 308. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway, with a pyramidion above; on it a deceased is represented, holding a lotus, and

seated on a chair, receiving incense and water from his son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 309. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Pen-amen, a scribe and sacerdotal functionary attached to the worship of Ra and Atum, who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below, in two divisions, are members of the family seated on the ground on both sides of a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 310. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet in bas-relief, on it Rui, a superintendent of the abode of the Sun, seated by the side of his wife, Akemai, who has been his nurse, beneath whose chair is a tame ape, receiving lotus flowers and libations from his son; above, eyes, signet, and water. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 311. Sepulchral tablet, of poor execution; on it Mahu, a scribe, attended by three members of his family, all bringing lotus flowers as offerings to Osiris; and below, various members of the family receiving offerings from others. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 312. Sepulchral tablet, Semen-teta, an officer of the king, standing, and adoring Osiris and Isis, and followed by other members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 313. Sepulchral tablet; on it Paiah-remi, a chief groom of the king, followed by his wife, stands adoring Osiris; below are various members of the family; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 314. Sepulchral tablet; on it Phtah-em-heb, a scribe of the royal revenues, kneels and adores Osiris, and offers incense and pure water to his father, mother, and other members of his family, all seated upon the ground. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 315. Sepulchral tablet; on it a scribe of the sacred clothes of all the gods, adores Osiris, Isis, and Harsiesis; below, various members of the family, and family worship. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 316. Sepulchral tablet; on it Nefer-sesen-nu, a judge, kneels, holding a stand, on which are three conical cakes of bread, to the goddess Athor, seated on a throne, having a human head and tiara of uræi; below are his sons, also judges, kneeling. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 317. Sepulchral tablet; on it Hara, a nomarch or governor of a province, standing and worshipping the deceased monarch, Amenophis I., and his wife Aahmes-Ari-nefer; below, his sons, all high functionaries, follow him in adoration. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 318. Sepulchral tablet; on it a judge of the western part of Egypt adores Ra; part of a figure of Osiris is also visible. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 319. Part of a sepulchral tablet, or of the side of a tomb, coloured; on it are Osiris, Anubis, and Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 320. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra, for Ra-uben, a judge, adoring the Sun; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 321. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Har-uta? a servant; on it Paato, a priest, adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 322. Lower part of a sepulchral tablet, resembling No. 324; on the jambs are the ends of two dedications for Batai; below are members of the family receiving sepulchral offerings; it is dedicated

by A-tu-nenu-ma, charioteer of the king, and brother of Batai. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 323. Sepulchral tablet; on it the sceptre of Athor, having Amen-mes, a functionary, and his sister, standing and worshipping it. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Athanasi.*

No. 324. Sepulchral tablet, in the form of a doorway, dedicated to the Sun's disk and to Ra, for Ptah-em-aa, guardian of the treasury, who, seated by the side of his sister, receives the adoration of his children; below are various members of the family, and family worship. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 325. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for a sacerdotal functionary holding many offices, among others that of the custody f the arks of the temple of Psammetichus; he adores Ra and Isis; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 326. Long sepulchral tablet, or part of the side of a tomb; on it is a funeral procession of male and female mourners, following a tall upright chest, carried by four men and a boy; coloured. *Abydos. Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 327. Sepulchral tablet; on it Her-a kneels in adoration to Osiris and Isis, and is followed by his family, who are scribes and servants. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 328. Votive tablet, richly coloured; on it Rameses II., of the 18th or 19th dynasty, stands, offering an image of Truth to Phtah, followed by an officer, Bak-mutf, with a standard; below are a judge and his son, Hu-nefer, kneeling. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 329. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, richly coloured; on it a functionary adoring Ra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 330. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra, for Pensbest; on it is the bark of the sun, in which are Ra, Ter, or Cheper, Isis, and Nephthys, traversing the heavens. *Sandstone.*

No. 331. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra and the great gods, for Uta-ren-s, a female, who adores the boat of the Sun, in which is Ra, Atum, Isis, and Nephthys; coloured. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 332. Sepulchral tablet; on it Apii, a judge, kneeling and uttering a long prayer (in the course of which it is stated that the light of the Sun is called the god Amen in Thebes) to Ra, whose disk, in a boat, is traversing the air. This tablet was probably executed for one of the sun-worshippers, who died in the reign of Amenophis III. or IV. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 333. Tablet of Tasha, daughter of Ameniritas, dedicated to Osiris, whom, accompanied by the goddess Isis, she is represented adoring. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 334. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for An-a, a guardian of the offerings of all the gods, who appears with other members of his family; very rude execution, and coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 335. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a door, dedicated to Osiris, for a functionary whose brother stands and worships Osiris; below his wife kneels before a table of viands, accompanied by his children. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 336. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Osiris Onnophris, in very salient relief, having on one side Isis with the disk and horns, and on the other Nephthys, "the daughter of Seb;" below, Har-kebh, a sacerdotal functionary, kneeling and adoring. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 337. Sepulchral tablet, the subject of which is coloured, and not engraved; on it A-ur, followed by a male and female relation adoring Ra, and on it is a sepulchral dedication to Osiris. *Sandstone.*

No. 338. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Pa-uher-enher, a scribe, holding various offices, who adores Ra and Isis; above are symbolical eyes, the symbol for good, &c. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 339. Sepulchral tablet; on it the principal members of a family, followed by others, adoring Osiris; below, family worship; the names of many persons have been purposely erased throughout; coloured; coarse style. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 340. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, named Ta-sha-enher, stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below, the same offers viands and a libation to various members of his family; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 341. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Pa-sheti, a judge, adoring Amen-ra; the inscription refers to some monument made to the god by Pen-ui, a similar functionary. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 342. Tablet of peculiar style; on it Pa-hetp, a priest, standing and offering three cakes of bread on a stand to Phtah. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 343. Sepulchral tablet, in bas-relief; on it a deceased standing and offering to a goddess. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 344. Sepulchral tablet; on it Cha-em-ui, "triumphant worshipper of the Sun," seated before a table of viands; coloured; executed about the time of Amenophis IV., during the heretical worship of the Sun. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 345. Sepulchral tablet, with a dedication to Osiris, for Amener-haf, a judge, who kneels in adoration to Osiris seated on a throne, behind which is a papyrus. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 346. Part of a figure of Us-ha, a Theban judge, holding before him a tablet, on which he and his son, Ka-ti, a similar functionary, are kneeling and addressing the Sun under various names and attributes; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 347. Sepulchral tablet, coloured; on it Ta-hes, a servant of the goddess Mut, stands holding a mirror over an altar, and adoring Ra. *From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 348. Sepulchral tablet; on it Necht, a chief of servants, followed by two relatives, adores Osiris and Anubis; below are various members of the family receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 349. Sepulchral tablet; on it Bak-en-amen, scribe of the royal wine cellar, followed by his family worshipping Osiris and Isis. *Sandstone.*

No. 350. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Amen-ra, Maut, and Chuns, for Amen-ha, an officer of the worship of Merephtah, who stands offering incense to these divinities, followed by his wife, a

priestess holding a sistrum, and his son; on the other side, the same person is represented worshipping Amen-Horus; coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 351. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-mes, a royal scribe, is standing and adoring Osiris and Isis; on the lower part other members of the family, also worshipping. *Sandstone.*

No. 352. Sepulchral tablet; on it are three members of a family, standing and adoring Ra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 353. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Tete, flabellum bearer before the Sun, seated on a chair by the side of his sister, Mut-em-usch; below are various members of the family seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 354. Sepulchral tablet; on it Rebi, followed by his sister and son, adoring Osiris; below, the same person, seated on a chair by the side of his sister, Nebt-nefru, receives viands and libations from his daughter and three sons, seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 355. Tablet; on the upper part are the same three divinities as Tablet No. 191, viz., the goddess Ken, or Kiun, of the Moabites, Amen-Horus, Khem, or Shemesh, and the divinity Renpu, or Raiphan; below are two functionaries of justice, kneeling and adoring them; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 356. Tablet; above is a goat with recurved horns, probably the ibex, called the "soul of the gods," showing it to have been dedicated to Num or Chnemis, who is often so entitled; below, Her-em-ua, a royal judge, and his son, Pai-nefer-em-nechu, are adoring it. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 357. Sepulchral tablet, (hemicylindrical,) of the period of the 18th dynasty; on it a royal scribe and commander of troops kneeling and holding a feather sceptre before Osiris; coloured blue in parts. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 358. Sepulchral tablet in bas-relief; on it is a person kneeling in adoration to the divinity Amen Horus; in the area are two human ears; above, the Hu-t, or good demon; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 359. Sepulchral tablet, with a pointed top, coloured; on it is a deceased, Cha-maiu, and his wife Neb, or Nemb, seated, each of whom bears the title of "the Osirian triumphant worshipper of the sun," probably referring to the heretical worship of the sun's disk prevailing in the reign of Amenophis IV.; resembling No. 344. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 360. Sepulchral tablet; on it Par, a female, is seated on a chair, with a lock of hair at the right side of the head, receiving an offering of viands from her daughter, Ueb-nebi, or Chebi. It is dedicated by Nach-i, a judge of the western parts of Egypt. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 361. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Iri-her-sneb-her, a functionary, who is seated with his wife, Renseneb, on the ground before him; below are his children, Renseneb and Hep-t; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 362. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for an officer named Neb-semen-u, who is seen standing on it; very rude. *Calcareous stone*

No. 363. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Seneb, charged with the custody of the abode or palace of Nefer-rot; he is represented seated, with viands, and various members of his family; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 364. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Mahu, of Thebes, chief bearer of the offerings of the temple of Phtha in that city; he stands, followed by two members of his family, offering lotus and other flowers and offerings to Osiris; and is seated below on a chair by the side of his wife, receiving the sepulchral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 365. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for A-peni, an officer of the camp or court of Rameses II.; followed by his father and mother, he adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and offers and receives funeral honours from various members of his family; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 366. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, followed by a female and numerous members of his family, adores Osiris and Isis; much injured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 367. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Nefer-nupe, who is represented offering a jar of oil, over a table of viands, to two seated females. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 368. Sepulchral tablet; on it Bak, a Memphian functionary, followed by his wife Uasu, stands, adoring Osiris; below is seated the same, with his brother and children; painted. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 369. Sepulchral tablet; on it is the sistrum, or sceptre of Athor, with a cat seated on each side regarding it, and on the left the goddess herself in her celestial form, on her throne; below, six members of a family bring jars, lotus flowers, &c., to the goddess. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 370. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ai, a female, kneels, holding a stand, on which are three conical cakes of bread, to the goddess Anucis, seated on a throne; she is followed by her three daughters. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 371. Sepulchral tablet, coloured only, and not sculptured; on it a deceased, followed by three members of his family, kneels in adoration to Meri-sekar. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 372. Sepulchral tablet, with a painted top; on it are Isis and Nephthys, kneeling at the sides of the symbol West; below, two persons, named Cha-maui and Pen-nub, seated on chairs; each is styled "triumphant worshipper of the Sun." *Calcareous stone.* (See Tablets, Nos. 344, 359.)

No. 373. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated by Pai, a painter, to Haroeris, who, entitled the auditor or judge of the Nehsi (Negroes), is seated before an altar. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 374. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-hu-ut, a scribe of the tribunal of justice, kneels on the ground, holding up both hands to the goddess Meri-sekar, to whom he prays. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 375. Sepulchral tablet of Chuns-u, a scribe holding many offices, who is represented adoring Osiris; below, a demotic or enchorial inscription, in four lines; traced in black. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 376. Sepulchral tablet, inscription illegible; appears to have been demotic. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 377. Tablet, with a long demotic inscription, and the remainder of a date in hieroglyphics. *Sakkara. Calcareous stone.*

No. 378. Sepulchral tablet of Haru, a priest and scribe, holding numerous priesthoods of the gods, and among others of the Ptolemies, Soter, and Philopator, of the statues of the king, Meri-her-phtah, &c. It is dated on the 6th of Mecheir, in the 7th year of the king's reign, and states that deceased received an embalmment for the space of seventy days: that he lived fifty years, six months, and five days, and that he was born on the 22nd of Mecheir. On it are apparently traces of an enchorial inscription. *Sakkara. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 379. Sepulchral tablet, imperfect; on the upper part is Nesatu, a person holding various priesthoods, among others those of the Rameseium, in Memphis, of the queens Berenice and Arsinoe, and of a royal sister and daughter, Philotera, second sister of Ptolemy II., or Philadelphus; the figure and hieroglyphics on this tablet are painted and not engraved. *From Sakkara. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 380. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, broken in two pieces; it contains a long inscription relative to Ei-em-hept, holding many offices of the priesthood, son of Nes-ati, holding many priesthoods, among others that of the king Senefru. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 381. Fragment of a tablet; on it Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 382. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period; inscription much effaced; it appears to be for a person holding several priesthoods, among others that of one of the Ptolemies; the inscription is painted, not engraved; below, traces of a line of demotic. *Sakkara. Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 383. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Berenice, priestess of Harsaphes, or Amen-Horus, and daughter of Arsinoe, deceased at the age of sixty-four years, eight months, and twenty-five days, who is twice worshipping, traced in red; below, a demotic inscription of four lines, in black. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 384. A small monument, in form of a trough or bason, dedicated to Amen-ra, for a deceased. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 385. Small fragment, on it a judge of truth in the west, adoring the Sun. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 386. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Ta-mut-sher, a priestess, daughter of Pet-nefer-hept, a priest of Athor and Osiris, deceased at the age of ninety-seven. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 387. Sepulchral tablet, of Tai-em-hept or Ta-imouthis, a priestess of Phtha, who is represented adoring Osiris and Isis; it appears, from the inscription, that she died on the 17th day, of the 39th year of the reigning Ptolemy; that she lived thirty-six years, three months, and twenty days, and received funeral ceremonies for thirty-six days, and an embalmment during the time of seventy days; the inscription is traced, not engraved. *From Sakkara. Calcareous stone.*

No. 388. Sepulchral tablet of the Ptolemaic period; the inscription traced and much erased. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 389. Sepulchral tablet of Her-sanch, a priestess of Amen-

Horus, deceased at the age of sixty-six years, five months, and five days, on the 2nd of Mechir, in the 22nd year of the reigning monarch; she is stated to have received an embalmment for seventy days, and is adoring Osiris. *Sakkara. Calcareous stone.*

No. 390. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period; the inscription very indistinct, traced and not engraved. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 391. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Her-em-sebech, a priest and scribe, holding several priesthoods, among others that of the Ptolemies, Soter, Philopator, and Epiphanes; a blank space is left for the date of the reign, as well as for the term of the deceased's life, also a line or two of enchorial. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 392. Sepulchral tablet, with an enchorial in 19 lines, indistinct; above, a deceased, adoring Osiris, Ra, Anubis, Isis and Nepthys. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 393. Sepulchral tablet of An-em-her, deceased at the age of 82 years, 4 months, and 5 days, in the 22nd of Pharmuthi, in the 36th year of one of the Ptolemies: he was embalmed for 70 days, and is adoring Osiris and Isis; traced in black and red. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 394. Tablet, dated; a demotic inscription traced on it. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 395. Tablet of the Roman epoch; Osiris, Isis, and deceased; very rude. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 396. Fragment of a tablet of the Ptolemaic period; part of a dedication, and the names and titles of an officer. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 397. Fragment; on it a female head. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 398. Tablet, on which the Emperor Tiberius kneels and offers a mirror to Mut and Chons, seated on thrones; above is the Hu-t, or celestial Sun. It was erected on account of certain repairs made to the shrines of these gods. *Sandstone.*

No. 399. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman period, in bas-relief; Anubis holding the hand of a deceased, and introducing him into the presence of Osiris; above, jackals, celestial Sun, &c.; coloured. On it are traces of an enchorial or demotic inscription. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 400. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman epoch, in bas-relief; on it Anubis, introducing Tamus, a deceased female, into the presence of Osiris and Isis; the name of the deceased is in Greek below. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 401. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman era, in shape of a gate, in which is an arch, having under it a small shrine, in the centre of which is a uræus, full face, disked. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 402. Fragment of a tablet, in which, in bas-relief, is a snake, with the head of the god Serapis, having at its side the club of Hercules, and the cantharus, or cup of Bacchus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 403. Fragment of four lines of a Coptic inscription, apparently sepulchral. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 404. Rectangular sepulchral tablet; on it is a Coptic inscription, recording the death of Phibamon, on the 26th of the month Pashons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 405. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription re-

cording the death of Centerion, a female, in her 35th year, on the 4th of Epiphi, the 2nd Indiction. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 406. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Marcus, who died on the 5th of Phamenoth, in the 4th Indiction; 262nd year of the Diocletian æra, A.D. 545-546. *Sandstone.*

No. 407. Christian tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Talsia, a female, deceased on the 1st of Choiak, 14th Indiction. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 408. Fragment of a Coptic inscription; on it is mentioned Horus, the father of some person whose name is lost. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 408*. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Peter, a deacon, deceased the 10th of Pharmuthi, 4th Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 409. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Soua, a female, deceased the 10th of Phaophi, 6th Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 410. Fragment; on it is the commencement of a Greek inscription. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 411. Circular sepulchral tablet, with a Coptic inscription, for Cyrillus, presbyter, deceased 22nd Thoth, the 7th Indiction. *Arragonite.*

No. 412. Model of a small monolith naos, with a tessera in front. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 413. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of an altar of libations; on it are the heads of two calves, two cakes of bread, a basket of bread, and two vases of water, called the gold vases of Amen-em-ha, and Mentu-hept, for whom the tablet was dedicated to Osiris. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 414. Small altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for a deceased; very illegible. *Thebes. Calcareous stone.*

No. 415. Small altar of libations, of a late period, the centre in shape of a reservoir or bath; on it water vases, cakes of bread, and lotus flowers, in bas-relief. *Sandstone.*

No. 416. Altar of libations, of a late Ptolemaic period, in bas-relief; on it a vine, water vases, cakes of bread, and spoons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 417. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for Sebek, a scribe, and various members of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 418. Sepulchral altar of libations, in bas-relief, and of Ptolemaic epoch; on it a table of five baskets of bread, water and other vases, lotus flowers, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 419. Altar of libations; on it a stand, with full water vases flowing out, bread, and spoons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 420. Sepulchral altar of libations; it is dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for a person whose name is obliterated; on it are the haunch of a gazelle or calf, a goose, cakes of bread, basket of grapes, onions, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 421. Sepulchral altar of libations, broken in halves; it was dedicated to two divinities for Nefer-abu, a judge. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 422. Sepulchral altar of libations, having on it part of a

calf, goose, water jars, bread, grapes, onions, &c., dedicated to Amen and Mut, for Ma-i, a scribe. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 423. Small sepulchral altar of libations, resembling that found by M. Caviglia in front of the Great Sphinx; plain. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 424. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, Ra, and Atum, for a judge. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 425. Female head, from a group; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 426. Model of a head-rest, or pillow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 427. Head and neck of Athor, in a collar, coloured; probably from the capital of a column. *Sandstone.*

No. 428. Model of a head rest or pillow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 429. Part of the cover of a sarcophagus, of a very late period. *Terra cotta.*

No. 430. Fragment of the side of a tomb; above, a procession of ten persons, with their names, the upper part broken away; below, four oxen are slaughtered. *Sakkara. Calcareous stone. Presented by the Earl of Bute*, 1767.

No. 431. Fragment of the lid of a sarcophagus, of a late period. *Terra cotta.*

No. 432. Upper part of the figure of a lady of rank, from a group; coloured, and of fine execution. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 433. Fragment; on it is Anubis, laying out the deceased on a bier, and a line of demotic or enchorial; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 434. Group of four snakes wearing disks and horns. *From Mr. Barker's collection. Calcareous stone.*

No. 435. Head of a female, from a group; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 436. Fragment, found in the excavation made by Capt. Caviglia in front of the Great Sphinx at Gizeh; on it a right foot impressed, palm branch, and the word NEKΦ . . .; coloured red. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 437. Small hawk, found on the outside of the small temple in front of the Great Sphinx at Gizeh, excavated by Capt. Caviglia, and presented by him in 1817.

No. 438. Greek inscription, found in front of the Great Sphinx, recording the repairs of the walls which surrounded this monument in the 15th Pashons, 6th year of M. Aurelius and L. Verus (A.D. 166), under the authority of Fl. Titianus, Prefect of Egypt, Lucceius Ophellianus, commander in chief, and Theon, prætor of the Busirite nome. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 439. Small lion, found between the side walls of the temple in front of the Great Sphinx, in 1817; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 440. Fragment of a tablet found in front of the Great Sphinx; it is the commencement of a public act, dated in the 1st year of one of the Ramessids. It only contains the names and titles of the king, the rest broken off. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 441. Small lion, supposed to have been placed on one of the walls of the temple in front of the Great Sphinx; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 442. Fragment containing part of the prenomen and name of one of the Ramessids; found in a small temple in front of the Great

Sphinx, close to the road. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 443. Horn of an altar in front of the temple before the Great Sphinx; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 443*. Head of the uræus serpent which decorated the head attire of the Great Sphinx; part of whose beard, No. 58, is also in the collection. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 444. Part of the side of a tomb; on it Mer-nem, a judge, kneels in adoration to the ark of the god Amen, which is borne on the shoulders of ten priests; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 444*. Sphinx, found in the vicinity of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia.*

No. 445. Fragment from the side of a tomb; on it is part of the figure of a scribe, and a carpenter making a box; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 446. Lower part of a sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Phtha-Socharis, Athor, Har-si-esis, the monarch Amenophis I., and his wife Aah-mes Ari-nefer, for Hui, a judge; coloured; the legs of the figures only remain. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 447. Fragment from the side of a tomb or tablet; on it Neb-nefer, a judge, is seated on a chair by the side of his sister Ta-ii, receiving the offerings of his son Nefer-hept, and his daughter Ta-mehi; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 448. Fragment of the same tablet as No. 446; on it Hui is represented offering to Amen-ra and Athor, and subsequently to Amenophis I., and his wife Aah-mes Ari-nefer; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 449. Fragment of the side of a tomb, coloured; on it portions of a male and female figure, offering. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 450. Fragment of a tablet or tomb; on it a man followed by a female standing in adoration. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 451. Fragment of the side of a tomb, about the age of the 12th dynasty, in bas-relief, men gathering lotus or papyrus flowers, and leading cattle, coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 452. Fragment of an inscription from the side of a tomb; on it is the name of Hapi-moou, son of Ret-her, and part of an address. *Calcareous stone, coloured.*

No. 453. Fragment representing a lion walking to the right; the body is coloured yellow, the mane red. *Sandstone.*

No. 454. Fragment of a tomb or temple; it is a head attire of a goddess, composed of the sun's disk, an uræus, two tall plumes, and two cow's horns. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 455. Fragment of a tomb, coloured; on it is the jackal of Anubis, seated on a gate, with a whip at his side; before it a stand with lotus flowers and water; another similar jackal seems to have been opposite. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 456. Fragment of the side of a tomb; above are seps; below, five men, who have been drawing some object by a rope. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 457. Fragment of a tomb, containing part of three lines of hieroglyphics, coloured; resembling in style No. 452. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 458. Fragment from the side of a tomb at Sakkara, of an early period; containing part of three lines of hieroglyphics. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 459. Part of a small cow of Athor, couchant. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 460. Double statue of Mahu, a superintendent of public works, seated by the side of Aaa, his sister, a priestess of Amen; the hieroglyphical inscriptions with which this group is covered are dedications to Amen, Mut, Osiris, Phtha, Socharis, Osiris and Anubis, for the deceased; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 461. Statue of Enuentef or Nentef, son of Sent, a functionary about the 12th dynasty, seated, holding a sash in his left hand; at the sides of his seat are dedications to Anubis and Osiris. (See Nos. 562—572.) *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 462. Statue of Amen-em-ha, governor of the west of Egypt in the time of the 12th dynasty, seated upon a throne and holding a sash; at the sides of the throne are his name and titles, and a dedication to Osiris. *Dark basalt. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 463. Statue of a grotesque divinity covered with a lion's skin, and brandishing a sword; generally supposed to represent Typhon, probably Baal; Roman period. *Sandstone.*

No. 464. Head of a king wearing the head attire called nemms, with the royal uræus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 465. Bason dedicated to Isis and Thoueris (see similar basons 28. 108); at one part are the three members of the family, by whom it was dedicated: 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 466. Part of a female head, from a group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 467. Small quadrilateral naos, with pyramidal top; in the recess of each side is Ani, an officer of Amen, kneeling and holding before him a tablet, on which are symbolical eyes, solar orbit, and water, and an adoration to the sun; on the jambs and lintels are dedications to Amen-ra, Ra, Atum, Osiris, for the deceased; the name of the god Amen-ra has been purposely erased throughout this monument; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 468. Sepulchral Pyramidion; on it is Ra in his boat, and his hawk, adored by Neferbes, a Theban judge, and his family. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 469. Small statue rudely blocked out of Mentuhep-t, superintendent of the land of the west of Memphis, consecrated to Osiris by his sister Nehesi, a priestess of Amen: probably anterior to 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

469*. Statue of Pai, bearer of the king's bow, and superintendent of all the edifices of a monarch of the 19th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a shrine on which has been some animal, probably a cat or ape. On it, and behind, are dedications to Amen-ra. *Sandstone.*

No. 470. Small standing statue of Harpocrates, of the Ptolemaic period, wearing a collar and chlamys, and holding a water fowl in his left hand. *Alexandria. White marble. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.*

No. 471. Small sepulchral shrine; on the cornice and lintels are inscribed a prayer, ending with dedications to Osiris, Amen Horus, for Aba, a scribe, son of Sebak-aatetu, a priest of the god Munth. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 472. Small sepulchral shrine, with the top in shape of a vaulted box; dedicated to Osiris; on it Shaa-emap-t, a scribe of the royal table in the 18th or 19th dynasty, stands full face, holding in one hand a sceptre terminating in the head of Phtha Tatanen, and in the other a similar sceptre with the head of the god Ra. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 473. Rectangular sepulchral monument, sculptured on both sides, dedicated for Tameri, a priestess adoring three goddesses standing full face; on the back a register of family names. *Arragonite.*

No. 474. Small rectangular sepulchral shrine, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Amen-em-heb, a scribe of the troops, or secretary of war, about the epoch of the 19th dynasty, who is sculptured in bas-relief in the niche, holding in his left hand the standard of Phtah Tatanen; at the sides and jambs are Amen-em-heb and his sister Ta-nefer standing and adoring Amen-ra. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 475. Head of an Egyptian monarch in the nemms, from a sphinx; the features resemble those of Amenophis III. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 476. Square sepulchral naos; in front are the jackals of Anubis, Souls, and a deceased Ruka, superintendent of the standard bearers of one of the kings of the 18th or 19th dynasty, standing and adoring Osiris; the same adoring Osiris at the side, and Isis and Nephthys personified by two snakes; Ruka and his family at the back receive the sepulchral honours for their son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 477. Sepulchral pyramidion; on two sides are a small niche, in which is a male figure kneeling, and elevating both hands in adoration. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 478. Small pyramid, broken at the base and top; on it is the standard, prenomen and name of Enuentefnaa, or Nantefnaa, supposed to be a king of the 8th dynasty, and part of the titles of a queen. *Calcareous stone.* From Thebes. *From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 479. Small pyramid, broken at the base and apex; on it Har-nefer, a Theban judge, followed by his sister Ubecht, and Neferi, stands in adoration to the Sun, represented above as a Scarabæus, Ra in a boat, and Isis, Nephthys, and the West; from Thebes. *Sandstone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.*

No. 480. Lion-headed hawk; emblem of a divine soul. *Granite.*

No. 481. Fragment of a figure; on it the name of Isis, a queen. *Sandstone.*

No. 482. Bust, of old style; from a group. *Granite.*

No. 483. Brick; on the edge is stamped the name of Thothmes, a chamberlain. *Burnt brick.*

No. 484. Part of a crocodile, emblem of Sebek. *Dark granite.*

No. 485. Fragment; on it is the god Amen-Horus, standing. *Dark granite.*

No. 486. Head of a functionary, from a statue. *Granite.*

No. 487. Head of an Egyptian monarch, from a statue. *Dark basalt.*

No. 488. Part of a statue dedicated to Osiris for Ptah-r . . . . . a prince. *Dark granite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 489. Bust from a seated statue, of the period of the 26th dynasty. *Dark basalt.*

No. 490. Bust from a small statue, about the 26th dynasty. *Dark basalt.*

No. 491. Bust from a statue, of fine execution, of a functionary in the reign of Psammetichus II., of the 26th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris and Neith, of Sais; on his neck a pectoral plate, on which is Neith. *Dark basalt.*

No. 492. Bust from a statue of the same period as the preceding. *Dark basalt.*

No. 493. Upper part of the statue of an officer of high rank, standing, and holding a shrine which is broken off; on his shoulder is the name of Psammetichus, and a pectoral plate, with Neith, on his neck. *Dark basalt.*

No. 494. Lower part of the seated statue of a divinity. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 495. Bason. *Basalt.*

No. 496. Torso of Osiris. *Dark basalt.*

No. 497. Upper part of a small figure, having on his breast Osiris. *Red sandstone.*

No. 498. Typhon or Baal standing. *From the collection of C. Townley, Esq.*

No. 499. Fist from a statue. *Basalt.*

No. 500. Head of Harpocrates, of the Roman period; on the head a small pschent. *White marble.*

No. 501. Hawk; emblem of Horus, and of all gods; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 502. Altar of libations, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period; on it a table, with bread and lotus flowers, libation vases, &c. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 503. Small seated statue, head and feet broken off; dedicated to Amen-ra and Atum, for Sururu, a high officer and royal scribe. *Dark granite.*

No. 504. Small statue of Pirinet, surnamed Ra-nefer-het-em-sebech, a high officer of state in the reign of Apries, 26th dynasty, kneeling and holding before him a cynocephalus; on it are the prenomen and name of Apries. *Dark granite.*

No. 505. Fragment of a sistrum; on each side an uræus disked; on it the prenomen and name of Amenophis III., of the 18th dynasty; the name of Amen is erased throughout. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's Collection.*

No. 506. Square tablet, sculptured on all sides; on it a deceased standing before Amen-Horus. *Dark granite.*

No. 507. Sepulchral tablet dedicated to Osiris, for Sebek-hept and his family; 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 508. Portion of a mutilated statue of an officer seated on the ground, his arms folded; before him is a small shrine of Osiris. *Dark granite.*

No. 509. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Ra, Atum, and Osiris, for Seka, son of Kersh; on it are water-fowl, gourds, a lotus flower, cakes of bread, and vases of libations; of the Ptolemaic period. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 510. Small mutilated statue of a functionary of one of the monarchs of the 26th dynasty, seated on the ground, having before him the standard of Athor. *Dark basalt.*

No. 511. Small sepulchral monument, representing a shrine, at the side of which are Har-heb-necht, a high officer of state, of the 26th dynasty, and his mother; it is dedicated to Osiris. *Dark basalt, From Sir Hans Sloane's collection.*

No. 512. Small statue of Neb-ta, an officer, seated on the ground, his whole form enveloped in bandages; dedicated to Amen-ra. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 513. Small statue of a high officer of state, seated on the ground, having before him the standard of Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 514. Small statue of Har-bes, an officer, kneeling, and holding before him an ægis of the goddess Athor, on the lower part of which is the cow of that goddess. *Dark granite.*

No. 515. Goddess or queen, seated on a throne; unfinished. *Dark granite.*

No. 516. Fragment from a sarcophagus; on it are parts of two processions of the figures carrying maces which precede the bark of the Sun. *Cairo. Dark granite.*

At the north side of this room are three standing figures, about 7 feet high, found by Belzoni in the tombs of the kings at the Biban El-Molook.

No. 517. Pasht or Pecht, seated on a throne, wearing the solar disk, and holding in her hands the emblem of life; on the side of her throne the prenomen and name of Sheshank I., of the 22nd dynasty. *Karnak. Dark granite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 518. Pasht or Pecht, seated on a throne, wearing the solar disk, and holding in her hand an emblem of life; at the side of the throne in front the name and prenomen and titles of Amenophis III. *Dark granite. Karnak. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 519. Pasht or Pecht, standing, holding a lotus sceptre and symbol of life. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 520. Pasht or Pecht, standing, holding a lotus sceptre and symbol of life. *Karnak. Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 521. Bust of a colossal statue of Pasht. *Dark granite. Karnak. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 522. Bust of a colossal statue of Pecht. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 523. †Obelisk, broken at its apex, inscribed on each side; it was set up before a gate of the temple of Thoth, by Necht-her-hebi or Her-nech-t-hebi (Amyrtæus); 28th dynasty. Found near Cairo. *Green basalt.*

No. 524. †Small obelisk, companion of the preceding, and which probably stood at the other side of the same gate. *Green basalt.*

No. 525. Portion of the Sarcophagus of Nesatu, a high functionary, priest, &c., of the Acropolis of Memphis; about the time of the 26—28th dynasty; on it a dedication to Sekeri Osiris. From a tomb called Campbell's tomb, near the Pyramids. *Green basalt. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse.*

No. 526. Head of a monarch in the nemms. *Dark granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 527. Portion of the wall of an early tomb, near the Pyramids; in front of the door of a tomb is a dedication to Anubis for Anch-haf,

a scribe of the treasury, who, with his wife Nefer-set, is seated at a table of viands; and standing; about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 528. Portion of the side of a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids; on it Ru, a scribe and officer, is seated with his wife Tent, over a table of viands; on the jamb of the door he stands with his son and daughter, about the age of the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 529. Part of the jamb of a false door of a tomb; on it a man offering incense, and another watering plants, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. Pyramids of Gizeh. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 530. Fragment of the jamb of the false door of a tomb, near the Pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty; on it the son of a deceased, offering a libation. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 531. Fragment of the false door of a tomb, in bas-relief, dedicated to Anubis, for a deceased, who is seated on it with his family. From a tomb near the Pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 532. Fragment of jamb of a false door of a tomb; on it a male figure offering and vases, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

Nos. 533, 534. Two fragments of the side of a tomb, on which are altars, &c., about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 535. The lintel of a false door, from the tomb of Anch-haf, scribe of the treasury. From a tomb in the vicinity of the pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 536. †Column of red granite.

Nos. 537—546. Fragments from the side of a tomb of Uah-hati-ra em-sebech? an officer under the 26th dynasty; it contains the 33rd chapter of the ritual; at one end is the deceased spearing a serpent, and at the other a tortoise. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 547. Rectangular fragment of a tablet; on it a judge and his family adoring Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 548. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for User-mes, a priest of Osiris, who adores Osiris and Isis; above, the celestial Sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 549. Sepulchral tablet; on it Shara and his wife Hun-eru adoring Osiris and Isis; the mummy of Shara receiving funeral honours from his family, and Shara and Hun-eru seated and receiving the same. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 550. Jamb of the tomb of Har-em-hebi, standard bearer, royal scribe, &c., under the 18th dynasty, standing, with transparent dress, uræus on his forehead, and hands elevated, making an adoration to the Sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 551. Sepulchral tablet; on it the same Har-em-hebi, a royal scribe, and standard bearer of a monarch of the 18th dynasty, adoring Ra, Thoth, and Ma; below is a long prayer to the Sun; figures coloured, and hieroglyphics also coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 552. Jamb of the door of the tomb of Har-em-hebi, royal scribe and standard bearer under the 18th dynasty, who stands elevating his hands, and making a long prayer to Ra, or the Sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 553. Sepulchral altar, or tablet of libations, dedicated to Seb, for Amen-em-ha, a functionary of the 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 554. Small altar of libations, of the Roman period, the centre in shape of a reservoir; at the sides palm branches. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 555. Sepulchral tablet; on it Sha-em-bechen, a Theban judge at the time of the 18th dynasty, kneels in adoration to the cow of Athor, preceded by the declarer of the oracle of the goddess (?) Above, the boat with the sun's disk, in which is Ra; below, deceased and his sister praying to Athor; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 566. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway, of the period of the 19th dynasty, dedicated to Athor and Anubis, having on it Setau-an, a conductor of the festival of Amen-ra, adoring Ra, Athor, and Osiris, and the four genii of the Amenti; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 557. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 25th year of the reign of Amen-em-ha III., 12th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris, for Usertesen-sneb-sneb-sneb (*sic*), a functionary, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, having his four daughters before him; below are the father, mother, and brother of the deceased; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 558. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Gemki or Nem-ki, a chief in the time of the 12th dynasty, who stands before a table of viands; in bas-relief, and of exquisite sculpture. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 559. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Enunecht, military chief officer of the wardrobe and granaries under the 12th dynasty, who stands with his wife, or sister, and son before a table of viands; coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 560. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Her-chen, a superintendent of public works, or architect, son of Pech-t-user, who stands with his wife and daughter Pech-t-user; below Phtah-kau, a scribe, two daughters, and a son; probably about the age of the 12th dynasty; coloured and delicately finished. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 561. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Hes-isi, a superintendent of the North and South, who stands before a table of viands, with his father, mother, and brethren. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 562. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet of Enuentef, son of Sent, who stands at one side leaning on a stick; it is covered with a long declaration or prayer of the deceased, and he appears to have lived in the reign of Usertesen I., 12th dynasty; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.* (See Nos. 461, 572.)

No. 563. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Enuentef-akaranch-chu, a functionary, prefect of the palace of a monarch whose square title or standard was "the establisher of spirits," who is seated

before a table of viands, holding a whip; his brethren and children are seated in compartments on the ground; (above are two solar eyes;) coloured; prior to the 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 564. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Anch-ran, a superintendent of the "silver abode," or treasury, seated before a table of viands; his wife, daughter, and two other members of the family are seated on the ground; fine execution; 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 565. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Ameni, an officer of the palace; standing with his father and brethren; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 566. Sepulchral tablet, rounded above; on it is Sebek-aau, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which stands his wife; it contains a peculiar formula; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 567. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 13th year of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, Hek, and Num, for Amen-em-ha, an officer, who is seen standing at a door in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 568. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Enupese, a functionary, who stands before a table of viands, with his father, mother, brethren and family; finely sculptured in bas-relief; 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 569. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris, for Athor-si, a functionary who appears to have been connected with the charge of the mines under Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, and with the palace of the king Ameni, seated before a table of viands; below is a door cut out, in which the deceased and his family are standing; in the door is a small figure, No. 570, of the deceased seated on the ground, with his hands folded across his breast; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 571. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Senather, a chamberlain, who is seated by the side of his wife Chu-u, before a table of viands; below is a person named Ameni and the lady Chu-u seated at a table of offerings, receiving gifts from Esher-em-hept; below, a procession of twelve members of the family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 572. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 39th year of User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, and dedicated to Osiris, for Enuentef, son of Sen-t (See the tablet No. 562, No. 461); he is represented standing at one corner; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 573. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 6th year of User-tesen II., of the 12th dynasty; it contains, a long dedication and prayer to Osiris, Hek, and Num, the gods of Abydos, for Taa, a functionary; rather rude style. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 574. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the reign of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, for Sent-em-set, who is standing on it with his mother; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 575. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 7th year of User-tesen III., 12th dynasty; on it is a long declaration of Enu-necht, a superintendent of clothes and grain; below is a small niche or door, and

the deceased standing, and another relative on each side of the door. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 576. Sepulchral tablet; on it a dedication to Osiris for Senatef, who declares that he was chief of the palace of the king Amen-emha II., of the 12th dynasty; before him are his two brethren who bring him a haunch, goose, and bread; and below, five members of the family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 577. Sepulchral tablet; on it Enuentef, a chief, and superintendent of priests, anterior to the 12th dynasty, stands facing his son, Sebeknaa, born of Beba; each holds a wand and sceptre. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 578. Sepulchral tablet, anterior to the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris, for Hur-ape, standing with his son Apanch before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 579. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, and the gods of Abydos, for User-ur, a sculptor, who is seated on a chair with his wife Neter-tep before a table of offerings, on the other side of which is another wife Amenu; on the other side are the father and mother and brother of the deceased; below are the son and five daughters of User-ur, his father and brother standing; the tablet is unfinished, and remarkable for the squared network or canon traced in red upon it for the guidance of the sculptor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 580. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Sebeksen, son of Beba, the son of the person for whom tablet No. 577 was made; on it the deceased, attended by his wife, stands before a table of offerings adoring Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 581. Part of a sepulchral tablet, of the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Enuentef, a functionary, who stands uttering an adoration or liturgy. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 582. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Enuentef, superintendent of cloth and cattle, son of Kah, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which is his wife Amen-se; below are a son and five daughters. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 583. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 19th year of the reign of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, and dedicated to Osiris, for S-hept-hat, a judge (?) in the palace; on it, in bas-relief, is the deceased seated by the side of his wife over a table of viands, and other members of his family and his sons, bringing offerings; carved in bas-relief; on it is a long register of various offerings. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 584. Small square tablet, of good style, anterior to the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris, for Chen-bak, an architect, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife Athor-si, before a table of viands, and receiving the homage of his sons Phtha-ka, an architect, and Phtha-hept. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 585. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 14th year of User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, for Atai, son of Sebek-si, a superintendent of the shrines of Amen-ra, who is seated by the side of his wife Aura on a chair before a table of offerings, receiving offerings from his sons Nentef and Amen-em-ha; he stands holding a stick, with his daughters Sebek-si and User-si; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 586. Sepulchral tablet, most elegantly carved in bas-relief, dedicated to Osiris, for Amen-ha, a superintendent of the palace; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 587. Sepulchral tablet of Serannut, a superintendent of the offerings of all the gods, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands; in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 588. Tablet, on which Hera, a royal scribe and functionary, stands holding a feather sceptre before the monarch Rameses IX., of the 20th dynasty, who is seated on a throne wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and protected by Ma, or Truth. The inscription below records the offering of various materials made by the king. *Calcareous stone. Tomb at Thebes. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 589. Sepulchral tablet, inscribed on both sides; on it Nefer-abu, a Theban judge, is represented kneeling and making an invocation to Phtah, who is seated above in his shrine before a heap of viands; above are four ears, two eyes, and a pair of arms. *Arragonite. Thebes. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 590. Altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for An, son of Usertesen, a superintendent of the chiefs and priests; on it is a basket with a loaf, and two water vases, on which are inscribed the name and titles of the deceased. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 591. Altar of libations, dedicated to Amen-ra and Amenophis I., for Pa-shet, a Theban judge; on it are vases, ears of corn, bread, parts of an animal, &c. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 592. Altar of libations; in the centre is a stand or table, having on each side a water vase, and above, two spoons. *Dark granite.*

No. 593. Sepulchral tablet, or altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris and Anup, for Ra-uben, a judge, and his wife, Neb-pen-nu; on it are bunches of lotus flowers, cakes of bread and corn, &c. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 594. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of an altar of libations, dedicated to Amenophis I. and the queen Aahmes-Nefer-Ari, here styled "the divine wife of Amen-ra;" on it are parts of an animal, cakes of bread, vases of figs, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 595. Fragment, on which is part of the head of a monarch wearing the head attire called nemms, and holding before him, in one hand, a sceptre, with the head of Athor. *Calcareous stone. From the neighbourhood of the Pyramids.*

No. 596. Large tablet, or altar of libations; on it are two water vases, two water-fowls, a jar, and two rows of circular cakes of bread. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 597. Part of a small sepulchral naos; on the upper part En-pe-shaa, a Theban judge, kneels and prays to Phtah, Sebak, and the goddess Ren-nu, personified as a snake; on the lintels is a dedication to Phtah, by En-pe-shaa, his sister, Hen-hura, adoring. *Thebes. Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 598. Fragment from a tablet on the side of a tomb; on it Pameht, a judge, followed by his wife Macha, stands in adoration to Amenophis I. and the Queen Aahmes-nefer-ari. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 599. Upper part of a statue of Pecht or Pasht, wearing on her head the solar disk. *Dark granite. From Karnak. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 600. Torso of a statue of a king, whose head has worn the nemms or klaft; down the plinth behind is the standard and prenomen of Psammetichus II., or Apries, of the 26th dynasty. *From Karnak. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 601. Sepulchral tablet of Peter, a religious, deceased the 25th of Choiak, the 8th Indiction. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 602. Sepulchral tablet in Greek, of Akkendarpe, deceased 17th of Choiak, 1st Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 603. Tablet in Greek, recording the repair of some gate under the direction of Giaulacius Megaloprius? and Lucas, phylarch of the district of Paneuf, in the month of Paophi, 14th Indiction. *From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 604. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Coptic inscription, for Georgios, a monk, deceased 17th of the month Thoth, 5th year of an Indiction. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 605. Capital of a small column or pilaster, the upper part decorated with a frieze of disk-bearing uræi; below, the solar disk entwined by two similar uræi; below is a naked figure elevating both hands and arms. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 607. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Coptic inscription for Noi, a female, deceased the 10th of the month Mesouri, the 8th year. *Sandstone.*

No. 607*. Slab on which, in bas relief, is a figure of Hermes, or Mercury, advancing to the left, wearing the petasus, and chlamys, holding a caduceus in his right hand, and a lyre in his left. Found in the ruins of Canopus, in 1819, when the dyke was making for a canal to be conducted over the Lake Mareotis. It appears to have formed part of the temple of Osiris at Canopus, dedicated by Ptolemy Evergetes I. to Osiris. *From the Duke of Buckingham's Collection at Stowe.*

Nos. 608-732. Sepulchral vases. These objects, when complete in sets of four, with heads in shape of the four genii of the dead, viz., of Amset (human-headed), Hapi (baboon-headed), Siumutf, or Tuautmutf (jackal-headed), and Kebhsnuf (hawk-headed), were employed to hold the viscera of the dead, which were embalmed separately, and deposited in them. Amset appears to have had the stomach and large intestines; Hapi the small intestines; Siumutf the lungs and heart; and Kebhsnuf the liver and gall bladder. Each vase, of the most finished kind, is inscribed with hieroglyphics, containing a formula appropriate to it. That on the vase of Amset is the speech of Isis to the dead, considered as Amset; that of Hapi, a similar speech from Nephthys; that of Siumutf, one from Neith; that on Kebhsnuf from Selk. Each addresses the genius as under her protection, and "beside her;" occasionally the formula varies, and the genius tells the dead that he has come to his side, or that they respectively bring him wax clothes, incense and water. The most elegant vases of this class are of arragonite; others are of calcareous stone, pottery, or wood; and many from being solid, or from the smallness of their hollowed part, must be regarded as mere models: they were often

inclosed in large wooden boxes, and are said to be found more frequently in the tombs of Memphis than those of Thebes or of Abydos. Their use seems to have prevailed from the earliest time; but towards the close of the Egyptian monarchy, and under the Ptolemies, the entrails appear to have been embalmed in separate packets, which were wrapped up with the dead, and had each attached to them a small wax figure of its respective genius.—No. 608, with the usual inscription of the address of the goddess Selk to the deceased Haneb, as personified by Kebhsnuf, the 4th genius (hawk-headed).—No. 609, with cover, in shape of a human head, and part of an erased inscription, traced in waxy paint of the time of the 19th dynasty: *arragonite.*—No. 610, with speech of Nephthys and Hapi for Apui, a deceased royal scribe and chamberlain: *arragonite.*—No. 611, with a human head for Mencheper, a prince, and speech of Selk to Kebhsnauf: *arragonite.*—No. 612, with the head of a baboon, dedicated to Selk and Kebhsnauf for the deceased Net-a-tapii: *arragonite.*—No. 613, with human head and one line of inscription, dedicated to Amset.—No. 614, with human-headed cover on it, the address of Nephthys for Hapi, and the deceased for Amen-em-api, eldest son of Rameses II.: *arragonite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*—No. 615, with the speech of Isis, relative to Nephthys, for the same. —No. 616, with speech of Selk addressing the deceased as Kebhsnuf, for the same prince.—No. 617, with speech of Amset addressing the prince as Siumutf. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*—No. 618, human-headed, with speech of Neith and Selk for deceased Nebi: *arragonite. Sr. Athanasi's collection.*—No. 619, jackal-headed, speech of Nephthys and Hapi for a deceased, which name is left blank.—No. 620, hawk-headed.—No. 621, speech of Selk to Kebhsnuf for Satemes, a deceased chamberlain.—No. 621*, human-headed, plain: *arragonite.*—No. 622, human-headed, plain: *arragonite.* —Nos. 623, 624, 625, 626, with human heads and no inscription, faces coloured yellow and red.—No. 627, body of a vase, with an inscription relative to a functionary in the time of the 28th dynasty.—No. 628, body of a vase, dedicated to Hapi or Apis: *arragonite.*—No. 629, with jackal's head, on it an inscription in which the genius Amset tells the dead Hara, a standard-bearer of Ptah, that "he is beside him:" in *arragonite. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*—No. 630, with speech of Selk and Hapi for Pi-ra-hept, superintendent of the palace, and a local governor: *arragonite.*—No. 631, with speech of Isis addressing the dead as Amset for Amenmes, chief groom of the king: *arragonite.*—No. 632, with head of a baboon and illegible inscription: *arragonite.*—No. 633, with human head and speech of Selk and Kebhsnuf for deceased Tebn, eyes, &c.; traced in black. *Sr. Athanasi's collection.*—No. 634, with head of a baboon and inscription for Kebhsnuf, which says, "I come to be beside thee:" *arragonite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*—No. 635, of arragonite, in a very waxy paint, coloured green, for Renpu, bow-bearer of the king, 19th dynasty.—Nos. 636-639, a complete set, apparently unopened, with inscriptions for a deceased Uah-ra-hati, son of Petisi: *arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*—Nos. 640-643, another set, plain and uninscribed: *calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1833.—Nos. 644-647, another set solid and models: *calcareous stone. Presented by the same.* —No. 648, body of a vase, with speech of Isis to Amset traced upon it:

pottery.—No. 649, with speech of Neith to Siumutf for a deceased, traced on it: *pottery.*—Nos. 650, 651, 652, three vases of a set, simply dedicated to the genii for Pairi, a Theban judge: *pottery.*—Nos. 653, 654, two models, with an unusual formula, human and hawk-headed, with names of genii Siumutf and Kebhsnuf, for a deceased Aufna, a priest of the goddess Mut: painted white, to imitate calcareous stone: *wood. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson*, 1833. —No. 655, with an unusual formula, and cover not belonging to it: *arragonite.*—No. 656, hawk-headed; inscription traced and much erased, for a deceased Harata.—Nos. 657, 658, Amset, Siumutf, vases of deceased Pen-sur-ta: *arragonite.*—No. 659, hawk-headed, plain: *arragonite.*—No. 660, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 661, hawk-headed: *calcareous stone.*—No. 662, model of Amset; plain: *calcareous stone.*—No. 663, model, with head of Amset: *calcareous stone.*—No. 664, model of Hapi: *calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*—No. 665, model (hawk-headed) of Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 666, model of an Amset vase: *calcareous stone.* —No. 667, baboon-headed: *arragonite.*—No. 668, hawk-headed, speech of Isis and Amset for Merenephtha, a priest of the god Phtah: *arragonite.*—Nos. 669, 670, Hapi and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set: *arragonite.*—No. 670*, model of a sepulchral vase, in shape of a jar, with the head of the genius Hapi: *calcareous stone.*—No. 671, model of a sepulchral vase, third of the set, with head in shape of the genius Siumutf or Tuamutef: *calcareous stone.*—No. 672, Siumutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 673, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 674, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 675, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 676, sepulchral vase, with the head and name of the genius Hapi: *calcareous stone.*—No. 677, Siumutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 678, sepulchral vase; head of a jackal; no inscription: *calcareous stone.*—No. 679, model of a sepulchral vase; on it no inscription, with the hawk's head of the genius Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 680, Siumutf vase, with the head of a jackal. —No. 681, similar vase, without an inscription, with the head of a jackal: *calcareous stone.* — Nos. 682, 683, two very old vases, probably of the age of the 4th dynasty, with human heads: *calcareous stone.*—No. 684, Siumutf vase: *calcareous stone.* —No. 685, Amset vase, perhaps from the same set: *calcareous stone.* —No. 686, Kebhsnuf vase, perhaps from the same set: *calcareous stone.*—No. 687, Siumutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 688, Siumutf vase; on it a kind of net-work: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 689, 690, 691, Amset, Hapi, and Siumutf vase; from a set: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 692, 693, Amset and Hapi vase; from a set: *calcareous stone.*—No. 694, Kebhsnuf vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 695, Siumutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 696, 697, Amset and Kebhsnuf vase; models: *calcareous stone.*—No. 698, Amset model vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 699, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 700, Siumutf vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 701, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 702, Siumutf vase; model: *calcareous stone.* —No. 703, Kebhsnuf vase: model.—No. 704, Hapi vase; plain: *calcareous stone.*—No. 705, Kebhsnuf vase, plain: *calcareous stone.*— Nos. 706, 707, 708, one Siumutf, and two Kebhsnuf vases.—No. 709, body of a vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 710, body; plain: *arragonite.*

—No. 711, body of a Hapi vase; inscription traced: *arragonite.*—No. 712, body of a Hapi vase: *arragonite.*—No. 713, Amset vase: traced inscription for a bard of Amen-ra.—Nos. 714, 715, Amset and Hapi vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 716, Amset vase, which has a youthful head like that of Horus: *arragonite.*—No. 717, jackal-headed vase of Siumutf; from a set: *arragonite.*—Nos. 718, 719, 720, 721, set; the ornaments, &c., are traced in a waxy paint, in the style of the 20th dynasty.—No. 722, hawk-headed vase; from a set; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 723, jackal-headed vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 724, terra cotta vase, with human head.—Nos. 725, 726, two vases of a set; with human heads coloured yellow; terracotta.—Nos. 727, 728, 729, three terra cotta vases; of a set; peculiar for their side handles and human heads.—Nos. 730, 731, 732, three models of Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf, with inscriptions.—Nos. 733–735, three plain vases; models of Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 736, model vase of Hapi.—No. 737, model vase of Amset.—No. 738, Kebhsnuf vase, from the same set.—No. 739, vase, of the same set (hawk-headed), of Kebhsnuf.—No. 740, vase of Hapi; inscription, &c., traced in black.—No. 741, jackal-headed vase, with inscription. —No. 742, Siumutf, jackal-headed; inscription traced in black.—Nos. 743, 744, 745, Amset, Siumutf, and Kebhsnuf vase; plain.—Nos. 746, 747, 748, 749, set; body coloured black.—Nos. 750, 751, 752, Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set; eyes touched up in black.—Nos. 753, 754, 755, Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set; plain.—No. 757, Amset vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 758, Hapi vase, arragonite, with a waxy paint; period of the 19th dynasty. —No. 759, Hapi vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 760, Hapi vase: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 761–769, heads from vases of the four genii. —From No. 733, are from the *collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

770–771. Two early Saracenic tomb-stones, from the cemetery of Assouan. *Presented by Dr. Bowring.*

On ascending the stairs after the vestibule, on the northern wall of the vestibule of the Egyptian Room is,

The plaster cast, from the end of the north wall of the great edifice, of Rameses II. at Karnak, sculptured in cavo-rilievo, and representing Rameses vanquishing the Tahennu, one of the most northern enemies of Egypt. The monarch, of gigantic proportions, wearing a casque upon his head, stands in his chariot, and has caught one of the chiefs of his enemies, represented of larger size, by a bow-string round the neck, while he stoops down and is about to decapitate him with the falchion which he holds in his right hand. The rest of the enemy are in flight, and many lie about dying or wounded. These people wear on their heads two feathers, and a cloak made of the skins of animals round their shoulders, or a kind of sash round the loins; in some sculptures their eyes are blue, and their hair red. Their arms are bows and spears. Behind the monarch is a royal standard-bearer. The hieroglyphics refer to the conquests of the monarch. This cast was made in Egypt by Mr. Bonomi, under the direction of Robert Hay, Esq.

On the left hand side of the door of the entrance of the Northern Zoological Gallery is placed,

A plaster cast of a subject on the tomb of Seti Menephtah I., or Sethos I., king of the 18th or 19th dynasty, commonly called Belzoni's

tomb, in the Biban el Molook, at Thebes. It represents the monarch Sethos I., holding a crook and whip, introduced by the god Horus, who places his hand on the king's right shoulder, into the presence of Osiris Pethempamentes, seated upon his throne. Behind Osiris is the Land of the West, the abode of blessed souls, typified as a goddess, having on her head the hieroglyphic for "West," standing, and regarding the king. The hieroglyphics are the names and titles of the deities and the king. This cast, made in Egypt by Mr. Bonomi, under the direction of Robert Hay, Esq., has been appropriately coloured by the former gentleman.

On the right side of the door is placed,

A cast taken from the side wall of the entrance of the tomb of Menephtha, of the 19th dynasty; the monarch, draped in a transparent garment, and wearing on his head the atf, stands addressing the god Ra, who grants him life, endurance, and the crown of the sun: above, in the cornice, is the Hut or celestial sun typified as a globe with uræi serpents and wings; below are emblems of life and endurance. The hieroglyphics in this cast contain the names and titles of the deity and king, and the speeches of the former. From the Biban el Molook, or valley of the tombs of the kings, at Thebes. This cast, made in Egypt under the direction of Mr. Hay and by Mr. Bonomi, has been coloured in imitation of the original by the latter gentleman.

On the southern wall of the vestibule, in a frame-work, are the following casts, made in Egypt by Mr. Bonomi, under the direction of Mr. Hay, and coloured by the former gentleman after originals.

1. Cast of the Apex of the fallen obelisk at Karnak; the original, which was the companion of the great obelisk standing in the advance of the granite sanctuary, was erected by the queen-regent, Amen-num-t Ha-asu, the sister of Thothmes II. and III., monarchs of the 18th dynasty, in whose minority she reigned in honour of her father, Thothmes I., to the divinity Amen-ra. She is represented on the triangular part of the Apex, crowned by Amen-ra, who addresses her. The large hieroglyphics below are part of her names and titles. Coloured in imitation of red granite.

2. Cast taken from one of the lateral lines of the great inscriptions down the sides; it represents Thothmes III., a monarch of the 18th dynasty, offering oil to the god Amen-ra.

3. Cast from one of the side lines of the same obelisk, representing the queen regent Amen-num-t, Ha-asu, and Amen-ra.

4. Cast from another part of the same obelisk, representing the same regent offering to Amen-ra.

5. Cast from a monument at El-Assasif; on it the monarch Thothmes II. standing, wearing the tesher, and holding a sceptre in his left hand, and in his right a mace, and emblem of life. Behind is a symbolical figure, having on its head the standard of the king: above the head of the king soars a vulture, emblem of victory. The hieroglyphics contain the names and titles of the king.

6, 7. Two casts taken from a part of the tomb of Thothmes III. in the valley of the Biban el Molook. They represent an inferior divinity called Pet-mut-f.

8. Cast taken from the wall of the entrance passage of the tomb of Seti Menephtah II., or Sethos II. in the Biban el Molook. The monarch,

wearing the tall plumes, uræi serpents, solar disk, and goats' horns, and draped in a transparent garment with a royal apron, stands offering two vases of wine to some divinity, probably Ra, but the hand and the tam or kukufa sceptre of the god is only visible. The hieroglyphics are names and titles of the king, and part of an address to the god.

EGYPTIAN ROOM.

UP STAIRS.

The wooden figures in Cases 1—4 are generally found in tombs; the bronze are offerings, or objects of private worship; the porcelain and small figures of stone are all perforated, to attach to the network or the necklaces of mummies.

The reader will find explanations of names and titles in the glossary appended.

CASE 1—2. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Amen-ra, the Egyptian Jupiter, seated upon a throne. On the throne are cynocephali, uræus and lotus sceptres, and at the back Amoun seated between Khons Ioh and another deity. *Sandstone.* 7¼ in. h. (No. 3.)

No. 11. Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha, the Egyptian Vulcan, standing, in Osirian dress, his head shorn, round his neck an ôskh; both hands hold a gom. *Wood.* 5½ in. h. (10.)

Phtah, standing on a plinth, graduated in front. *Steatite.* 7½ in. h. (11.)

Sèvèk, Sabak, or Souk, a form of Seb, the Egyptian Saturn, crocodile-headed, walking, wearing the shenti; black, with yellow stripes. *Wood.* 6 in. h. (401.)

Ma, Meï, or Thmei, the Egyptian Themis, seated in a close garment. *Vitrified composition.* 4¾ in. h. (390.)

Thoôut, or Thoth, walking, in a boat; black and yellow. *Painted wood.* 7¾ in. h., 1 ft. l. (486.)

Div. 2. Amoun-ra, walking, bearded, wearing the teshr surmounted by the plume and disk; in his right hand ☥; in his left the gom. *Silver.* 8½ in. h. *Thebes.* (6.)

Other figures of Amoun-ra: the eyes of one inlaid with silver; the plume of another with enamel. *Bronze.* 11½ to 2 in. h. (7.)

No. 32. A small naos; in the interior a seated figure of Amoun-ra. At the sides Num, or Chnouph ram-headed, Khons, and winged female deities, with the name and titles of the king Siphtah. On the base is inscribed in large symbols in bas-relief, "the abode of Amon." *Bronze.* 4⅛ in. h.; base, 2¼ in. b., 2 in. l. (26.)

No. 58. Maut, seated, suckling; wants the figure of Khons. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 2 in. h. (58.)

Net, or Neith, the Egyptian Minerva, on a throne, wearing the teshr. Another, walking. *Bronze.* 4⅞ in. h. (77 *a.*)

Ægis of Neith. *Bronze.* 4⅜ in. h.

Num, Kneph, Chnouphis, the ram-headed divinity, walking, wearing an otf. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (92, 93.)

Ægis of Chnouphis. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. (108.)

Seti, or Sate, the Egyptian Juno, seated, wearing the Shaa, between two horns, surmounted by a disk and another ornament. *Bronze.* 6⅜ in. h. *Thebes.* (110.)

Amoun-ra Harsaphes, or Khem, the Pan of the Egyptians, standing on nine bows; on the pedestals the name of the queen of Amasis, the cartouche of Amoun-ra, phœnixes, jackal and hawk-headed spirits, Horus saluted by two female deities. Below, Meui elevating the boat of the sun, cynocephali, the goddesses Mere-mihi and Mere-ras, Harhat, Thoth, and a procession of Hapi-moous. *Bronze.* (42.)

Two similar figures, without pedestals. 6 to 8 in. h. (43—6.)

Chons, Khons, or Khonsou, the Egyptian Hercules, in Osirian dress, with the lunar disk and mystic lock of hair, holding the gom, whip, and crook. *Bronze.* 2¼ in. h. (74.)

Khons-ioh, seated, hawk-headed, crowned with the lunar disk. *Gold.* 11/16 in. h. (86.)

Phtah, standing; having at his side the goddess Pasht or Merephtah. *Bronze.* (211.)

Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha. *Bronze.* From 1 h. to 7¼ in. (116—118 *a.*)

Athor, Athyr, or Hathor, the Egyptian Venus; the head overshadowed by a vulture supporting the disk and horns. The body is a shrine, placed upon a wheel of eight spokes, with a figure of Athor standing. Apparently the profile of an ægis. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (300.)

Athor, cow-headed, with disk and plumes. 1⅝ in. h. *Gold.* (185 *a b.*)

Ra, or Re, the Sun, hawk-headed, seated. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. h. *Thebes.* (87.)

Ra seated, holding a lotus sceptre. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. (346.)

Munt or Month-ra, hawk-headed, wearing a disk and two tall plumes; the collar and eyes of one of the figures inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* From 7½ to 10 in. h. (339—41.)

Month-ra, walking, on a double pedestal. *Bronze.* 7½ in. h. (341.)

Nefer Atum, Nofre-Thmou, Athmou, or Athom, walking; on his head the lotus flower and two tall plumes. Another, of the Ptolemaic period. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (310—19.)

Pasht, or Tafne, the Merephtah, or companion of Phtah; lion-headed, standing; on her head the uræated disk. *Bronze.* 6½ in. h. (212—13.)

Pasht, or Tafne, as above. *Silver.* 1 in. h. (214.)

Pasht or Menhi; on her head a place for the uræus. *Silver.* 1⅛ in. h. *Bronze.* 3⅝ in. h.

Pasht, or Bubastis, the Egyptian Diana; cat-headed, standing, in a long striated garment; left hand holding the ægis. *Bronze.* 5⅜ to 2⅞ in. h.

Pasht, human-headed, standing; in her right hand a fractured lion-headed ægis; a basket slung from her arm. *Bronze.* 8⅜ in. h.

Div. 3. Amoun-ra, seated on a throne with feathered ornaments; on the plinth the names and titles of the deity. *Vitrified earth.* 3⅝ in. h.

Amoun-ra, seated. *Green porcelain.* 1⅞ in. h.

Triad of Amoun, Maut, and Khons. *Blue porcelain.*

Maut, walking; her head attire composed of pendent uræi. *Green porcelain.* 2⅞ in. h.

Ægis of Maut. *White porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Neith, walking. *Lapis lazuli.* From 1 to 1⅝ in. h.

Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Blue and green porcelain.* From 1¾ in. to ⅞ in. h.

Amoun-ra, or Harsaphes. *Blue and green porcelain.* 2 to ⅝ in. h.

Khons, standing. *Light blue porcelain.* 1¾ in. to ⅝ in. h.

Khons-ioh, hawk-headed, walking, shenti round the loins. *Blueish gray porcelain.* 1⅝ in. h.

Phtah, or Phtha, standing. *Light green porcelain.* 2¾ to 1 in. h.

Heads, from small figures of Phtah. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ to 1½ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, or Phtah-Socharis-Osiris, a youthful dwarf with bowed legs, naked, his hands upon his thighs, a close cap on his head. *Blue porcelain.* 3 to ¾ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, standing upon two crocodiles; on his head the otf and scarabæus; a hawk upon each shoulder; Pasht Merephtah, lion-headed, and winged, supports him behind. *Vitrified stone, green porcelain.* 2⅝ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis; at his sides Isis and Nephthys. *Light green porcelain.* 2¼ to 2¾ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, standing; a sword in each hand. *Blue porcelain.* 2¾ to ⅝ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, human and hawk-headed, standing, holds two swords, reeds, or feathers; two bands pass from the mouth to the shoulders. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ in. h. *Memphis.*

Phtah-Khons, a dwarfish youth, with the lock of Horus. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ in. h.

Onouris standing, brandishing a sword. *Red brick, terracotta.* 6 to 5 in. h.

Onouris as before; or kneeling upon the left knee. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ to ¾ in. h.

Athor or Hathor, cow-headed, standing. *Dark porcelain.* 2 in. h.

Head of Athor, full face, cow-eared, a long curled lock on each side. *Blue porcelain.* 3⅝ in. h.

Smaller heads of the same, hair straight and vertical. *Blue porcelain.* ¾ to ½ in. h.

Ægis of Athor bifrons, cow-eared, between two uræi, one bearing the shaa, the other the teshr. *Blue porcelain.* 3 in. h.

Ra, Re, or Phre, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the shenti, his head surmounted by the solar disk, with uræus in front. *Blue and gray porcelain.* 1½ to 1 in. h.

Munt-ra or Month-ra, walking. *Deep blue porcelain.* 2⅛ in. h.

Nefer-Atum, Nofre-Thmou or Athom, walking upon a crouching lion. *Light green porcelain.* 4 in. to ⅝ in. h.

Nofre-Thmou, walking; another figure of him seated. *Porcelain of various colours.* 2⅛ to 1⅝ in. h.

Hor or Horus, lion-headed; on his head the otf. *Blue porcelain.* 2⅝ to 1¼ in. h.

Selk, walking; on her head a scorpion. *Lapis lazuli.* 1⅜ to ¾ in. h.

Ma or Thmei, seated. *Lapis lazuli.* 1⅝ to 1 in. h.

Pech-t, or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain.* 4½ in. h.

Pasht, walking, holding the left symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Red and green porcelain.* 3 to 2¾ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, with uræus on her head, walking. *Green porcelain.* 4¾ to 5 in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, seated, holding a sistrum and lotus-sceptre. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ to 1⅞ in. h.

Pasht, Tafne, or Tefnu, lion-headed, walking; on her head an uræated disk. *Blue porcelain.* 2 to 1 in. h.

Pasht, walking; on her head the pschent. *Blue porcelain.* 1½ to 1½ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, seated. The back of this figure is formed by that of a hawk, the tail reaching to the ground. *Wood.* 2¼ in. h.

Ægis of Meui and Tafne. *Light blue porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Ægis of Pasht or Tafne. *Blue and white porcelain.* ⅞ in. h.

Lower part of a figure of Merephtah, walking. *Dark porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, standing, to the right. *Transparent composition.* 1¼ in. h.

Div. 4. Amen-ra, standing and seated. *Bronze.*

Mut, standing and seated. *Bronze.*

Phtha, standing on a pedestal in shape of truth. *Bronze.*

Head of Phtha, gilded. *Calcareous stone.*

Ægis of Pasht. *Bronze.*

Ægis of Athor. *Green basalt.*

Fragments of sandstone cut out of temples, with hieroglyphics of various divinities.

CASES 3, 4. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Osiris Pethempamentes, the Egyptian Pluto; standing, human form, bearded; on his head the atf; holds the curved sceptre and three-thonged whip. *Calcareous stone.* 9⅜ in. h.

Osiris Pethempamentes standing. *Wood covered with stucco.* 1 ft. ½ in. h.

Head of Osiris Pethempamentes. *Calcareous stone.* 3⅝ in. h.

Osiris Onnòphris, the Egyptian Bacchus, wearing the shaa, seated, holding with both hands a gom. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. h.

A bust of Osiris Onnòphris. *Calcareous stone.*

Female deity, standing; wings attached to her arms. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Upper part of a statue of Isis, with circular head dress of uræi. *Steatite.* 3¾ in. h.

Nephthys, kneeling; on her head a basket and building, forming the phonetic combination of her name; the face gilded. *Painted wood.* 10½ in. h.

Female deities, kneeling on one knee. *Painted wood.* 9½ to 4¼ in. h.

Div. 2. Figures of Osiris Pethempamentes standing; one has the eyes inlaid with silver. *Bronze.* 1 ft. to 1 in. h.

Small ornament; Osiris Pethempamentes, five times repeated. *Bronze.* 1⅜ in. h.

Head of Osiris Onnòphris. *Bronze.* 5 in. h.

Osiris-ioh, (the moon,) with the lunar disk, seated. *Bronze.* 9 in. h.

Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking; *Bronze.* 7½ in. h.

Iematp, Imothph, or Imouth, seated, shorn head, unfolds a roll of papyrus. *Bronze.* From 5⅞ to 3 in. h.

Imothph, walking. *Bronze.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Thôout, or Thoth, the Egyptian Mercury, walking; ibis-headed, decorated with the otf. *Bronze.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Ioh- or Ooh-Thoth, lunar Mercury, standing on a pedestal, holding before him, on a basket, the symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Aah-Ioh- or Ooh-Thoth, ibis-headed, decorated with the disk of the moon; seated. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Thoth, ibis-headed, and Har-si-esi, hawk-headed, standing face to face. Each holds a vase of libation pouring an united stream of water on the earth. *Bronze.* 2 in. h.

Thoth, walking, his head surmounted by the head and neck of an ibis and the disk of the moon, crowned with an atf. *Bronze.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Ma or Thmêi, seated. *Bronze.* $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Div. 3. A female deity, seated; on her head the fore part of a fish. *Green porcelain.* 3 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Hawk-headed deities, seated. *Green feldspar.* $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Hawk-headed deities, walking. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain, and blue glass.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h. *Thebes.*

Female deities, walking and seated. *Lapis lazuli.* $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Osiris Pethempamentes, seated. *Blue porcelain.* $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Osiris-Tattou, under the form of the emblem of stability, surmounted by the otf. *Light blue porcelain, deep blue glass.* $4\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Isis seated, suckling Horus; on her head the uræus, disk, and horns. *Blue porcelain, wood, stone, &c.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Isis terrestrial and queen of the Amenti, walking; on her head a throne. *Blue glass, porcelain of various colours.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Isis terrestrial, kneeling. *Blue porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Isis terrestrial, seated, suckling Horus. *Green porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Nephthys, walking. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain of various colours, &c.* $2\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Small tablets. Horus between Isis and Nephthys. *Blue porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Horus; his arms by his sides, mystic lock sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left shoulder. *White and blue porcelain.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Har-si-esi, walking, hawk-headed. *Dark and light blue porcelain.* $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Har-si-esi walking; one figure has an inscription down the back to Harôeri. *Vitrified stone, light blue porcelain.* 2 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Small tablet, with Har-si-esi, seated. *Deep blue porcelain.* $\frac{9}{16}$ in. h.

Plate in open work, procession of six female deities. *Blue porcelain.*

Nahab-ka, snake-headed deity, both hands to his head. *Blue porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Anepô, Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking. *Porcelain of various colours.* $3\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

A small throne; at the sides a deity and winged serpents. *Green porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. h.

Iemapt, Imothph, or Imouth, seated. *Steatite.* $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Thoôut or Thoth, ibis-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Ooh, or Ioh-Thoth, walking, holding in his hands a pallet and reed. *Blue porcelain.* $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; on his head a scarabæus. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ in. h.

Mau or Meui, secondary form of Emphe, bearded, wearing the shenti, supporting the solar disk upon his head. *Blue and gray porcelain.* 1⅓ to ⅝ in. h.

Meui, as before, in profile. *Porcelain of various colours.* 1¼ to 1 in. h.

Div. 4. A cippus or small monument. Khons-Horus, standing, holding a lion, gazelle, scorpions, and vipers. Above, the head of Khons-Kneph or Typhon, and behind, 1. Amoun-ra Harsaphes, a gazelle, hawk of Horus, Thoth, and Chnouphis; 2. Meui, Ra, Horus, Amset, Isis, Tafne, and a scarabæus; 3. Iri-en-har, on his head the right symbolic eye, a deity striking a frog, an uræus, the four genii of the Amenti, and four figures of Thoth. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 2 in. h., 9 in. b. *Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.*

A cippus representing Horus standing, nearly as above. *Wood painted.* 1 ft. 5 in. h.

Similar cippi; on the apex of one, a scarabæus with extended wings. *Steatite.* 4¼ to 3½ in. h.

Horus, seated upon a throne flanked by lions; at the back, a doorway supported by two columns. *Brown stone.* 5¾ in. h.

Horus, seated, wearing the pschent; round the base, and at the side of the throne, an inscription in Gnostic symbols. *Steatite.* 3½ in. h.

Horus, walking, with the pschent. *Dark stone. Basalt.* 11 to 7¼ in. h.

Horus, lion-headed, walking; and standing. *Wood.* 11½ to 7¾ in. h.

Pasnt, seated, lion-headed; her throne placed upon two Asiatics and two Æthiopians. 8 in. h. *Vitrified stone.*

CASE 5. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Ta-ur, Ta-her, Thoueris, in profile. *Ebony.* 9¼ in. h.

Typhon, standing, full-face. *Ebony.* 9¼ in. h.

Osiris-Amoun, seated on a plinth, the knees raised; on his head a modius; a hollow place behind has held a papyrus. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. h. *Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.*

Div. 2. Isis seated, suckling Horus. *Bronze.* 1 to 1¾ in. h.

The ægis of Isis. *Bronze.* 10¼ to 1½ in. h.

Div. 3. Amset, Hape, Sioumautf. *Wax.* 3½ in. h.

Amset and Hape, first and second genius of the Amenti. *Clay covered with red wax.* 3 in. h.

Amset. *Wax.* 3¾ in. h.

Amset, human-headed, in profile: Hape, baboon-headed; Sioumautf, jackal-headed; Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed. *Porcelain, various colours.* 3¾ to 1¼ in. h.

Div. 4. Onouris, the Egyptian Mars, a form of Khons: holds an oval buckler and sword. *Terracotta.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

CASE 6. COFFIN, ETC.

A coffin, in shape of a mummy, of Penamen, Theban priest of Amen; on it are Netpe, Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. *Painted wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. h.

A stand for offerings, on a pedestal, the capital in form of the lotus flower. *Painted wood.* 3 ft. h.

Capitals of similar stands; one is rectangular at the apex, with three spikes to hold objects of offering. *Painted wood.* 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A stand for offerings. At the centre a large circular plate with a rim; on the stem and rim are inscriptions. *Bronze.* 4 ft. 5 in. h.

CASE 7. DEITIES, ANIMALS, ETC.

Div. 1. Jackals, seated. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. l., $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. h., to $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. l., $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Div. 2. Har, or Hor, as in the lap of Isis. *Bronze.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Har, or Hor, infant, seated, both arms by his side. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Har, or Horus, as in the lap of Isis; wearing the pschent. *Bronze.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Har, or Horus, walking, wearing the pschent. *Bronze.* $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Har, son of Amen, as in the lap of Isis; on his head the teshr, disk and plumes. *Bronze.* 7 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Har-si-esi, Harsontiotf, or Haröeri, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the pschent with uræus. *Bronze.* $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Pnebto, son of Har, or Horus, seated; on his head the horns of a goat surmounted by three vases, and disks between feathers and uræi. *Bronze.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Chuns or Khons as Kneph, or Phtha; Silenus-faced, dwarfish naked body, bowed legs, crowned with the plume, clothed in lion's skin. *Bronze.* 2 in. h.

Khons as Kneph, standing, holding with both hands an unknown object. *Bronze.* $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Khons as Kneph, standing on a lotus flower, between two sphinxes. *Bronze.* $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Khons as Kneph, winged; terminating below in a lion's foot. *Bronze.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Phtah-Sochari, standing upon two crocodiles, with a jackal's and ram's head disked, naked, bow-legged, holding a whip; the back formed by the body and tail of a hawk. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Div. 3. Khons as Kneph, &c. *Wood, blue and blueish green porcelain, steatite, glass, &c.*

The same divinity quadrifrons, bifrons, &c. *Blue porcelain.* From 4 in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Heads of Khons as Kneph, &c. *Blue porcelain.*

Ægis of the same, and square amulet, representing the same in relief; reverse, two crocodiles in intaglio. 4 to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Small tablet, representing Khons as Kneph, &c., in relief. The ornament on the head resembles a modius. *Red composition.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Fragment, Typhon and Ta-ur, or Taher, or Teoëri. *Yellowish green porcelain.* $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Typhon, full-face, standing, between two figures of Ta-ur, or Thuoeris. *Deep blue porcelain.* $\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thuoeris, hippopotamus standing on its hind legs, with pendent arms and breasts of a female, the back covered by the tail of a crocodile. *Stone, porcelain, &c.* From 4 to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thoueris, hippopotamus body, standing, lion-headed, human breasts, the back covered with a crocodile's tail, the hands holding a peculiar kind of collar. *Calcareous stone.* 2 in. h.

Ta-ur, with female head. *Blue porcelain.* $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Div. 4. Typhon, Seth, ass-headed, seated. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Ta-ur or Thoueris, as a hippopotamic divinity seated, with her hands on her knees. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Thebes.*

A tortoise-headed deity, seated, guardian of the 3rd hall of the Amenti. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

CASES 8, 9. SACRED ANIMALS, QUADRUPEDS.

Div. 1. Jackals, lying down. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. l., 10 in. h.; 4 in. l., 4 in. h.

Div. 2. Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon, seated; on his head the lunar disc. *Dark stone.* 8 in. h.

Cynocephali, seated. In one, the eyes, collar, and symbolic eye pendent from the same, are inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* From 2½ to 1⅛ in. h.

Lion, lying extended; apparently taken from the apex of a sistrum. *Bronze.* 2⅜ in. l., 1⅛ in. h.

Lion, unfinished, with a sculptor's canon marked upon it. *Calcareous stone.*

Cats, seated; one has the symbolic eye suspended from the collar. *Bronze.* 11 to ⅜ in. h.

A cat, placed upon a staple. *Bronze.* 2½ in. h.

Heads of cats, from statues; on one an engraved symbol; the ears have held ear-rings. *Bronze.*

A wolf? walking. *Bronze.* ⅞ in. h.

A jackal, on a standard; model of one of the standards borne in the funeral processions. *Wood.* 4½ in. h. *Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

A dog with a curled tail and collar, of the Greek or Roman period. *Terracotta.*

Shrew-mice. On the shoulders of one the winged globe; on the back and behind, vultures: one bears an inscription stating it to be sacred to Horus, lord of Schem. *Bronze. Tombs near Pyramids.* 5½ in. l., 2½ in. h.

A horse, sacred to Amen-ra, bridled. *Bronze.* 1 in. h.

Apis, the bull. One has the uræated disk between the horns; on the neck, the scarabæus with open wings; a housing on the back, behind which a vulture with expanded wings. *Bronze.* From 2¾ to 1⅜ in. h.

Apis, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. l., 9½ in. h.

Apis, walking; a man with the shenti kneels in front of the bull. *Dark stone.* 7½ in. h. *From the Townley Collection.*

Gazelle, walking. 1⅜ in. h. Another, with its legs bound for sacrifice. *Bronze.* 2½ in. l.

Ibex, kneeling upon one knee. *Wood.* 2 in. h.

A ram, walking; on its head the atf. *Bronze.* 2⅛ in. h.

A ram, with the head attire of Amoun-ra. *Bronze.*

The head of a ram; beneath are the ends of four iron pins to attach it to some other object, and above, an iron pin for the head attire. *Brown stone.* 3 in. h.

A sow, walking; under her two pigs. *Bronze.* 1⅛ in. h., 2 in. l.

A mystic animal; the head and neck of a viper, the body of a quadruped. (Vid. Rosellini, M.C. XXIII. 2.) *Wood.* 11 in. l., 4¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Cynocephali, seated or standing. One holds a symbolic eye, another stands on its hind legs. *Porcelain, vitrified stone, &c.* 4 to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Cynocephali, seated, having on their heads the disk of the moon. *Stone, porcelain.* 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A monkey, seated, fore paws on the mouth. *Green porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Lions couchant. *Porcelain.* 2 in. l., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h., to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. l., $\frac{5}{16}$ in. h.

The anterior parts of two lions, supporting the disk of the sun. *Porcelain.* $\frac{3}{4}$ in. l., $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

The same, without the disk. *Porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. l.

The anterior parts of a lion and bull conjoined. *Porcelain.* From $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. l., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Head of a lion. *Green porcelain.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Sphinxes, lying down or seated; on the head of one is an inverted lotus. *Terracotta, porcelain.* From 4 to 1 in. h.

Dogs, seated or lying down. One asleep. *Porcelain, ivory.* 1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Cats, seated. *Porcelain.* 6 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A cat on the top of a column with a lotus capital. *Porcelain.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Cats; before each a kitten. *Porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

The bull Apis, walking. A tablet with the same in bas-relief. *Blue porcelain.* 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Head of a bull. *Porcelain.* $\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Head of a bull, bearing a disk. *Terracotta.* 5 in. h.

A cow, lying down; on its head, disk and plumes. *Red composition.*

Ibex, lying down. *Red porcelain.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Rams, walking. *Porcelain.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

The same, lying down. *Porcelain.* From $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Heads of rams, surmounted by the uræated disk of the sun. *Porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Swine, walking. *Porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Hares; one has the head turned behind. *Porcelain, ivory.* $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Div. 4. Heads of sacred cows or bulls, their distinctive emblems broken off. *Wood.* 1 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. h., $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. l. *Tombs of the kings at Thebes.*

Ears from similar heads. *Wood.* $5\frac{1}{3}$ in. l.

Models of rams' heads. *Crude unbaked earth.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. h.

Horn of a ram. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. l.

Head attire, disk, &c. *Wood.*

Fragments of hieroglyphical inscriptions from temples, on which are cynocephali, gazelles, lions, hares, jackals, &c. *Sandstone.*

CASE 10—11. SACRED ANIMALS, CHIEFLY BIRDS.

Div. 1. Hawks, bodies swathed. *Wood.* $7\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 in. h.

Hawk, wearing the pschent, upon a pedestal, decorated with an auditor of truth in the act of adoration. *Wood.* 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{3}$ in. h.

Hawk of Re, or Ra, the sun: on its head the solar disk. *Wood.* 1 ft. h.

Vultures, upon plinths. *Wood.* 8½ in. h.

Div. 2. Head of an ibis. *Wood.* 4¾ in. l., 2 in. h.

Head and neck of a goose. *Wood.* 7¼ in. l., 3⅛ in. h.

Ibis. The eyelids of one have been inlaid in silver. *Bronze.* 2½ in. h. *Thebes.*

Hawks, crowned with uræated disks. *Bronze.* 1 1/16 to 1 5/16 in. h.

Human-headed bearded hawk, with extended wings. *Silver.* 2½ in. h., 3 in. b.

Hawks, with the pschent. *Bronze.* From 1⅞ in. h. to 1 in. h.

Oxyrhyncus; on its head the uræated disk and horns. *Bronze.* 3½ in. l., 2⅝ in. h. *Thebes.*

Fish of the Lepidotus, or Carp species. *Bronze.* 2¼ in. h., 4 in. l.

The smaller figure of a like fish. *Silver.* 1 in. l.

Snake on plinth. 8¾ in. l. *Wood.*

Uræi, the heads disked. *Wood.* 6½ to 3½ in. h.

Small hawks, with swathed bodies. *Wood.* 3¾ to 1⅞ in. h.

Human-faced hawks. Those whose heads are disked represent the souls of deities. *Wood.* 6 to 3¼ in. h.

Uræus, coiled upon a plinth; on the breast the symbol of Neith. *Wood.* 7 in. h.

Lower part of an uræus, coiled upon a plinth. *Wood.* 9 in. l., 4½ in. h.

Pedestal and part of the female-headed uræus, covered with inscriptions, dedications to the goddess Rennu. 5 in. l., 2¾ in. b. *Wood.*

Uræus, in profile. *Bronze.*

Uræus, disked; the breast inlaid with blue and red porcelain; the whole has been gilt. *Bronze.* 3½ in. h.

Uræus, with a conical cap. On its breast the name of Neith. *Bronze.* 1⅝ in. h.

Uræus, the head and neck erect, crowned with the head-dress of Osiris. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Uræus, erect, upon a column with a lotus capital, the head crowned with the emblem of a goddess, mistress of the lower hemisphere. *Bronze.* 3⅛ in. h.

Uræi; the breasts inlaid with a red and blue composition. *Bronze.* 1¼ to ⅞ in. h.

Uræus, having the head and bust of Jupiter Serapis, crowned with a modius. *Bronze.* 1½ in. h.

Uræus, hawk-headed, disked. *Bronze.* 1⅝ in. h.

Heads and necks of vipers. *Wood.* 6½ in. l., 2⅝ in. h.

A frog. Three frogs seated in a row upon circular plinths. *Bronze.* 1¼ in. l., ⅝ in. h., to 1⅛ in. l., ¼ in. h.

A crocodile. *Bronze.* ¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Hawks. *Basalt, green feldspar, porcelain, &c.* 4 to ½ in. h.

Hawks, crowned with the pschent. *Porcelain.*

Hawk; on its head, disk and plumes. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ in. h.

Hawk, with the head attire of Phtah-Sochari. *Blue porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h.

Hawk of Aaah, Ooh, or Ioh, the Moon, disked. *Dark porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Human-headed hawks. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain.* 1½ to ¾ in. h.
Nycticorax, the Ben or Bennu of the Egyptians. *Wax.* ¾ in. h.
An ibis, seated, its beak placed upon a frog. *Blue porcelain.* ¾ in. h.
A goose, on a lotus-flower. *Porcelain.* ½ in. h.
Crocodiles. *Steatite, porcelain.* 4 to 1 in. l.
Latus, or Binni fish. *Red porcelain.* 1 in. l.
Siluri, or Bayads. *Blue porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.
Uræi. *Agate, porcelain.*
Uræi, female faced, with tall plumes, in profile to the right. *Porcelain.* 1¼ to 1 in. h.
Lion-headed uræi. *Porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.
Frogs. *Serpentine, hematite, porcelain, &c.* 1¾ to ¾ in. h.
Scorpion. *White porcelain.* 2⅛ in. l.
Scarabæi with hawk and cow heads; one with wings expanded thrusts forward the disk of the sun. *Lapis lazuli, hematite, &c.* 1 in. l.
Tam or gom, koucoupha sceptre. *Green porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.
Symbols of life. *Porcelain.* 1⅜ to ¾ in. h.
Emblems of stability, or nilometers; pilasters with four transverse capitals. *Porcelain.* 4½ in. to ¾ in. h.
Portions of the symbolic eye, which have been inlaid in a coffin. *Gray stone.*
Div. 4. Head of the Hippopotamus. *Wood.* 9½ in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*
Feet of a vulture. *Bronze.* 6⅞ in. h.
Models of vultures. *Crude unbaked earth.* 3½ to 2¼ in. h.
Snake, on each side, three smaller ones. *Calcareous stone.*
Models of uræi; on the breast of one hieroglyphics in white. *Unbaked earth.* 3¾ to 2¼ in. h.
Emblems of life. *Wood.* 9 in. h.
Emblems of stability. *Wood.* 9 in. h.
Fragments cut out of the sides of temples, ornamented with various hieroglyphical emblems. *Sandstone.*

CASES 12, 13. SMALL STATUES.

Div. 1. Heads from statues of priests; the face of one gilt. *Green basalt, calcareous stone.* 2 to 1½ in. h.
Heads and busts of officers of state, with long hair. *Calcareous stone.* 7¼ to 2 in. h.
Heads of females. *Calcareous stone.* 6 to 5½ in. h
Head and chest of a sacerdotal functionary; the head in a skull cap; the hand of another figure resting on the right shoulder. *Green basalt.* 5 in. h.
Fragment of a priest named Psametik (*Psammetichus*), holding a naos in which is Neith. *Green basalt.* 6 in. h.
Div. 2. A Pharaoh, standing; on the forehead a place for the uræus. *Wood.* 7¼ in. h.
Semi-elliptical plate, on which is Amenôphis I., 18th dynasty, in a biga. *Wood.* 2½ in. h., 2⅛ in. b.
Fragments which have been cut out of temples, having on them various birds and insects. *Sandstone.*

Figures of men, seated on thrones. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7½ in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

A high officer of state, walking, with long hair; behind, a boy in bas-relief. *Ebony.* 1 ft. 7 in. h.

A high officer of state, in a long garment with full sleeves, and long hair. *Wood.* 11½ in. h.

A man, walking, holding a basket or vase in the left hand, and the handle of some instrument in the right. *Wood.* 5½ in. h.

A boatman? standing; a short garment round the loins. *Wood.* 11⅞ in. h.

Rowers, seated; arms moveable; from models of boats. The flesh of one coloured yellow. *Wood.* From 4⅜ to 5 in. h.

Figures of men, walking; the moveable arms wanting. From sepulchral boats. *Wood painted.* 6½ to 3 in. h.

Priest, from a sepulchral boat. *Wood painted.* 4 in. h.

Female figures, walking, the head attire of one bound with a fillet. *Wood.* 8 in. h.

Naked figure standing, with close cap. *Ivory.* 4½ in. h. *Memphis.*

A man, unbearded, seated; the arms and legs wanting. *Wood, painted. Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Div. 3. A king walking; on his head the uræated claft. *Bronze.* 7 in. h.

A king, standing; his head encircled with a diadem, and on it a low modius. The dress richly inlaid with silver. *Bronze.* 9⅝ in. h.

Small statue of Phtahmai, bard and royal scribe of the tables of all the gods; kneeling and holding a tablet with the prenomen of Rameses II. or III., [Sesostris], and various emblems. *Dark green steatite.* 3½ in. h.

A king, walking; in his left hand a short sash; in his right a crook. *Soft stone.* 5⅝ in. h. *Thebes.*

Muntapt, Munthept, or Monthoph, standing; on his left side his mother Apu, and on his right his wife Taut-pneb? *Dark stone.* 5½ in. h.

Lower portion of a priest, standing, holding a naos, in which is Osiris. Of the time of the 26th dynasty. *Green basalt.* 6¾ in. h.

A priest, kneeling, holding upon his head a bowl, in which are five cakes of bread. *Bronze.* 5¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

Priests of libations, kneeling; in the right hand of two a vase, in the left an altar. *Bronze.* 3¾ to 2¼ in. h. *One of these from Abydos.*

Altar of libation, with vases, cakes, &c. At each corner in front, a hawk; behind, two cynocephali, having on their heads the disk of the moon; between them a figure kneeling. A frog with a hole between his fore feet serves as a spout. *Bronze.* 2¼ in. l., 1⅝ in. b., 1 in. h.

Nebra, a deceased scribe, standing, and holding before him a figure of Osiris. The hair and faces coloured. *Calcareous stone.* 9¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

Senofrenebmas, seated; in his left hand a stem and flower of the papyrus; at his right side a naked child placing a finger upon his lips. *Calcareous stone, painted.* 8½ in. h. *Thebes.*

A male figure, walking, in the attitude of offering. *Bronze.* 9¾ in. h.

A man, standing, clothed from the chest to the ankles. *Basalt.* 6 in. h.

Sevek-nasht, son of Eiaô, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head a claft; his name is inscribed before his right foot. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Male figure, seated; before him an altar for libations, and a flight of stairs. *Arragonite and calcareous stone.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. h. *Abydos.*

A similar figure, walking; before his feet, a small flight of steps. *Arragonite and calcareous stone.* $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. h. *Abydos.*

Male figure, walking, on a plinth; head and right arm wanting. *Calcareous stone.* $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

A man, walking. *Dark sandstone.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A male figure, walking; on his head a conical cap, disk, and horns; a long sash descends from the apex of the cap to the feet. *Bronze.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. h. *Thebes.*

A male figure, kneeling; the head in a claft with lappets. *Bronze.* $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. h. *Thebes.*

A man, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head the claft, with lappets. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. *Thebes.*

A female, walking, holding a calf, slung round her neck, by its four feet. Her right hand holds an oryx or gazelle by the horns. *Green vitrified earth.* $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. h.

A female figure; her right knee on a semicircular base; her elbows have been placed upon two columns, rising from each end of the base. *Steatite.* 3 in. h.

A female lying on a couch in a long close tunic; her head on an ouols or headrest. A child is placed transversely under her legs. *Calcareous stone.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A clothed female, lying upon a bier or couch; on her head a pyramidal ornament. On her right, the naked figure of a child. The figures are surrounded by the painted figure of an asp. *Calcareous stone.* $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Nubian female, kneeling and grinding. *Calcareous stone.* 9 in. h.

Heads and torsos of two females, supporting on their heads two monkeys turned back to back. *Porcelain.* $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. h.

A seated female; the hair blue, in short rows of curls. *Calcareous stone, gilt.* 5 in. h.

A female, standing; her hair disposed similarly to that of Athor, with a fillet round the head. *Calcareous stone.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

A female, standing, with a girdle round the loins; on her head a cowl, and disk with holes around. *Porcelain.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Namms, or head-dress, from the statue of a king; fillets terminating in uræi. *Blue porcelain.* $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. h.

An arm and hand bent, holding some object of offering. *Bronze.* 3 in. h. *Temple of Berenice. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Legs, hands, and arms. *Wood.* From 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 in. l.

Hands and arms, carved on one side only, and used for inlaying. *Porcelain and composition.* 3 to 1 in. l.

Foot, and pair of feet. *Bronze.* 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Div. 4. Male figure, walking, with the shenti. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 5 in. h.

A functionary, walking, with long hair and a garment round the loins. On the plinth two lines of hieratic. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

A bearded head, of the Greek or Roman epoch. *Arragonite. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Head of Serapis, the red colour still remaining on the face. 4½ in. h. *Calcareous stone.*

Us-ha, standing, holding a tablet with an act of adoration to Ra. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Shamaroei, a sacerdotal functionary, seated by his sister Toernofre; at the sides, his children. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

CASES 14—19. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND OTHER LARGE OBJECTS.

Div. 1. A stool, with four legs, inlaid with ivory. The seat of a maroon colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 2¼ in. h. *Thebes.*

A stool of similar form, coloured. *Wood.* 10¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

A similar stool; the seat of leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. ¼ in. h., seat 1 ft. 2½ in. sq. *Thebes.*

A high-backed chair, the back double; the seat of platted cord, like modern cane chairs. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h., seat 1 ft. 3 in. sq., 1 ft. 1½ in. h. *Thebes.*

A stool with four legs moving on a bronze pivot, and terminating in the head of a goose, inlaid with ivory; the seat of maroon-coloured leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9½ in. b., 1 ft. 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

A high-backed chair on lion-footed legs; the back inlaid with darker wood and ivory; the seat of cord. *Wood.* 1 ft. 11½ in. h. *Thebes.*

Supposed cubit, found in the Pylon of the king Horus at Karnak. *Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq.,* 1844.

Three-legged stools; the seats concave; the legs curved outwards; one has been coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ in. to 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

A square stool, the seat concave, formed of four flat bars; the whole covered with white fresco. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Thebes.*

Uls or Ouols, rests for the head. The legs of one are placed crosswise; of a similar one, the half only remains. *Arragonite, calcareous stone, wood.* 10 to 5½ in. h. *The last presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Upper part of an ouols, with figures of Khons-Kneph. *Wood.* 4 in. h.

Uls or Ouols with a fluted column; in front the name and titles of Atai. *Arragonite.* 6⅞ in. h.

Ouols; in front the name and titles of Mas-khar-haô. *Wood.* 6¼ in. h.

Div. 2. A square seat, concave, covered with stucco, with a coloured border. *Wood.* 1 ft. 5 in. sq. *Thebes.*

Three legs from a gal or couch, representing the fore and hind parts of lions; of a dark colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 to 1 ft. 6 in. h.

The fore foot of a similar couch. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

A similar foot; head of a cow. 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

Legs from chairs and stools; one has the head of a goose; another, lion's claws. *Wood, ebony, &c.* 1 ft. 5½ in. l., 3 in. l.

Cushion, stuffed with feathers of water-fowl. *Linen.* 1 ft. 5 in. l.

Two fragments from the Propylon of the brick Pyramid of Dashour; one contains part of a royal cartouche. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

A cramp; on it the name of Seti-Menephtah I. (Sethos I.) B.C. 1604–1579. *Wood.* 1 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Two cramps. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. l. *Ramesseium at Thebes.*

A cramp. *Lead.* 5 in. l. *Temple of Berenice. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

A small cramp, in a state of decomposition. *Wood.* 7 in. l. *Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Keys. *Iron.* 5 in., $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h. *Thebes.*

A pair of hinges, with the basalt socket of the lower. *Bronze.* 7 in. h., 11 in. l. *Granite sanctuary of the great temple of Karnak.*

A hinge. *Bronze.* 5 in. l.

Capital of a column, with lotus flowers. *Calcareous stone.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Small tiles, part of the inlaying of a door in a pyramid at Sakhara. *Dark and blue porcelain.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in. l. *Three presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Pyramidal stand for a vase. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h. *Thebes.*

A stand with six legs, coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h.

The model, apparently of a house, square at the base, and slightly converging towards the top. *Calcareous stone.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. w., 4. in d. at base, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

The model of a granary and yard. At the end of the roof is a covered shed, in which a man is seated. In the yard a female making bread. On one side of the kneading trough a hieratic inscription. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Gournah.*

A wig of human hair. From the upper part, which is curled, depend long and tightly-plaited locks. Wigs of this description appear on the heads of the female musicians in the fresco paintings of this collection, and on those of persons of high rank. 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. h. *Tomb behind the small temple of Isis, Thebes.*

Basket in which the wig was contained. The sides are of the kash or writing reed; the framework of sticks bound together by papyrus. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. b., 10 in. d.

A three-legged stand or table. On it is painted the uræus coiled upon the basket, and other objects, with a dedication for *Pai-hri* or *Phaihroupi. Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h., 2 ft. 3 in. b., 18 in. d. *Thebes.*

Fragments, perhaps from a chariot. *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. w., 7 in. h.

Various other fragments of chairs, stools, &c. *Wood.*

Div. 3. Circular tables or salvers. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 7 in. dr., to 1 ft. 8 in. dr.

Pech-t or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 6 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Num or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Horus, lion-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. l. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Figure of a Pharaoh, standing; on his head the teshr. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; much corroded. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8½ in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Num, Kneph or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h.

Isis or Nephthys, winged, standing, in profile to the right; before, part of a naos. Flesh gilded, hair and wings inlaid with porcelain. *Wood.* 2 ft. 1 in. h.

Amset, Hape, Kebhsnauf, with human, baboon, and jackal heads, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. to 1 ft. 8 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

The four genii of the Amenti, Amset, Hape, Tuaumautf or Sioumautf, Kebhsnauf, mummied forms, each having his appropriate head, viz., human, baboon, jackal, hawk. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Tuamautf or Sioumautf and Kebhsnauf, mummied, and seated. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed, mummied, standing. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft. 6½ in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

CASES 20, 21. OBJECTS OF DRESS AND TOILET.

Div. 1. A cap, of a single piece cut into network; at one corner a ring of ivory. *Leather.* 1 ft. b., 1 ft. 1 in. l.

A workman's apron, with a small purse-shaped pocket at the right side. *Leather.* 3 ft. 2 in. l.

An Egyptian tunic, without sleeves. *Linen cloth.* 4 ft. 3 in. l. *Thebes.*

Basket, in which the above tunic was contained, formed of platted leaves of the palm tree. 8⅜ in. h., 1 ft. 3 in. l. dr. *Thebes.*

Basket, in which were found many of the shoes and sandals in Div. 4. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft.

Div. 2. Cases with four cylindrical holes, to hold sthem (*stibium*), a metallic colour for the eyelids; one with the name and titles of Amenmes, a royal scribe. *Wood.* 4 in. h., 1½ in. sq. at base.

Cases for sthem, in the shape of four cylinders united; with styles for laying on the colour. *Wood.* 3¼ to 2⅛ in. h.

Similar case, round it an invocation for Aahmas or Amasis, a scribe. *Green porcelain or vitrified stone.* 2⅛ in. h. *Memphis.*

Cylindrical reed-formed case for sthem; in front, the name of the king Amenanchut or Amentuankh, and his wife Anchsenamen, Onkhsen-amoun or Amononkhsen. *White porcelain.* 6 in. h., ⅞ in. dr.

Cylindrical cases with inscriptions, carved, or traced in black. *Reed.* 3¾ to 4 in. l.

Cylindrical cases for sthem. *Reed, wood, ivory, porcelain.* 7 to 2½ in. l.

Case for sthem; it represents a monkey standing erect, grasping with both arms a cylinder, with its cover of wood. *Ivory.* 3⅝ in. h.

Studs for the hair. (See the mummy of Katb-ti, Case OO.) *Ivory, arragonite, porcelain.* 2 to ¾ in. dr., 2 in. to ¼ in. h.

Cases for sthem, in the form of columns. One has a hematite pin. *Porcelain, wood.* 4 in. to 3¾ in. h.

Case for sthem, in form of the head attire of Pnebto, the son of Horus. *Terracotta.* 3½ in. h., 3½ in. b.

Small vase or bottle for sthem, in the shape of Khons standing erect. *Wood.* 4½ in. h.

Similar vase, in form of a naked Typhonian figure. 2½ in. h.

Fine pair of sandals, made of cord. 9 in. l. Memphis. *Presented by Dr. Gideon Mantell,* 1843.

Div. 3. Mirror; the handle in the shape of a lotus-sceptre, with the head of Athor, the goddess of beauty. *Bronze.* 1 ft. h., 1 ft. ½ in. l.

Mirror, the handle in shape of a tress of hair, with two hawks. *Bronze.* 5 in. h.

Mirrors with handles of wood; one terminates in the hawk head of a deity; the other in a standard, with the right symbolic eye. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 1½ in. h.

Mirror with ivory handle in form of a column. *Bronze.* 10½ in. h.

Mirror with a handle of porcelain, in form of a lotus-sceptre; on it the name of Mentuemha, son of Hekheth. *Bronze.* 10½ in. h.

Mirrors, without handles. *Bronze.* 6½ to 4 in. dr.

Circular mirror, in form of a box with its cover. *Bronze.* ½ in. dr.

Vases for sthem. *Basalt, arragonite.* 4¼ to 1¼ in. h.

Covers from similar vases. *Calcareous stone, &c.*

Vase for sthem, held by a kneeling youth. *Dark green steatite.* 3¼ in. h.

Vase for sthem, having round the body a frieze of various symbols. *Green porcelain.* 2¾ in. h. *Memphis.*

Chinese vases, said to be found in Egyptian tombs; on one two bats, on the other inscription in writing hand. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1834–42.

Pins for laying on sthem, or used as hair pins. *Bronze, wood, &c.* 6 to 3¼ in. l.

Similar pins having a bulb at one end only. *Bronze, wood, bone, &c.* 5½ to 2⅛ in. l.

Pins, &c., for the hair. *Arragonite, ivory, &c.*

Combs; one with a double row of teeth, another has the back terminating in the head of a cow. *Wood.* 4½ to 2½ in. l.

Shoes with round toes, ankle and fore straps; most of them for children; they were found in the basket on Shelf I. in this Case. See the mummy of a child in Case B B. *Leather.* 7½ to 5¾ in. l.

Similar shoes, coarser and stouter; one with stitched and cut ornaments. *Leather.* 10 to 9 in. l.

Div. 4. Sandals of various forms and sizes, some with rounded, others with high peaked toes. *Palm leaves, papyrus, and wood.*

Sandals of various forms and sizes, some with high peaked toes, as worn in the 18th and 19th dynasties. *Leather.*

CASES 22, 23. VASES.

The relation of the various forms of vases to their uses is not easy to determine; some appear in the hieroglyphic texts to have been appropriated to particular substances,—as wax, wine, liquids, &c. The

smaller and more elegant are supposed to have held unguents, perfumes, &c., for the toilet; the larger and coarser, domestic objects, as wine, eatables, &c.; others again contain varnish, bitumen, &c. The following appear most worthy of remark:—

Div. 1. Two vases, one having in front the prenomen Merenra, standard, and titles of a king prior to the 12th dynasty; the other, those of Re-Nofrekah, or Nepercheres, of an old dynasty, assumed by Sabaco, first king of the 25th dynasty. *Arragonite.* 8 to 5¾ in. h.

Div. 2. Vase, with the name of Noubemtech, a princess. *Arragonite.* 4½ in. h.

Small vases in the shape of wine-glasses. *Arragonite.* 4⅜ to 4 in. h. *Abydos.*

Div. 3. Circular table; on it eight vessels of various forms, all inscribed with the names and titles of Atkai. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 1½ in. dr. *Abydos.*

Slab, with the following objects:—two bottle and four crucible-formed vases; a peculiar object, bifurcate at one end; a piece of basalt. *Calcareous stone.* 6¾ in. l., 4½ in. d. *Abydos.*

Vase; on the neck a female face. *Arragonite.* 9 in. h. *Memphis.*

Vases or cups in the shape of the shell Indina Nilotica. *Arragonite.* 5 to 4⅞ in. l. *Abydos.*

Cover of a vase, inscribed with the prenomen of Amenophis II., of the 18th dynasty.

Div. 4. A large vase, with the name of the king *Un-as* or *Hennas;* supposed by some to be *Obnos* or *Onnos* of the 5th dynasty. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 1¼ to 8½ in. h.

Vase, mouth broken off, with name and prenomen of Thothmes III. 5 in. h. *Arragonite.*

Diota, with flat three-handled cover; an inscription states that it holds "8 hno and 6 parts." *Arragonite.* 10½ in. h. *Lower Egypt.*

Vase inscribed with the titles of Necho II., king of the 26th dynasty.

CASES 24, 25. VASES.

Div. 1. Bowls. One bears an inscription relative to Atai or Atkai. *Basalt, compact feldspar, arragonite, &c.* 4¾ to 2⅝ in. h., 11⅞ to 5⅞ in. dr.

Jar-shaped vase containing the names and titles of the Amounertais queen of the 26th dynasty. *Compact feldspar.* 5 in. h.

Div. 2. Small flat vases or cups, in shape of the fish chætodon. *Steatite, arragonite.* 4¼ to 4¾ in. l.

Lamp found near the Pyramid of Reegah. *Green porcelain. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.,* 1840.

Vases in the shape of the pine cone. *Pottery.* 4¼ to 5 in. h.

Green vitrified vase, with name and prenomen of Thothmes I. 4 in. h. *Steatite.*

Vase, blue, with a pattern. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 3¾ in. h.

Vase, with two projections, perhaps intended to represent eyes. *Porcelain.* 6½ in. h. *Memphis.*

Two small vases, resembling in shape those found in Etruria. *Porcelain or opaque glass.* 4½ to 3 in. h.

Small vase with four handles. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.*

Small diota; one handle broken. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 4½ in. h. *Memphis.*

Small jug, richly ornamented; a portion of the handle still remaining. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 3¾ in. h.

Vase in shape of the ibex, standing on a plinth; the mouth of the vessel on the back. Underneath, a small animal. *Pottery.* 2¾ in. h.

Vases in the shape of a hedgehog; the aperture on the back; one has before it a human head. *Pottery.* 1¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

Vases with long necks; one with the neck twisted. *Glass.* 7½ to 2 in. h.

Div. 3. Large blue bowl: without, petals of flowers; within, a square divided into triangles, the alternate ones darker; in each corner a stem of five lotus and papyrus flowers, alternately. *Porcelain.* 10 in. dr.

Bowl; on it the names and titles of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), a band of flowers, and the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Porcelain.* 4 in. dr., 2½ in. h.

Vases with flat circular bodies, and necks of lotus flowers, apes, and ôskhs; on the lateral bands are invocations to Amoun, Phtah, Nefer-Atum, Khons, Neith, and Pasht. *Porcelain, pottery, &c.* 5½ to 3 in. h. *Thebes.*

Various vases of polished terracotta.

Vase, or rather lamp in shape of a small bottle, with a spout; above, six small circular holes. *Pottery.* 3½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Double vases, connected together by the lip, handles, or body. *Painted pottery.* 4¼ in. h.

Div. 4. Fragments from vases; one, which is from Coptos, has the figure of a hare traced on it; on another is a spiral ornament. *Pottery. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Vase of libations; on it various symbols. The body has an oval hole through its centre. In front is a small spout, formed by the neck and beak of a bird. *Terra cotta.* 10½ in. h.

CASE 26. VASES, LAMPS, ETC.

Div. 2. Jar-shaped vase, with three small handles on the neck. *Painted pottery.* 11½ in. h.

Bottle-shaped vase, with three small handles round the body; between them three emblems of life, with human hands, in each a gom. *Painted pottery.* 10¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Four ampullæ, each inscribed with a single line of hieratic. Two have stoppers. *Pottery.* 6½ to 5½ in. h.

CASE 27. MUMMY COFFIN.

Inner coffin of Harsontiotf, prophet-priest of Amoun in Thebes. The interior represents an astronomical scene, in which many of the principal stars are personified by the goddess Ta-her, Isis-Sothis, the planets, in boats; with the progress of the sun, capture of the apophis,

prisoners bound, &c. On the lower half is Nutpe. See Mummy in Case 69. *Cedar wood.*

Figure of Osiris, standing. The body and pedestal are covered with invocations of the deceased Harsontiotf. In the plinth an excavation with a cover, on which is the hawk of Sochari. *Wood.* 2 ft. h.

Hypocephalus of Harsontiotf; on it the boat of the god Kneph, or Chnouphis, and the quadrifrons ram-headed seated type of Amoun-ra. *Linen.* 6 in. diameter.

CASES 28, 29. BOWLS, CUPS, ETC.

Div. 2. Cups, on feet; with three holes in the lower part. *Terra cotta.* 3⅛ to 2¼ in. h.

Div. 3. Diota, having in front Onouris, or Mars, brandishing his sword, of grotesque proportions. *Terracotta.* 1 ft. 1 in. h.

CASES 30—32.

Div. 1. Vase, in form of a female playing on the guitar; contains some viscous fluid. *Red pottery.* 8½ in. h. *Thebes.*

Head of a female, from a similar vase. *Red pottery.* 2¾ in. h.

Vase, somewhat cylindrical, issuing from a flower, and decorated with the feathers of Osiris and other symbols. *Red pottery.* 6 in. l.

Two stands for vases. *Pottery.* 1 ft. 4½ to 1 ft. 5½ in. h.

Vase in the shape of a lamb lying down. *Pottery.* 3¾ in. h., 4¾ in. l.

Vase in shape of the fish latus. *Pottery.* 6¼ in. l.

Vases in shape of gourds, with short narrow necks. Upon one is traced, "for the offering of An." *Pottery.* 6½ to 4⅜ in. l. *Thebes.*

Vase, on each side Horus advancing. *Pottery.* 3½ in. h.

Div. 2. Bowls, with figures of Amoun-ra, Har, Atmou, Tafne, Seb, Netpe, Osiris, Isis, Thoth, and Nephthys; the bark of Ra, &c. *Pottery.* 11 in. dr., 3 in. h.

Div. 4. Lamps; having, some, a toad in bas-relief; others an eagle, the head of a boar, bunch of grapes, two children, palm leaves, ornaments; on one is Θεολογια Θεου χαρις, on another του αγιου Κυριακος, [lamp] of the Holy Cyriacus. *Terracotta.* 5 to 3 in. l., 1¾ to ⅝ in. h.

CASES 33—35. VASES OF BRONZE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VIANDS, ETC.

Div. 1—2. Bucket. In outline, 1. Osiris-Tattou, Isis, and Nephthys, pouring libations to the soul of the deceased, Petamoun; 2. Petamoun seated on a chair, beneath which is a cynocephalus. His son Preshkhons, or Pshar-khons, offers him a libation and incense. On the base are the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Thebes.*

Similar bucket: 1. Har, or Hôr, a deceased priest of Amoun, adoring Osiris, Har-si-esi, Isis, and Nephthys. 2. Har or Hôr, seated

by his wife Tnofrebais, receiving offerings from his son Petamoun. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Thebes.*

Similar bucket. Osiris pethempamentes, seated; behind, stand Har-hat, Isis in a tree, and Nephthys. Before Osiris is a priest holding incense, and pouring a libation upon an altar. The hieroglyphical text contains adorations to the deities of Har-hat, for a deceased Rameses, prophet-priest. Above, is a band of stars. *Bronze.* 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Small buckets with subjects in bas-relief; an offering to Amoun-ra, Harsaphes, and other deities. *Bronze.* $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. h.

Crucible-shaped vase, perhaps from an amshoir. *Bronze.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. h., $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. dr. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Simpula. The handles terminate in the head and neck of a goose. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 10 to 1 ft. 1 in. h.

Oval cup or bowl, remarkable for its rich and continued sound when struck. *Bronze.* 6 in. dr., 4 in. h.

Rectangular table, with a projection on two sides; in front the name of Atai or Atkai. On it are several vessels, apparently models of utensils. The table is perforated to receive some of the vessels. *Bronze.* 7 in. h., 1 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. b., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. dr. *Abydos.*

Vase, which, from its inscription, appears to have been placed on a similar table. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Fragment of circular box, with bulls, &c. *Bronze.* $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. h., 3 in. dr.

Lamps; the handle of one is formed by the head of a dog issuing from a lotus calyx; on the cover of another is a jerboa. *Bronze.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h., $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Circular shallow vessels. *Bronze.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. dr.

End of the handle of a censer, *amshoir,* terminating in a hawk-head and bust in shape of a cartouche held by a king kneeling. *Bronze.*

Div. 3. Rectangular stand of two stages, composed of papyrus, supported at each corner by a column of cane. On each is a small duck, trussed; and on the bottom circular cakes of bread. *Papyrus and cane.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. h., $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. b., 6 in. dr. *Private tomb at Thebes.*

Basket containing the fruit of the doum palm, &c. 8 in. h.

Smaller basket wove in with colours, which has held fruit of the doum palm. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Small oval basket which held fruit. 5 in. h., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. b.

Fruits of the doum and date palm, fig, grape vine, carthamus, heglyg (persea), nebbek, ricinus, and pomegranate; wheat; barley; tares.

Cakes of bread or biscuits, some apparently of barley. 6 in. l.

Two palm branches; from the Tombs. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews.*

Div. 4. Horn of a cow or ox.

Rolls of prepared leather, of a maroon colour. 1 ft. 3 in. to 7 in. l.

Bitumen, and materials with which the mummies are embalmed.

Fragments of leaves of the papyrus, from a box or basket.

Roll of fibres of palm leaves or cane.

Blade of a sickle, fractured in three pieces, completely oxydized throughout. Traces of the wooden handle into which it has been fitted are visible upon the end. *Iron.* 11 in. dr. *Found by Belzoni under a statue at Karnak.*

Pick-axe used in agriculture, of a single piece. *Wood.* 2 ft. l.

Hoe, the blade of which is fastened by a cord of fibres of the palm. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h.

Yoke, with a knob at each end, to retain the leather straps, one of which remains. *Acacia wood.* 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Eight steps of rough wood from a rope ladder; rope of the same ladder made of fibres of the palm; found in the tomb of Seti-Menephtah I. (Belzoni's tomb.) *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Pair of tassels of fibres, united by a cord of the same material. *Palm leaves.* 5 in. l.

Specimen of rope made of palm-leaf fibre. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews.*

CASES 36, 37. FRAGMENTS OF TOMBS, WEAPONS, ETC.

Div. 1. Rough stick with a curved tooth. *Wood.* 3 ft. 3½ in. l.

Sticks, forked at one end. *Wood.* 4 ft. 7 in. l., 2 ft. 3 in. l.

Staff, with the name and titles of Pimouimen. *Wood.*

Staff, with an invocation relative to Bai, son of Pitenro of Memphis, who is said on it to have accompanied the king to the land of Neharna or Mesopotamia. *Ebony.* 2 ft. 1 in. l.

Cylindrical stick, terminating like the gom. On it is the name of a superintendent of the bari of Amoun. *Wood.* 5 ft. 3 in. l.

Head and end of a gom. The former has been supposed to be that of the koucoupha or hoopoe. *Wood.* 5 in. l.

End of a gom. *Bronze.*

Blade of a war-axe, inscribed with the name of Thothmes III. *Bronze.*

Div. 2. War-axe, the head of bronze, riveted into a hollow handle of silver. 2 ft. ½ in. l.

War-axe, the blade which is of bronze, has a horseman galloping to the right, in open work. *Wood and bronze.*

Daggers, the handles of ivory and silver ornamented with studs. *Bronze.* 11 in. to 9¾ in. l.

Sheath of a dagger, which has been gilt. *Wood.* 11 in. l.

Bows of small size. *Wood.* 4 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Heads of small spears or javelins; one has hieroglyphics on each side. *Iron, bronze.* 7 in. to 1⅞ in. l.

Arrows with blunt tips; some have flint heads. 2 ft. 8½ in. l., 2 ft. 4 in. l.

Triangular-shaped arrow-heads. *Bronze.* 3⅝ to 2¼ in. l.

Three bladed arrow-head. 1⅜ in. l. *Presented by Dr. C. Leemans,* 1836.

Fowling-stick, with a knob at one end. *Wood.* 3 ft. l.

Flat rib-shaped fowling-sticks. 3 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. l.

Hollow cylinder, with the titles of the king Apappus or Phiops. *Bronze.* 2 in. h.

Small knives, the blades of bronze, the handles of agate or hematite. 4⅞ in. b., 3½ in. l.

Blades from similar knives. 4½ to 3½ in. l.

Similar objects from the Sarabut el Khadem.

Species of knife with lunated blade, the other end terminating in

the fore part of an ibex wearing an ôskh inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* 5½ in. l.

Blade of a knife; on one side the name and titles of Phtahmôs. *Steatite.* 4½ in. l.

Fragments of flints cut for arrow-heads or knives. *Silex.* 4 to ⅝ in. l.

Knife, consisting of a broad blade, moving on a pivot at the end, and working in a groove by means of a handle. *Iron.* 5¼ in. l.

Stick inscribed with the name and titles of Neferbes, a functionary. *Presented by G. Vulliamy, Esq.*

Div. 3. Club or staff, in which are inserted a number of wooden pikes. *Wood.* 2 ft. 6 in. l.

Rope, with knots at equal distances. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Handles of fans. *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. 5 in. l. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Pair of paddles, from the model of a boat, terminating in heads of jackals. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4¾ in. l.

Mast and stays from the model of a boat. *Wood.* 3 ft. 3½ in. l.

Curved piece of wood, the ends united by a rope; the fulcrum of a lever. 8½ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Fragments; one filled with wood, another terminated by a crocodile and a lion-headed rod, another by a hawk-headed rod, under which stands the god Ra, another by the head of the koucoupha. *Bronze.* 8 to 4¼ in. h.

Div. 4. A cuirass and helmet, made of the skin of the crocodile, and found in the tombs of Manfaloot. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews,* 1846.

CASE 38. COFFIN, BOARDS, ETC.

Coffin of Atainеb or Otainеb, a foreigner, in the form of a mummy; the face green, on the breast is Netpe, between Isis and Nephthys; beneath, the judgment scene of the Amenti, and the deceased introduced by Thoth to the various deities to whom belong the different parts of his body; on the upper part of the feet are two jackals. On the sides, Isis, Nephthys, the standard of Osiris; the deceased adoring various deities; the mummy of the deceased supported by Anubis. At the back is Osiris Tattou, and Meui; above his head the boat of Chnouphis, &c. *Wood.* 6 ft. h. *Presented by his Majesty King George III.*

Rectangular board prepared with stucco. On it a figure of Thothmes III. [?] or Mœris, seated, holding a mace and staff. This part of the board is squared to facilitate the operations of the artist. To the right a chicken and seven arms. 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 9 in. b.

Rectangular board, with hieratic inscription, invocation to Thoth. On the reverse eight lines of hieratic. 1 ft. 5¼ in. b., 10¾ in. h.

Similar board, with hieratic inscription.

CASE 39. INSCRIPTIONS, INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING, PAINTING, ETC.

Div. 1. Rectangular pallets, with grooves for the kash or small

writing-reeds; the well for colour in one is in the form of an oval or signet. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 to 11 in. l., 2 in. b.

Pallet, with two kash, similar to the preceding; on it the name of "Phtahmes, superintendent of scribes," with several lines of hieratic; those on the back are proper names. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. l., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. b.

Rectangular pallet, with two kash and two wells for black and red colour; it is inscribed in hieratic on both sides. *Ivory.* 1 ft. l., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. b.

Rectangular pallet, with seven kash and two small wells in the shape of signets. On the upper surface is the prenomen and name of Rameses the Great encircled by uræi. At the edges of the groove invocations to Thoth and the goddess of writing. *Wood.* 1 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. l., 2 in. b. *Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Div. 2. Colour box; large circular well, and groove. *Wood.* $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. l. *Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Fragments of colour, dark and light blue, red, and yellow.

Basket which held the above. *Palm leaves.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. dr.

Basket containing three brushes made of fibres of the palm; their ends appear tinged with red colour. *Palm leaves.* 9 in. dr.

Hemispherical vase; the interior has apparently been gilt, and contains twelve balls of deep blue colour. *Bronze.* 4 in. dr., $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Small stands with ten or twelve crucible-shaped vases. *Blue porcelain.* 3 in. l., 2 in. b., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Small slab with four small jars having spouts, probably for colours. *Blue porcelain.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. h., 3 in. dr.

Thick slab with eight excavations, having the appearance of a stand with eight vases; probably for colours. *Arragonite.* 8 in. b., 3 in. d., $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. h.

Rectangular slab, with cartouche-shaped well for colour, and a small muller or grinder. *Basalt.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. l., 3 in. b., 1 in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Similar slab, flatter. *Slate.* 5 in. l., 3 in. b., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Mullers from similar slabs; one found near the masonry of the Great Pyramid, at Abooseer. *Basalt, wood.* 3 to 2 in. h. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Circular seal or stamp, the handle in the shape of two lotus flowers; on the base, concentric circles of pellets. *Stone.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. dr.

Three seals, on the base various ornaments. *Stone or terra cotta.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. dr.

Rectangular seal with a circular handle, on the base hieroglyphics. *Stone.* $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. l., $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Seals, with impression of a jackal, and a bull. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. l. *Terra cotta.*

Triangular seal, on which is a peculiar symbol. *Bronze.* $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. dr.

Oval impression of a seal, from a papyrus, with the prenomen of Amasis-Neith-si. *Terra cotta.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. dr.

Seal with name of Nafnaarut, a monarch of the xxix. dynasty. *Clay.*

Three impressions of seals; a head of Pallas, a sleeping dog, and hieroglyphics. *Terra cotta.* 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dr.

Another with Greek? characters. *Lead.* 1 in. dr.

Two slabs, with 7 names of liquid substances; below each a small

well. One has the name and titles of Atkai. *Arragonite.* 5½ in. b., 2¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Cylindrical box for ink, with a chain for the pen case; the whole similar to the hieroglyphic symbol for scribe, or writing. *Bronze.* 2¾ in. h. box, 6¾ in. h. case.

Pugillares, or folding wax tablets, for writing. A few lines of Greek have been written with a style on one. With them is a short curved style and small iron signet. *Wood.* 9½ in. l., 5 in. b., ¼ in. d.

Instruments; broad blades with recurved handles; knives lunated at one extremity and hooked at the other; pair of pliers. Some of these were found in the same tomb with the board in Case V. *Bronze.*

Small bag, found with one of the preceding instruments. *Leather.* 7½ in. l., 4½ in. h.

Portrait of a Græco-Egyptian female upon very thin wood. *Cedar.* 1 ft. ½ in. l., 2¾ in. b.

Fragment, portion of a calendar. *Calcareous stone.* 8½ in. h., 6 in. b.

Fragment with seven lines of hieratic, commencing with a date of the 7th year of Horus? in the 5th line is another date of the first of Payni, of the 21st year of the reign of Amenophis II. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 1 in. b., 6¾ in. h.

Moulds, with figures of Phtah, Ra, hippopotamic female deity, symbolic eyes, cynocephali, victims, pyramidal hieroglyphic, &c., in intaglio. *Terra cotta.* 3 in. to ⅞ in. l.

Div. 4. Fragments from the tomb of Sethei-Menephtah I., Sethos I. In front the arm and anterior portion of the body of Ma or Thmëi, and part of her titles; before her are small hieratic characters. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.*

Fragments from the tombs, exhibiting the mode in which the sepulchres of the kings at Thebes are ornamented. *Calcareous stone.*

CASES 40, 41. BOXES, BASKETS, SPOONS, AND BRICKS.

Div. 1. Various inscriptions in the hieroglyphical, hieratic, and enchorial character. *Calcareous stone.*

Div. 2. Rectangular box, veneered with white and red ivory and blue porcelain. *Ebony.* 5⅓ in. h., 7¾ in. b., 9 in. d.

Tall rectangular box, with four short legs, and a cover moving on a cylindrical wood hinge. *Wood.* 6⅝ in. h., 5 in. b., 6 in. d.

Rectangular box or basket, with a flat cover of the same. *Papyrus.* 1 ft. sq., 9½ in. h.

Rectangular box, with four legs, and curved cover; salmon coloured; on the top, the name and titles of Teh-kar. *Wood.* 10½ in. h., 1 ft. 2½ in. l., 8 in. b.

Rectangular box, with a pyramidal cover. On it a Cupid holding a flower, finches and water fowl; female figure, perhaps intended for Venus, standing or reclining with loose drapery. Veneered with ivory and inlaid in parts. 9¼ in. h., 10 in. sq. *Memphis.*

Small boxes, one with sliding cover. *Wood.* 5⅜ to 3½ in. l.

Bowl-shaped box with partitions. *Wood.* 6¼ in. dr., 3 in. h.

Small four-legged box with a vaulted cover; the sides and top inlaid with ivory stamped with circular ornaments. *Wood.* 6½ to 3¾ in. h.

Tall cylindrical boxes; one contains a substance like flour. *Wood.* 5½ to 3¾ in. h.

Portion of a similar box. *Horn.* 4 in. h.

Fragment, with a dedication to Anubis for Saph, royal bard, superintendent of the bow. *Ebony.* 9¾ in. b.

Long panel, on it the names and titles of Amenophis III. (Memnon.) *Ebony.* 11 in. l.

Div. 3. Small vases or boxes; the tops and edges carved. *Wood.* 4¾ to 4 in. dr., 2½ to 1½ in. h.

Box in shape of a gourd divided lengthwise. *Wood.* 7 in. l.

Semi-cylindrical box with a sliding cover. On the sides and top the ornament of an ôskh. *Wood.* 5½ in. l. to 2¼ in. l.

Circular, egg-, and cartouche-shaped spoons. *Wood.* 5½ to 3½ in. l.

Shovel-shaped spoon, with handle. *Wood.* 5¼ in. l.

Spoon; the handle formed by lotus flowers. *Wood.* 6½ in. l.

Spoon with an egg-shaped bowl and moveable cover. The handle represents flowers of the papyrus. *Wood.* 1 ft. l. *Memphis.*

Spoons; the bowls representing the shell Indina Nilotica, held by a thumb and finger. *Ivory, wood.* 9¼ to 6 in. l.

Spoon, with a similar bowl, which the young Horus, standing upon a lotus flower, supports on his head. *Ivory.* 3¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

Spoon, with bowl in shape of a cartouche, and handle representing a gazelle. Within, two fish feeding on a water plant. *Wood.* 7 in. l.

Spoon or box in shape of a fish. *Ivory.* 6½ in. l.

Box in shape of a water fowl; the head of the bird is reverted, and conveys to its back a small fish which two young birds of the same species fly to devour. *Ivory.* 7 in. l., 3 in. h.

Circular spoon; on the edge a hawk, human face, and a lion or cynocephalus. The handle of lotus flowers. *Wood.* 5 in. l., 3¼ in. b.

Circular cup, with two cylindrical handles. *Wood.* 7¾ in. l., 3½ in. b.

Spoons or boxes in the shape of geese swimming or trussed. *Wood.* 2½ in. h., 5¼ in. l.; 4½ in. l., ¾ in. h.

Spoon; the bowl in form of the fish latus; a fox seizing it by the tail forms the handle. *Wood.* 10¼ in. l. *Memphis.*

Flat spoon with two bowls in shape of cartouches; the handle representing Onouris, holding the lion's tail in the left, and a club or sword in the right hand. In each bowl is a lump of wax of different colour. *Wood.* 7 in. l., 4 in. b.

Spoon with circular bowl; the handle in shape of the fish latus, with papyrus flowers. *Wood.* 7½ in. h.

Spoon; the bowl pear-shaped; on the handle, Khons-Kneph between two stems of the lotus. On the head ornament two birds. *Wood.* 7½ in. l. *Thebes.*

Div. 4. Reed from between the bricks of the walls of Sais. 1 ft. 1 in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson.*

Fragments of plaster, with a flower painted. *Presented by the same.*

Fragment of stucco, imitating syenite. 5 in. l. *Presented by the same.*

Smoothing tools; one has its own figure engraved on it. *Wood.* 9½ in. l., 6¼ in. l., 2¼ in. h.

A cylindrical box containing stucco. *Wood.* 4 in. h., 4 in. dr.

Brushes for colouring walls, of fibres of palm leaves. 7 to 5½ in. l.

Stamp for bricks, with hieroglyphics, for the granaries of the temple of Phtah. *Wood.* 8 in. l.

Oval stamp, with the name of Amenophis III. *Wood.*

CASES 42, 43. BASKETS, TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Large oval basket. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. 8½ in. dr., 1 ft. 7 in. h.

Smaller oval basket. 1 ft. 5½ in. dr., 9 in. h.

Mallets used by the Egyptians for hammers. *Wood.* 10½ to 1 ft. 2 in. h. One found in the masonry of the Great Pyramid at Abooser. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Long rectangular staves, inscribed with the name of Har-piphai. *Wood.* 2 ft. 9 to 1 ft. 4½ in. l.

Bag, found in the larger basket. *Leather.*

Div. 2. Set of tools found in the same basket, consisting of—

Drill bow, 1 ft. 7¼ in. l.; saw, 1 ft. 3½ in. l.; drill, 10 to 9 in. l.; chisel, 10 in. l.; bradawl, 5½ in. l.; horn for water or oil, 8½ in. l.; hone, 5 in. l.; roll of prepared leather, 6 in. b.; drill breast-plate, 2½ in. l. With this set was one of the mallets in Div. 1.

Another set of tools found in the smaller basket, consisting of—

Adze, 6¾ in. h. 8½ in. b.; chisel, 1 ft. 1½ in. l.; drill, 9 in. l.; bradawl, 4⅝ in. l.; knife, 9¼ in. l.; axe-blades, 9½ to 3½ in. l.; handles of tools, 3¾ in. l. With this set was a mallet in Div. 1. The blades of the preceding tools are of bronze.

Other tools or models:—

Chisels, 10¼ to 8½ in. l.; saws, 11½ to 11 in. l.; adzes, 6¾ in. h., 7½ in. l.; hatchets, 1 ft. 6 to 1 ft. 5 in. l.

The blades have been attached by linen bandages and an adhesive composition. On the blades of the larger, and handles of the smaller tools, is generally inscribed a line of hieroglyphics relative to Thothmes III.

Model of an axe or hatchet, painted. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7 in. l.

Knife-handle. *Wood.* 4 in. l.

Horn for holding water or oil. 4⅜ in. l.

Handles of tools. *Wood.* 8¾ in. l. to 7¾ in.

Blades of chisels and other tools. *Bronze.* 4¾ to 4⅛ in. l.

Nails. *Bronze.* 4¼ to 1¼ in. l.

Mason's chisel, found at the Sarabut el Khadem.

Hone, found at the Sarabut el Khadem.

Bradawl; the iron blade of a late era. *Wood.* 4½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Instrument twisted like a corkscrew, supposed to be used by embalmers. 10⅝ in. l. *Bronze.*

Tools or models, the peculiar use of many unknown. Several are inscribed with the name and titles of Atai. *Bronze.* 5 to 2⅝ in. l.

Div. 3. Hands on handles or fore-arms; one has the head of Athor; the others lotus flowers; their use unknown. *Wood, ivory.* 1 ft. 1¼ in. to 7 in. l.

Fragments of a gorget, on which are Typhon, Teoeri, lion's head,

camelopard, frog, and jackal-headed sceptre. *Ivory.* 6¼ to 5 in. l., 2½ to 1½ in. b.

Fragments of carving; a person of high rank adoring Osiris. *Wood.* 8 in. h., 5½ in. l.

Moulds, having figures of the bird Ben; one has an enchorial inscription on its reverse. *Calcareous stone.* 5¾ in. sq., 1¾ in. th., 4¼ in. b., 3 to 3½ in. h., 1½ to 1 in. th., 3½ by 3 in. sq., by ½ in. h. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834; *another by H. W. Diamond, Esq.,* 1837.

Two fragments of a box or vase, bearing the name and prenomen of Tahraka, 25th dynasty. *Bronze.* 3 to 3½ in. sq.

Pedestal from a small statue, bearing the name and titles of Amounra. In front are the name and titles of a queen Neithakhor (Nitocris), royal daughter of Psametic. *Bronze.* 4½ in. l., 2 in. b., 1⅛ in. h.

Pedestal, bearing the name and prenomen of Amasis-Neith-si. *Ebony.* 2¾ to 1 in. b., 1 in. h.

Plates, pedestals, and fragments. *Bronze.* 4 in. l., 2 in. b., ¼ in. h., by ¾ in. cube.

Rectangular plinths, with a leaf-shaped smoother? *Arragonite.* 1⅜ in. b., 4⅛ in. h., ¼ in. th.; ¾ in. b., 1½ in. h., ¼ in. th.

Plinth; on it, Amounemapt, a royal scribe, adoring Osiris. *Blue porcelain.* 6½ in. h., 4½ in. b.

An oval disk, with a seated female deity. *Bronze.* 2½ in. dr.

Div. 4. Flat square baskets, circular fragments of the bottoms of baskets, oval covers, and other pieces, some worked in colours. Various sizes.

CASES 44, 45. BASKETS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PLAYTHINGS, WEAVING TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Oval, and circular baskets, covers, &c., of the fibres of the palm, some worked in with colours. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. 3 in. dr., 9 in. h., to 6 in. dr., 3 in. h.

Div. 2. Sistrum; the handle cylindrical, with the head of Athor on each side; on it the head of Athor, between lion-headed uræi and vultures, Pasht Merephtah, seated in a naos, with Meri-Mihi and Meri-Ras holding sistra. These subjects are in outline. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Temple of the Western lake, Karnak.*

Handle of a sistrum; at the top the ægis of Athor between uræi, and a lion seated. *Bronze.* 8⅞ in. h.

Sistra, the ends of the wires generally terminating in the head of a goose; one has for its handle a figure of Khons Kneph; they have cats with kittens at the top. *Silver, bronze.* 9½ to 3½ in. l.

Models of sistra. The bodies of those in porcelain are in the form of a gateway. *Wood, porcelain.* 5⅜ in. l.; 11 in. to 2 in. l.

A cat from a sistrum. *Bronze.* 2 in. l.

Small bells; one in shape of a head of Typhon or Baal; another has at the top the heads of Khons Kneph, Chnouphis, Anubis, and Merephtah. *Bronze.* ¾ to 2 3/16 in. l.

The top of a bouni or harp, which has had 17 strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Small harps, of five strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 to 1 ft. 5 in. h.

Small harp, borne, in playing, on the shoulder; the body covered with parchment; with 4 pegs and a bridge. *Wood.* 3 ft. l., 16 in. h. *Thebes.*

Portions of flutes from the Northern Brick Pyramid at Dashour. *Reed. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Small pipe, with 7 holes burnt in at the side, and two straws found with it. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3¼ in. to 8¼ in. l., straw 1 ft. 1 in. to 11¾ in. l.

Pair of cymbals, united by a band of linen. *Bronze.* 5⅛ in. dr.

Div. 3. Doll, terminating at the thighs. The head has several holes, with pegs by which the hair has been attached. *Wood.* 8 in. h.

Flat dolls; one only has a head, with long hair of clay beads; one has on it the goddess Teoëri. *Wood.* 8½ to 7 in. h.

Draughtsmen of various sizes, generally conical, with globular tops; one has the head of a cat; others are pyramidal; under one is the figure of a jackal. *Wood, porcelain, &c.* 3 to ¼ in. h.

Dice of uncertain time.

Ball, stuffed with chaff; others platted. *Leather, palm leaves.* 2½ in. dr.

Fish, the scales indicated by black paint. *Wood.* 4¾ in. l.

Models of fruit, balls, eggs, &c. *Porcelain.* 2¼ to 1 in. dr.

Div. 3—4. Linen cloths of various sizes and shades, and of different texture. Some have a selvage of blue lines. 4 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. b.

Specimen of Egyptian linen bleached by the modern process, and portion of the original. 6 in. b. *Presented by Mr. J. Dodd.*

Portions of bandages from a Græco-Egyptian mummy, with leaden seals, on which is a bearded head, of the time of the Antonines, and the word Copros.

Skeins of thread, some dyed of a reddish colour.

Spindles and knitting needles. *Wood.* 9½ to 9 in. l.

Spindles; one has a base of plaster, on which is inscribed the symbol "Ement;" others are wrapped in cloth; and one is attached to a skein of thread. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. to 10 in. l.

Needles for sewing. *Bronze.* 3 to 3¼ in. l.

Hackle for dressing flax or hemp. *Wood.* 4 in. sq.

CASES 46—50. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Div. 1. Mummy of a female? On the head is a gilt mask, and round the neck a coloured ôskh. 4 ft. 8½ in. l.

Mummies unrolled and wrapped up again.

Large heads and pieces from coffins. *Wood.*

Coffin, of which the cover and upper end is of a far earlier epoch than the sides. On it is a deceased priest in adoration to Osiris, Anubis, Amset, Hape, Sioumautf, and Kebhsnauf. In it is the mummy of a child. *Sycomore.* 2 ft. 11 in. l., 10 in. b., 1 ft. ½ in. h.

Small coffin, in which is the mummy of a child, covered with painted linen, representing the face of the deceased, Kebhsnauf and Sioumautf, &c. 1 ft. 7½ in. l., 5½ in. b.

Coffin, containing the mummy of a child. 1 ft. 7½ in l., 5½ in. b.

Div. 2. Sides of a coffin, covered with representations of deities;

among which are the judgment scene, the burning pool of the Amenti, and the boat of the sun. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 11 in. h.

Part of the mummy-shaped coffin of king Men-ka-re, the Mycerinus or Mencheres of the Greeks, builder of the third pyramid. *Wood.* 4 ft. 2 in. l. *Found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1837, *and presented by him in* 1838.

Part of a body, supposed to be that of king Men-ka-re, found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse in 1837. With a fragment of its woollen wrapper. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1838.

Skull, and part of a woollen wrapper, from the quarries at Mokattam. *Presented by Dr. J. Bowring,* 1838.

Mummies of children. 2 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Cases for holding a fœtus, in shape of Osiris Pethempamentes seated. *Wood and stone.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Finger, sheathed in silver or silver gilt, from a mummy. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. l.

Tress of hair in its bandages. *Linen.* 2 ft. 3 in. l. *Thebes.*

Mummied hair from the heads of men, in oval cakes. 6 in. l.

Div. 3. Part of the lid of the coffin of Taihreri, a female; on it are depicted the judgment scene of the Amenti, the embalmment scene, &c. In the interior are Netpe and the Hat. *Sycomore.* 4 ft. 3 in. h.

Mummy of Anch-sen-nefer, Onkhsnofre; on it are the remains of beaded work, a scarabæus, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. (See Coffin, Div. 4.) 5 ft. 1 in. l.

A small coffin, with its cover, containing the mummy of a Græco-Egyptian child; in an external wrapper, with a representation of the deceased. On the cover a viper and wreaths. At the bottom of the chest, Nutpe. *Wood.* 2 ft. 8 in. l. mummy, 3 ft. 1 in. coffin.

Upper part of the coffin of Iriouiroou, son of Harsaphes, in the form of a mummy; on it dedications to Osiris and Phtah-Sochari-Osiris. *Wood.*

Mummy of Amouniriou, a functionary of the court of the queen Amounertais, the exterior covered with a network of blue porcelain bugles, &c. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (See coffin, Div. 4.)

Hypocephalus with Chnouphis quadrifrons, and other deities. *Linen. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Tesseræ from Græco-Egyptian mummies, with figure of Anubis, and with inscriptions relative to Heras, Theanô, and Harpocration. *Wood.*

Div. 4. Oskh or collar, from the outer covering of a mummy. *Linen covered with painted stucco.* 1 ft. dr., 10 in. h.

Inner coffin of Anch-sen-nefer, or Onkhsnofre, daughter of Khonsmôs, in the form of a mummy, having a head-dress with vulture plumes. On it are the hawk of Noumra, Nutpe, the standard of Osiris, the embalmment scene, Osiris, Thoth, the four genii of the Amenti, deities, &c. *Wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. l.

Inner coffin of Amouniriou; the scenes upon this coffin very nearly resemble those on the last. 6 ft. l.

Fragment of the lid of the coffin of a female, consisting of the bust; coloured; *terra cotta.*

Linen wrappers, from Græco-Egyptian mummies.

CASES 52, 53. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of cynocephali or dog-headed baboons, animals sacred to Ioh-Thoth and Khons-ioh, and chiefly worshipped at Hermopolis. 1 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. h. *Thebes.*

Div. 2. Head of the cynocephalus. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. l. *Thebes.*

Mummies of jackals or dogs with long, upright ears, emblems of Anubis. 1 ft. 3 in. to 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h. *Thebes.*

Head of a dog, animal sacred to Anubis, enveloped in bandages. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Head of a dog, unrolled. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Div. 3. Mummies of cats. The male was the emblem of the sun, the female of Pasht or Bubastis, the lion and cat-headed deity. 1 ft. 9 in. to 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

Wooden case, in shape of a cat seated on a pedestal. One contains a mummy of that animal. 1 ft. h.

Cats, unrolled. 1 ft. 8 in. to 1 ft. 10 in. l. *Thebes.*

Figures of cats, emblems of the goddess Pasht or Bast; found in the cat mummy-pits at Abouseir. *Bronze.*

Pedestal of a cat, in shape of the hieroglyphical name of *Bast*, the goddess to whom cats were sacred; found in the cat mummy-pits at Abouseir. *Wood. Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq.*

Various fragments of cats.

CASES 54, 55. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of bulls, consisting of the head and some of the principal bones. On the forehead is the triangular mark of Apis, to whom all cattle were sacred. 1 ft. 7 in. h., 1 ft. 11 in. l.; 1 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. h., 2 ft. 4 in. l.; 1 ft. 6 in. h., 2 ft. 5 in. l. *Thebes.*

Heads of gazelles, impure animals, emblems of Typhon and Typhonian divinities. $9\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. l. *Thebes.*

Div. 3. Mummy of a small ram, sacred to and emblem of Amoun-ra; only the head and some of the bones are preserved. 1 ft. 1 in. h., 1 ft. 8 in. l. *Thebes.*

Heads of rams, unrolled, or in bandages. 1 ft. 1 in. l.

Mummy of a lamb. 11 in. h., 1 ft. 2 in. l. *Thebes.*

Head of a sheep.

CASES 56, 57. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of the ibis. 1 ft. 9 in. h.

Div. 2. Mummy of the black ibis, and two eggs. 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Bones of the ibis. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 3 to 9 in. l.

Div. 3. Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 9 in. l.

Eggs of the ibis. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Div. 4. Conical pots, with their covers, containing mummies of the ibis, sacred to Thoth. *Red earthenware.* 1 ft. 4 in. l. *Sakhara.*

CASE 58. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of crocodiles, emblems of Sevek or Sabak; one has been unrolled. 1 ft. 5 to 1 ft. 6 in. l. *Thebes.*

Div. 2. Mummies of snakes or siluri, emblems of Isis, in shape of cakes with mæander patterns.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes in the form of oval cakes. 11 in. to 4 in. l.

Rectangular case with a lizard at top and two small rings; in it was found the skeleton of the small snake lying near it. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. l. Bronze. *Thebes.*

Rectangular case with a hawk-headed uræus snake on the top, which has held some animal mummy. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. l. *Bronze.*

Div. 4. Snake mummies bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

CASE 59. COFFIN, ETC.

Coffin of Irioui, in the form of a mummy. The subjects on it are similar to those on the coffin of Ataineb in Case 38; at the back is a figure of Athor. 6 ft. 6 in. h. *Bequeathed by Col. William Lethieullier*, A.D. 1755.

CASE 60.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Mummies of fish bandaged, and some unrolled.

Div. 4. Mummies of Siluri, or *bayad* fish, with their bandages.

CASES 61, 62. BRICKS.

Div. 1. Bricks from the Pyramids of Illahoon, of Howara, and the Northern and Southern Pyramid of Dashour. *Clay. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Brick of sun-dried clay and straw, stamped with the prenomen of Thothmes I. of the 18th dynasty. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe.*

Div. 2. Five similar bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Thothmes III., and Amenophis II., 18th dynasty, and an illegible prenomen. *Presented by the same.*

Div. 3. Five similar bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Thothmes IV., Amenophis III., and Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris.) *Clay. Presented by the same, and by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1831.

Div. 4. Three similar bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Rameses II. or III., 18th dynasty, and two others, with the name of Pa-ren-nefer, a priest. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe.*

CASES 63, 64. FRAGMENTS OF COFFINS, PALLETS, ETC.

Mask from a coffin, inlaid with bronze. *Wood.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Various fragments of the decorations of coffins, mummies, &c.

Fragments from the feet of coffins; on them is the bull Apis, bearing on his back a male mummy. *Wood.* 9 in. b., $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Fragments of faces from the coffins of mummies. *Wood.* $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Beards from the same; one short and square. *Wood.* 6 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Feet from a mummy coffin. *Wood.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Hand from the outer covering of a mummy. *Wood.* 6 in. l.

Hand from a coffin, holding a cylindrical roll; a line of hieratic extends across its back. *Wood.* $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. l.

Lower part of the outer covering of a mummy. On it are feet, sandals, feathered ornaments, &c. *Linen.* 9 in. b., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Piece of the covering of a mummy, taken from the back, covered with stucco, and painted white with red stripes. *Linen.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Div. 2. Sepulchral tablets, of Teb-a, adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Anubis, &c.; of Petamen, high priest of *Amen-ra*, adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Ra, Atum, Osiris; of *Uah-hat-ra* (*Apries*), adoring Num, Osiris, and various deities; of Ta-au . . . a priestess of Amen-ra, adoring Ra or the sun; of Bast-as-anch, a female musician.

CASES 65—76. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Case 65—1. Mummy of Pefaakhons, surnamed Anch-hun-nefer, or Onkhouonnofre, auditor of the royal palace, in its case. On this mummy are Osiris and the four genii of the Amenti, the hawk of Ra, Isis, Nephthys, Selk, Neith, Anubis and the bull Apis; about period of 26th dynasty. 5 ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. l.

Case 65—2. Mummy of Penamoun, (coffin in Case D.,) priest of Amoun, in its bandages; on it an uskh and pectoral plate with deities, &c. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 65—3. Outer linen case from the mummy of Harouonkh; the figures nearly similar to those on that of Pefaakhons (1.) 5 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 66—1. Coffin of Tatshbapem. On it is the deceased worshipping Osiris, Anubis, the four genii of the Amenti: and various deities. On the feet Apis bearing a mummy. *Wood.* 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 66—2. Mummy of Tatshbapem; on the exterior a network of bugles, and a scarabæus with extended wings in beads.

Case 67—1. Mummy of Katb-ti or Kotb-ti, priestess of Amoun, in its bandages. On the head the mask of the deceased, with the face gilded, and two ivory studs attaching the hair. The hands and arms are modelled in wood, the former covered with models of rings and bracelets, one of which has the shell Trochus Pharaonicus; on the body are a pectoral plate with Anubis, and a copper model of a mummy. The hair is exhibited in trays at the side of the coffin beneath. 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. l.

Case 67—2. Coffin of Kotb-ti, in shape of a mummy; each hand is represented holding a nosegay; on it Anubis, Isis, and Nephthys, Thoth, and on the chest Nutpe. *Wood.* 6 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. l.

Case 68. Coffin of Hor or Horus, incense-bearer of the abode of Noum-ra; the principal objects depicted on this coffin are the judgment scene of the Amenti, Osiris mummied in the form of a Sphinx lying on a bier, and various inferior deities. In the interior of the lid is Socharis-Osiris, and in that of the chest, Isis; two decapitated figures at the soles. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1 in. l.

Case 69—1. Mummy of Har-sont-iotf, Theban priest of Amoun, enveloped in its outer linen covering, coloured blue, with gilded figures of divinities, and scenes of the great funeral ritual; on the feet Asiatic captives, &c. 5 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. l.

Case 69—2. Coffin of Pi-rothar-naaoubsh, incense-bearer of the

temple of Khons, containing a mummy; on it are represented the judgment scenes, and most of the principal sepulchral divinities; at the sides the car of Athor and other divinities. *Wood.* 6 ft. 7½ in. l.

Case 70—1. Mummy of Har-em-hbai, in its outer covering, on which various divinities are painted in different colours. Some are partly gilded. 5 ft. 5¼ in. h.

Case 70—2. Inner coffin of Nentef or Enintef, supposed king of the 8th or 11th dynasty. The lid has been gilded, and is ornamented with the wings and tail of a vulture. Fragments of the exterior bandages, having hieratic inscriptions, are exhibited at the sides. *Wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. l.

Case 71—1. Mummy in its bandages, much decayed, and the feet broken off; on it is bead-work, representing a scarabæus, emblem of stability, &c., with strings of coloured bugles. 4 ft. 7½ in. l.

Case 71—2. Mummy in its bandages, the mask gilt; on it Netpe, Osiris-Tattou, the four genii of the Amenti, the embalmment of the deceased by Anubis, and Isis mourning. 4 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 71—3. Mummy in its bandages; on it a net of bugles and beads, and a piece of painted linen, representing the embalmment scene, with several deities. 5 ft. 2½ in. l.

Case 72—1. Mummy in its bandages, of a light brown colour; the upper part is covered with a layer of pitch. 5 ft. 4¼ in. l.

Case 72—2. Coffin of Ten-en-amoun, a Theban incense-bearer. The face is of dark wood. On the body are the representations of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, the bull of Phtah Socharis, the car of Athor, &c. 6 ft. 4¾ in. l.

Case 73—1. Græco-Egyptian mummy in its bandages; on the neck is a peculiar pectoral ornament consisting of gilded wooden figures of different symbols and divinities. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 73—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Khonsaouonkh, sacerdotal functionary and scribe; the face gilded; on it the deceased adoring the king Amenophis I. The mummy lies in the chest, enveloped in linen, which has been gilded and decorated with the usual representations, and subsequently covered with pitch. 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 74—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian youth, in plain bandages; over the face is placed the portrait of the deceased, full faced, upon a thin piece of cedar. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 74—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Onkhhapê, a sacred musician. The coffin, which is of the Roman era, has on it the mummy of the deceased in a boat, with Isis and Nephthys, and the standard of Osiris in a similar boat with Isis, Nephthys, Harsiesi, Thoth, Thmêi, &c. 6 ft. l., 1 ft. 8 in. b., 1 ft. 6 in. h.

Mummy of Onkhhapê in its bandages; with it are a pair of bronze cymbals. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 75—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian or Roman; on the carving is the portrait of the deceased in a toga, and network dress, deities, &c. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 75—2. Coffin of Tphous, daughter of Heraclius Soter and Sarapous of Thebes; at the foot a Greek inscription recording that she was born 12 Athyr, 5th year, died 20 Tybi, 11th year, was buried 12 Athyr, 12th year of the reign of the Emperor Hadrian; on it the de-

ceased adoring Osiris, Anubis, and genii of the Amenti. On the bottom Nutpe. 4 ft. 9¾ in. l., 1 ft. 7½ h., 1 ft. 9 in. w. *Sycomore wood.*

Case 76—1. Mummy of Maut-em-men, priestess of Amoun, swathed in such a manner as to exhibit the whole form, the back of the head, and extremities of the feet. 5 ft. 7 in. l.

Case 76—2. Mummy of the Roman era, in its bandages. On the outer covering is a figure of Osiris Pethempamentes full-faced. At the sides of the head are Isis and Nephthys kneeling. 5 ft. 6. in. l.

Case 76—3. Mummy of a female named Cleopatra; on its exterior wrapper is a disk in a boat, Ra, Anubis, and the four genii of the Amenti, &c. In the bandages at the side of the head is a comb. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (Coffin in Case 77.) *Gournah.*

CASES 77—89. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, SEPULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, AMULETS, ETC.

Coffin of the same Cleopatra, of the family of Soter. On the exterior are the judgment scenes before Ra and Osiris, and the inferior genii, guardians of the halls of the Amenti. Inside the cover is a Greek zodiac, and the heaven. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 2 ft. 1 in. b., 1 ft. 11½ in. h.

Cases 78—80. Sepulchral tablets; of Atp-amen adoring Ra and Osiris; of Nehemsrata, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Athor, and Anubis; of Psharchons, a priest, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and four genii; with blank space for the name, adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Osiris, and other deities; of Taheb, a priestess of Amen-ra, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and the four genii. *Wood.*

Case 81. Rings with a break in the circumference, probably objects of attire, but their precise application unknown. *Carnelian, jasper, composition, ivory, &c.*

Ear-rings, and pendants from ear-rings; bracelets. *Gold, silver, bronze, porcelain, glass.*

Signets set with amulets or scarabæi; some bear the prenomen of Thothmes III. (Mœris), one, that of Rameses VII. or IX.; those of iron are of the Greek period. *Gold, electrum, silver, bronze, iron.*

A pair of bracelets made of cowries. Finger rings, some in open work, with figures of deities, &c.; on the faces of several are the prenomen of Amenophis III., the names of Amentuonk, Amoun-ra, &c., one of gold of the Ptolemaic or Roman time, with Serapis, Isis, and Horus. *Porcelain, ivory, mother of pearl, carnelian, bronze, &c.*

Case 82. Necklaces, bracelets, pendent ornaments, beads, &c.; one necklace has pendants in the form of the lock of Horus, fish, and cowries, with a cowrie-shaped clasp; another has flat beads representing deities, symbols, &c.; and a third, blue spherical beads capped with silver. Among the pendants are an ægis of Pasht, a soul, and the shell Indina Nilotica. *Gold, carnelian, jasper, amethyst, Egyptian emerald, &c.*

Case 83. Scarabæi completely carved; most of them have rings or perforations under the body. *Basalt, porcelain, carnelian, composition, &c.*

Cases 84—86. Sepulchral tablets; of a deceased adoring Ra; of Heptamen, daughter of a priest, adoring Ra and Osiris; of Nespshar, a cook and butler, of Thebes; of Nastar, a priest, adoring the sun; of a priest of Amen-ra, adoring the same; of Nebamen, a judge, and his brother, adoring the ram of Num-ra; of Naa-en-shemu, with scene of the embalmment of the dead; of Nehems-ra-ta, a female, adoring the bark of Num-ra, Osiris, and Isis; a deceased adoring Atum and Osiris. *Wood.*

Case 87. Pectoral plates; many are in the shape of a propylon, having a scarabæus ascending, in a boat, adored on each side by Isis and Nephthys.—Many of these plates bear the names of the persons to whom they belonged; with them are some others having the head of Athor, scarabæus with symbolic eyes, deities, &c. *Basalt, arragonite, porcelain, vitrified earth, &c.*

Case 88. Portions from the network coverings of mummies, consisting of scarabæi, wings, bugles, beads, &c., crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, symbolical eyes, sceptres terminating in head of lotus flowers, beads, &c. *Porcelain.*

Case 89. Sepulchral amulets in the form of two fingers, of the human heart, and scarabæi. *Basalt, &c.*

CASES 90—101. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, AMULETS, SEPULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Case 90. Coffin of Soter, an archon of Thebes. On the sides the judgment scene of the Amenti and the four-ram-headed hawk of Amoun-ra. On the top is the hawk of the sun, and in the interior is a Greek zodiac. On the board is Nutpe. *Wood.* 6 ft. 11½ in. l., 2 ft. 6 in. h., 2 ft. 4½ in. b.

Case 91. Sepulchral tablet; a deceased, adoring Isis, Nephthys, and the four genii of the dead; a deceased, named Naska . . .

Case 92. Four sides of a sepulchral box, similar to those in Cases 1—7, Bronze Room. Hawk of the sun, and Isis and Nephthys adoring the emblem of Osiris. *Wood.*

Case 93. Sepulchral tablets; of Pa-mas, adoring Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys; of Iri-en-aru, adoring Socharis, Isis, and four genii.

Case 94. Various specimens of Egyptian glass.

Cases 95, 96. Amulets; the greater portion of them in the shape of the scarabæus, but many in form of animals (among which are Egyptian hedgehogs, and a human-headed hog); they have incused on their bases the figures of deities, sacred animals, the names of kings, short inscriptions, and other symbols or hieroglyphics. They have formed portions of necklaces, bracelets, rings, or other articles of personal adornment, and are classed according to the symbols of their bases. The most remarkable are the scarabæi (No. 3919), bearing the name of Menes, 3920, and that of Nefer-ka-ra (*Nepercheres*), No. 3921; that of Ra men Ka (*Mencheres*), 3923—25, the name of Pepi (*Apappus*), 3927, Osortasen or Sesortasen I., the cylinders; No. 3928, bearing the prenomen Sesortasen II., and No. 3926 Osortasen, or Sesortaten III.; the scarabæi 3930, with the prenomen of Amenemha III.; (3933) with the prenomen of Neferhept (3934), with the name of Sebekhept, son of the queen Ki (3937), with the prenomen of Amen-

ophis I. (4068), with the names and titles of Amenophis II. (4077); a rectangular amulet, of yellow jasper, having on one side a bull, on the other a horse, of most exquisite work, with the names and titles of Amenophis II., half of which was presented by M. J. Dubois; 4095, a large scarabæus recording the number (102) of lions taken by Amenophis III. (Memnon) from the 1st to the 10th year of his reign; 4096, scarabæus recording the marriage of Amenophis III. and his queen Taia, and that the limits of the Egypt extended to Naharaina (*Mesopotamia*) on the north, and the Kalu on the south.

Cases 97—99. Tablets; of a deceased named Tes led by Thoth before Socharis, Isis, and four genii of the dead; of a deceased Theban; of Her-ru, adoring the four genii of the dead; of Naspet, adoring Osiris, Anubis, Mau, Au, and Ra; of Amenartas adoring Osiris, Socharis, and the four genii of the dead; of Iru-ru-u, adoring Ra, Anubis, and four genii of the dead; of Sensao, a Theban officer; of Pramentu, adoring Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and four genii. *Wood.*

Case 100. Sepulchral scarabæi, generally engraved with a prayer or formula, being the 30th chapter of the ritual, relative to the heart or soul, being the emblem of the mystical transformations which the deceased had to make in the Hades before he had a heart given him. Considerable difference exists in the length of the inscriptions; but they often contain the name of the deceased. The inscribed sepulchral scarabæi are found between the folds of the interior bandages and on the chest of the mummies. The inscription is on the base; but the names and titles of the deceased, figures of deities, &c., are found on the elytra and corslet. From the difference observable in the elytra, different species of the insect seem to be represented. Among these are a small green jasper scarabæus, set in a semi-oval plinth of gold, said to have been found in the coffin of king Enintef, (Case 70,) but bearing the name of the king Savakemsaf; several bear the names of different functionaries; one has a heart-shaped vein, in which is engraved a bennou, or the bird nycticorax, and at its sides "the heart of the sun." In this division are other amulets, in form of a vase, human heart, two fingers of the hand, &c. *Basalt, serpentine, marble, hematite, steatite, &c.*

Case 101. Ornaments taken from the bodies of mummies; one has stamped upon it the figure of Osiris Pethempamentes, another the names of two early kings. *Gold, silver, tin, iron.*

Amulets representing symbolic eyes, heart, plumes of divinities, lotus sceptres, symbols of stability and life, pillows, counterpoises of collars, levels, bores, solar disks or hills, and victims with their legs bound. *Hard stone and composition.*

Sepulchral sandals; one of papyrus, with part of a Greek inscription; another has a figure of a foreigner bound hand and foot, with an inscription relative to all the enemies of the deceased being under the sandals. *Linen.*

Case 102. Plates from flank incision of mummies, representing mystical eye, plate with name of Seneferka and Kaenra two early kings, vultures, uræi, hearts, emblems of stability, and other stamped ornaments from mummies. *Gold.*

Fragments embossed with figures of Osorkon I. or II., 22nd dynasty, making an offering to Amoun-ra Harsaphes. *Leather.*

Over Case 1. Chnouph or Kneph, the ram-headed type of Amoun,

seated, wearing the shenti: the head attire of diminished proportion, and the statue of a very late era. *Bronze.* 2 ft. h.

Over Cases 2, 3. Outer coffin of Penamoun, a priest. (See Case 6. for the inner coffin, and 65. for the body.) Below is a dedication to Osiris, and the goddess Athor. *Wood.* 6 ft. 8½ in. h., 2 ft. ½ in. l.

Over Case 4. Osiris Pethempamentes standing. *Bronze.*

Over Case 6. Female, probably a deity, standing, her right hand clasped, her left flat and open. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 6½ in. h.

Over Cases 8 to 25. Casts of the sculptures from the entrance of the small temple of Beit-oually, near Kalabshe. This side is in two compartments, and in the first is Rameses II. in his war chariot, attended by his two sons, attacking the black and copper coloured races of Kush or Æthiopia. In the second portion is Rameses II. seated on his throne, investing with a gold chain Amenemape or Amounemopt, prince of Kush or Æthiopia, introduced to him by his eldest son Amenherpefbour or Amounhipefbour. Behind the prince are tusks of elephants, skins of panthers, gold chains, gold dust and gems, rings of gold, bucklers, chairs, feathers, and eggs of the ostrich; these are followed by Æthiopians bringing various live animals, the most remarkable of which are oxen with their horns in the shape of human hands, and a head with a tuft of hair. In the lower division the same prince is introduced by two high officers of state to the monarch, having across his shoulders a tray of valuable plants, skins of panthers, and chains of gold. He is followed by Æthiopians bringing various animals, among which are a giraffe, green monkeys, gazelles, and lions. Females bringing their children, and prisoners manacled, appear in this part of the procession.

Over Case 31. Mummy case, scooped out of a single tree; the head in a feathered claft, the face black, the body covered by the wings and tail of a bird; on the chest a vulture; on the soles of the feet, Isis and Nephthys kneeling on altars; down the body is a dedication to Osiris. No name remains, but the case is apparently of the style and period of the coffin of king Nentef, of the 11th dynasty, in Case 70. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1 in. h.

Over Case 34. Coffin of Mauteneimas, or Mouteneimôs, female musician of the goddess Maut; on it Netpe, a door with bolts, a ram and vase, and the usual scenes. *Wood.* 5 ft. 11 in. h.

Over Cases 40 to 57. Casts of sculptures from the entrance of the small temple at Beit-oually near Kalabshe. In the first division on the left hand, the monarch Rameses II. seated on his throne receives the principal officers of his court, who bring before his feet captives of the chief nations of Asia. In the second division, the king, attended by his dog Anathemnisht, is about to decapitate an Asiatic. In the third, crowned in the teshr or red cap, having ascended his chariot, he attacks an Asiatic nation, who are represented in full rout. The next compartment shows the monarch attacking a fortress of Central Asia; the nation is personified by a larger figure, while the scenes going on at the fortress are a female throwing a child over the battlements, and a man supplicating with a lighted censer, while the son or brother of the king attacks the door of the fortress with a hatchet; in the last compartment he is represented bringing before the monarch a

file of Asiatic prisoners. The nations mentioned in the hieroglyphics are the Tahen or Tohen and the Sharu.

These casts, made in Nubia under the direction of Mr. Hay and by Mr. Bonomi, have been coloured in imitation of originals by the latter gentleman.

Over Case 5. Glass case containing the bones of a mummied ibis, with insects and other contents of the stomach, prepared by Sir Anthony Carlisle, in 1805. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks.*

Over Case 6. Statue of a queen, or of a goddess, standing. *Bronze.*

Over Case 3. Statue of a queen or of a goddess, of the period of the 22nd dynasty. *Bronze.*

Over Case 61. Osiris Onnophris; the eyes have been inlaid with some other material. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 10 in. h.

Over Case 64. Osiris Pethempamentes, standing. *Bronze.*

Over the door. Cross from the vestment of a Copt priest, supposed not to be later than A.D. 640; is gilt, and embossed with a double spiral pattern: the right arm of the transverse bar imperfect. *Leather.* 2 ft. 6 in. h., 1 ft. 6 in. b. *Medinat Abou. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

On the marble tables in the centre of this Room are models, in plaster, of the great standing obelisk at Karnak, and of that at Heliopolis. *Presented by Joseph Bonomi, Esq.,* 1840.

BRONZE ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Cases 1—3. Shelf 1. Sepulchral tablets of wood; of a person not named; adorations to Ra, Osiris, and other deities; of Hesi-chebi, an assistant priestess of Amen-ra, adorations to Ra; of Iri-a-haru, a priest, adorations to Ra and to Isis; of Petas, a priest, adoring Ra and Atum; and another, much effaced, deceased adoring Ra and other deities. *Wood.*

Shelf 2. Small models of sarcophagi and mummies, found deposited with the dead, and supposed at one time to be embalmers' models. *In terracotta and wood.*

Boxes used for holding the small figures of the dead, similar to those placed in cases 6, 7. No. 8522–23. Contains two figures. No. 8524. Ka-rennu, a deceased, adoring Amset, and Kebhsnauf. *Presented by Joseph Gwilt, Esq.* No. 8525. Made for Bak-en-mut, a priest of Mut, who, attended by his sister, Mut-em-ua, a priestess of Amoun-Ra, is adoring Isis. No. 8526. For Anchhar, is inscribed with a chapter out of the ritual. No. 8527. Made for Mut-en-pennu, priestess of the Theban Triad, Amoun-Ra, Mut, and Chuns, represents her adoring Osiris and Isis.

Shelf 3. Boxes for holding sepulchral figures. No. 8529. Of a deceased, adorations to Ra and Isis. No. 8530. Of Chons-af-anch, a Theban scribe. No. 8531-32. Of Hesi-cheb, with a chapter of the ritual. No. 8533. Of Petamen, a priest of Amoun, having on each

side a representation of Anubis. No. 8534. Of the Roman period, decorated with gryphons, &c.

Shelf 4. No. 8535. Box, with representations of Osiris, lord of Tettu, and part of the litanies of the god Thoth. No. 8536. Box decorated with stripes. No. 8537-38. Boxes of Sensao, surnamed Paa-ani, and of Thoth-er-tas, decorated with prayers and inscriptions in yellow. No. 8539. Box of Naas-narut, a daughter of Us-ar-kan, on which Neith, Selk, Sati, and Anubis are represented purifying the genii of the dead.

Cases 4, 5. Shelf 1. No. 8540. Box of Amen-as-anch, a priestess of Amoun-Ra. No. 8541. Box plain; front of a box or sarcophagus, Isis and Horus erecting the standard of Osiris.

Shelf 2. No. 8543. Similar box, inscribed with the name of Hesi, a priestess of Amoun-Ra, and who adores the genii of the dead. No. 8544. Plain box, with dedication to Ra. No. 8550. Has name of Hui.

Shelves 3, 4. Sepulchral figures in wood, representing the dead equipped for that portion of his ordeal in the future state where he ploughs and sows the Auru, surrounded by the great waters and canals of the mystical Nile; holding a hoe in each hand, and a cord, attached to a basket of seed with which he sows the fields, slung on his left shoulder; they all contain a similar formula, with the name and titles of the dead, and a prayer, the 6th chapter of the ritual, relative to their destiny in the future state. From the great numbers deposited with the dead, it has been conjectured that they were offered by the relatives of the deceased. Among them are several of Seti Menephtah I., and of priests, scribes, military and civil functionaries.

Cases 6, 7. Sepulchral figures in arragonite and calcareous stones. Nos. 8689–91, are portions of those of Amenophis III. (Memnon) of the 18th dynasty; Nos. 8933–34, of monarchs of the 18th dynasty; No. 8695, of Rameses III.; and Nos. 8696–8700, of Rameses IV., all from the tombs of the kings in the Biban-el-Molook. No. 8904, of Panehsi, a scribe of the treasury; is inscribed with a memorandum at the side, of the number of figures made in one month.

Cases 8, 9. Sepulchral figures in porcelain.

Cases 10, 11. Shelf 1. Sepulchral figures in terra cotta.

Shelf 2. Model of a funeral boat, rowers, and portions of models of boats. *Wood.* Model of a boat; in the centre a canopy, priests kneeling, dogs, &c.; at the side, a lion devouring a goat. Found at Thebes. *Calcareous stone.* Model of boat. *Wood.* Another model. *Calcareous stone.*

Shelf 3. Models of sepulchral boats conveying the dead to the sepulchres; in one, priest reading the ritual, and a lighted altar. From tombs at Thebes. *Wood.*

Shelf 4. Fragment of a ritual, in hieratic; part of a document in the same character, on leather; a contract in demotic or enchorial; and letters and other documents in enchorial.

Caricature of the Roman times, representing foxes driving geese, lions and goats playing at draughts, &c. *On papyrus.*

Cases 12, 13. Shelf 1. Heads from sepulchral vases of the genius Amset, human-headed. Some coloured. *Stone, pottery, and wood.*

Shelf 2. Cynocephalus heads of the genius Hapi, from sepulchral vases. *Stone arragonite.*

Jackal heads of the genius Siumutf, from sepulchral vases.

Hawk heads of Kebhsnauf, 4th genius of the Amenti, from sepulchral vases.

Models of a set of four vases, for holding the internal parts when embalmed separately, in the shape of Amset, human-headed; Hapi, baboon-headed; Siumutf, jackal-headed; and Kebhsenuf, hawk-headed. *Painted wood.*

Similar set, which have been deposited with the mummy of a person named Hapi . . . . *Wood.*

Small sepulchral vase, in shape of the genius Siumutf, jackal-headed. *Green porcelain.*

Two models of vases, one in shape of a bottle, the other of a goblet, with an inscription for a deceased Pai, a judicial scribe; coloured to imitate glass.

Two model vases, deposited in the place of those of more valuable materials; they bear the name of Amenhept, a judge, and Hernane, a female. *Wood.*

Shelf 3. Three sepulchral vases, all with human heads, from a set; one for a deceased Aahmes. From a tomb in Upper Eygpt. *Terracotta. Presented by Mr. Andrews.*

Four vases of a set. *Pottery, coloured white.*

Three vases, coarsely painted, with figures of genii, probably of the Roman period, and vaulted covers, on which are seated jackals, and square orifices. *Terracotta. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

Two vases of the genius Hapi.

Cases 14—19. Inner coffin of Pesbes, door opener of the temple of the Sun; on it is Netpe; the judgment of the dead before Osiris; symbolical eyes, and other ornaments. *Wood. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

Inner coffin of Ameniriu, auditor of the palace of the queen Amenartas, daughter of the king Kashta, 26th dynasty; on it are the rams representing the soul—the judgment and embalmment scenes of the dead. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

Coffin and mummy of Chons-thoth, a singing boy of the Græco-Egyptian period: the face gilded, and body covered with various divinities. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

Inner coffin of Anchsennefer, or Onkhsennofre, a female; the face coloured pink, the body covered with hieroglyphics and scenes, on a yellow ground. *Wood. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

An inner coffin of a mummy, much mutilated, but which has been of the very finest style, elaborately decorated with paintings, and varnished. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

In this case are several figures of Ptah-Socharis-Osiris, standing on pedestals, some with small cavities in the shape of boxes and covers, in which were deposited small detached portions of the body. *Chiefly from Mr. Salt's collection.*

Figures of Osiris Pethempamentes, used as cases for papyri. These, which are always portions or copies of the great funeral ritual of the Egyptians, in hieroglyphic or hieratic characters, were either contained in the bodies of these figures, or else in small cells, with a lid fitting to the body. *Wood, covered with bitumen.* 2 ft. 2 in. to 1 ft. 8½ in. h.

Cases 20, 21. Shelf 1. Sepulchral vases, similar to those in Cases 12, 13. *Pottery.*

Shelf 2. Small sepulchral tablets, with inscriptions.

Shelves 3, 4. Sepulchral cones of brick, stamped with inscriptions, in bas-relief. They contain the names and titles of the functionaries in whose times they were deposited. These have been supposed to be stamps or seals—but appear to be rather votive objects deposited with the dead.

Cases 22, 23. Shelf 2. Inscriptions in enchorial and Greek languages on fragments of pottery, chiefly receipts, under the early emperors. *From Elephantina.*

Shelf 3. Fragments of pottery, with inscriptions in hieratic and Coptic.

Shelf 4. Inscriptions in Greek and Coptic on fragments of calcareous stone and pottery. They are principally religious, and of the Christian period.

Cases 24—27. Large Egyptian vases, in terracotta; one remarkable for being covered with a demotic inscription.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Cases 29, 30. Shelf 1. Ancient vases from Corfu (Corcyra), consisting of three amphoræ, and five œnochoæ or jugs; found in an excavation at Castradès, close to the ancient sepulchres of Menecrates and Tlasias, of the 5th century, B.C. These are probably some of the celebrated amphoræ which contained the wines exported by Corcyra from the Adriatic. *Presented by the Ionian University*, 1846.

Shelves 2—4. Vases of most ancient style found at Athens, of various shapes, ornamented with birds, animals, mæanders, and geometrical and architectural patterns. No. 2557—2558. Among them is a stand for a vase, the body of a chariot. No. 2583.

Cases 31, 32. Shelves 1—4. Vases of ancient style, from Athens, decorated with mæanders, and other ornaments in brown, upon a fawn-coloured ground; imitation of basket-work and other ornaments, birds, stags, &c.; among them will be seen a remarkable vase, surmounted by two horses. No. 2539.

Cases 33, 34. Ancient vases from Athens, Greece, and the Archipelago, (chiefly from a collection made by Thomas Burgon, Esq.,) in both styles, with red figures on a black ground, and black figures on a red ground; among them are several lecythi. The most remarkable vases in this case are, a small pyxis (No. 2923), decorated with Cupids and other figures, in white and blue, and a small œnochöe, on which, in white, is a boy crawling on the ground towards a low stool, on which is an apple. No. 2933. A globular vase, with a triclinium, containing human bones found in a sepulchre at the Piræus. No. 2935. A vase of the same shape is seen close to the triclinium.

Cases 35, 36. Shelves 1, 2. Lecythi of the finest epoch of Athenian art, some perhaps contemporaneous with the age of Pericles, B.C. 430, with figures traced in brown, red, and black outline, on a white background. One of the finest of these (No. 2847) represents Electra and her maids at the tomb of Agamemnon, with colours in blue, crimson, purple, and green. The subjects of others are principally taken from

the Oresteia of the Athenian tragic writers, representing Orestes and Electra at the tomb of Agamemnon. Glass vases from Athens; others in opaque glass from Melos. Terracottas in bas-relief, from Melos, representing a bacchante playing on crotola; the son of Creon devoured by the sphinx; Bellerophon, mounted upon horseback, destroying the Chimæra; Perseus on horseback, killing the gorgon Medusa; and the interview of the poet Alcæus and Sappho.

Shelf 3. No. 2911. A remarkable vase, with a painted cover, coloured white, with the fore parts of three gilded gryphons at the sides, containing bones; a small silver Athenian obolos, which still adheres to the jaw, and which was placed in the mouth to pay the fare over the Styx, is exhibited with it. Pyxides, or unguent boxes, for the toilet, of arragonite, from Syra; arragonite patera, and small naked figure of a female, supposed to be of the earliest Greek art, from Syra. Terracotta lamps; and a neurospaston, or terracotta doll.

Case 37. Shelf 1. Terracotta aryballoi, on which, in bas-relief, are Scylla, Patera, scalloped pattern. *Presented by Dr. Hogg.*

Shelf 2. Various terracotta figures; chiefly from Athens. Among the most remarkable are—a comic actor in the character of Hercules; Silenus and Bacchus; Hydriophoræ, or Athenian ladies bearing water vessels on their heads; Demeter or Ceres, seated; a group, with two females, one dancing, the other playing on a tambourin, from Athens; the Muse Polyhymnia.

Shelf 3. Animals, stools, &c., in terracotta.

Shelf 4. Rhyton, in shape of a ram's head; muses and dancers, in terracotta. From the south of Italy.

Cases 38—41. Div. 1, 2. A collection of 333 handles of ancient amphoræ or wine casks, in terracotta, inscribed with the name of the principal magistrate of Rhodes, and with those of the months of the Doric calendar, or with the name of the city of Cnidus in Caria, and other names of places and magistrates; chiefly found at Alexandria in Egypt. Similar objects have been found in Sicily, at Kertch, Athens, and in Lycia, and prove the extensive commerce of Rhodes. *Presented by J. L. Stoddart, Esq.*

Cases 42, 43. Shelf 1. Spear heads, in bronze.

Shelf 2. Similar spear heads; some of them of iron. From the sepulchres of Etruria.

Shelf 3. Swords of bronze, chiefly of the Roman epoch, the caps at the end of scabbards, and bronze arrow heads.

Shelf 4. Standard, two Roman eagles; standards for a legion, a boar and other standards.

Cases 44, 45. Helmets, chiefly in shape of the pilos, or mariner's cap. One dedicated by Hiero I. to Jupiter Olympius, on the occasion of his naval victory over the Tuscans, at Cumæ, in the 3rd year of the 76th Olympiad, B.C. 474. Found at Olympia.

Cases 46—51. Steel yards; weights, many of them in the shape of busts; bells; sacrificial knives; hatchet heads of bronze; three cistas, one commonly known as the Townleian cista, found at Prænestе; engraved with the subject of the sacrifice of Polyxena, and divinities; another with two comic actors standing, one holding a lamp, in full relief, on the cover. *Presented by S. Campanari.*

A smaller cista, with three figures on the cover representing Hercules

as an infant, attacked by two snakes, and lamenting; similar cistas were used to hold the strigils, or combs, lecythi, or oil vases, and paint vases, used for the bath or the toilet. Bronze tripodial hearth, ἐσχάριον, or foculus, found at Cervetri or Cære, with the charcoal still on it; with this are a pair of tongs, a wheel, and a cyathus, or scraper for the ashes —creagra, or πεμπώβολον, instruments used in cookery to take boiled meat out of the cauldron, or move the entrails; tripods, three Roman, one ornamented with sphinxes and other ornaments; another of archaic style, found at Cære or Cervetri, with Hercules: Boreas carrying away Oreithyia; the upper part of a tripod, spherical, and consequently votive or decorative, with tridents and heads of hippocampi; various fragments and parts of furniture.

Cases 52, 53. Candelabra from the Etruscan sepulchres; these candelabra (λυχνεῖα) were renowned throughout Greece, and imported to Athens; the tops of some surmounted with small figures; others with the body formed by a figure: one of the smaller ones has the pin for the lamp, which terminates in the anterior part of a Gryphon; on one from Vulci or Canino is Peleus seizing Thetis, who endeavours to escape by changing herself into a snake; others, with Athletæ holding strigils, halteres, or leaping dumb-bells; Jupiter and Juno standing, and a warrior, with a shield, on which is engraved the head of Fear. To these are attached the vases by which liquids have been taken out of jars and cauldrons.

Case 54. Smaller candelabra of the Roman period; some with animals climbing up the stem, and used for holding lamps; one exhibiting the manner in which the lamps were placed; others with pins to receive wax candles; larger Roman candelabra for lamps.

Cases 56, 57. Thuribula, or censers in the shape of busts, with chains for carrying them; bronze lamps.

Case 58—64. Bronze vases; consisting of jugs, brasiers, cauldrons, unguent vases; one vase of singular shape, and found at the ancient Cervetri, is remarkable for having the figures of animals disposed in friezes all round it, and was *presented by the Marquis of Northampton.*

Case 65. Bronze votive figures, Jupiter and Juno; Aphrodite, or Proserpine, with pomegranate; Perseus and Medusa; Hephaistos, old figure; Proserpine, holding a pomegranate; from a mirror; same, with two lions; Aphrodite, standing on a pedestal of two lions; man, perhaps Orion, holding two lions by their tails, at foot, a ram; Aphrodite, or Venus; on her head two swans; from a mirror; same, holding a dove from mirrors or vessels; Ariadne reclining, holding a lyre; two figures of Hermes, bearing on his head two rams.

Case 66. Six figures of Juno Sospita; figure from a mirror; Hermes; two figures of Apollo; female figure; two heads; Victory winged, holding an egg; Hera Gamostolos, holding a sphinx, and one on each shoulder; giant, anguipede, hurling a rock; copy of the Apollo of Miletos, the work of Kanachos, B.C. 488–5; one of the Arimaspi, holding two gryphons by the tail; one of the Gorgons; two figures, Minerva Promachos, of exaggerated old style; four figures of Mars of the same style; three, of rather better style; Hermes, bearing two rams; from a mirror; Dionysos reclining, and holding a cup, drinking; Marsyas, holding the pipes, reclining; head of a Satyr; two heads of the human-headed bull, Achelous, or Dionysos; two Satyrs,

one carved with the nebris; archaic figure of Aphrodite, dedicated by Aristomache to Lucina; Apollo, or Pan, holding an apple; Aurora bearing off Tithonus Cephalus, or Memnon; Apollo, holding a vase, and a discobolos, or quoit-hurler; human-headed bull, probably a river god, recumbent; three heads, from similar figures of the same; Hercules; Victory, or Aurora, from a patera; at base of pedestal, two dolphins; Siren or Harpy; at foot of pedestal, Ariadne playing on the lyre.

Case 67. Two little affixes; contest of Hercules and Hera at Pylos; Hercules slaying the Mænalian stag, which is protected by Diana; head of Hercules; Mars standing, apparently a copy of that in the Gallery at Florence; eight figures, probably of Apollo, two Mars, one with the helmet over his face; part of a group of Ajax bearing off Achilles; three naked figures of a divinity hurling a lance, perhaps Mars; Apollo; œnochoos or wine bearer, perhaps Ganymede; two youths with disks, perhaps Hyacinthus, or Apollo; man standing, apparently a portrait; exquisite figure of a man standing, with pointed shoes; Minerva.

Case 68. Nine mirrors, and mirror handles, plain.

Case 69. Ten plain mirrors; six circular mirrors and mirror boxes, of a late period; one mirror has received a modern polish to show the effect of it.

Cases 69—70. Various kinds of fibulæ, some Etruscan, and others Roman.

Case 71. Exquisite statue of Mars, of Etruscan style; found in draining the lake of *Monte Falterona;* Aurora bearing off Memnon; votive head; Hercules; end of the pole of a chariot in shape of a gryphon, from Vulci; top of a candelabrum, representing a Satyr and a Bacchante, from Orvieto.

Case 72. Votive leg and arm; from *Monte Falterona.*

Case 73. Large statue of a youth, apparently a portrait; from the lake of *Monte Falterona.*

Case 74. Cases for holding mirrors for the toilet, having subjects in chased bas-relief; the double Minerva; from Toscanella; Thetis bringing the armour of Achilles; Bacchus embracing Ariadne, and Neoptolemus killed at Delphi by Orestes and the Pythia. Mirrors, the subjects of which have been engraved in outline on the side held from the face; Mars killing a giant; Jupiter and Hermes; Hercules bringing the Erymanthian boar to Eurystheus; Orion running on the waves of the sea; the family of Leda.

Case 75. Mirrors continued; Tyndareus, Helen, and the Dioscuri; Bacchus, Ariadne, Semele, and the Satyr, Simos; Minerva before Paris; Achilles, arming in the presence of Thetis; Apollo Hyacinthinus, winged; two Lasas, or Victories; Helen, the Dioscuri and Tyndareus; on two mirrors; Heos, or Aurora; Achilles killing Penthesilea; Zeus, Semele, and a Satyr; two Lasas, or Victories; Hercules and Minerva, winged, killing the Lernean Hydra, inscribed with their names; the Dioscuri; the three goddesses preparing for the judgment of Paris; three females, probably the rival goddesses, bathing; the celebrated Townleyan mirror, in bas-relief; Hercules bearing off a female; Dionysos and a Satyr; two females united under the same peplus.

Case 76. Mirrors, one with handle, in shape of Venus holding a dove; the Dioscuri; two goddesses, and a youth; Dolon, Ulysses,

and Diomed; wreaths, &c., in centre; handle, in the shape of the stem of a tree; three Etruscan figures, inscribed with names in the Etruscan language; the Dioscuri, Clytemnestra, and Helen; two with the judgment of Paris; Eros nursing Aphrodite, on her chair her dove; Venus, Cupid, and Victory.

Case 77. Greek and Roman divinities, in bronze; Hecate, bearing a torch and pomegranate; Cybele, sacrificing over an altar, and winged, with eleven busts of other deities, in silver; Asiatic prisoner; Cupid bearing a ram's head; four figures of Atys, one holding cymbals and pedum; Saturn devouring his children, in silver; nineteen statues of Jupiter in different attitudes, one holding an eagle on his arm, and hurling his thunderbolt; three found at Paramythia, distinguished for the exquisite beauty of their workmanship; one in silver, with the goat Amaltheia at his side; two busts of Jupiter.

Case 78. Atlas holding up the heaven; busts of Serapis; three figures of Isis; mediæval bronze of Ganymede and the eagle; one of the Dioscuri; Apollo, with his bow and arrow: Apollo Lycius, leaning on a column, playing on the lyre; Terpsichore, Clio; two figures of Serapis standing, one of silver, gilt; Serapis seated; another on a throne, at his side an eagle; two busts of Juno; two Tritons; head of Triton, or Neptune, with crab's claws, face turning into sea-weed; two heads of Apollo; exquisite Apollo from Paramythia; two figures, Salus, or Hygeia; Artemis, or Diana, holding a torch; Cerberus; two statues of Diana, one on a globe; Diana, in silver, holding a crescent; Rhea, holding Jupiter; Neptune, his foot on prow of a vessel, and holding a trident; Thetis, her head terminating in crabs' claws; Thetis, or a Nereid, probably mediæval; three statues of Ceres; or Juno, seated; Dionysos, Hygeia, and a Mænad (?).

Case 79. Head, from a figure of Hecate, or the Artemis triformis; Hecate, or the Artemis triformis, holding a dog, torch, &c.; head of Diana; a bust of Diana; four Dianas, one silver; bust of Diana; two figures of Vulcan; Minerva Promachos; Minerva, probably holding an acrostolium, in bronze; the same, holding the owl, her emblem; twelve figures of Minerva, some holding lances and bucklers; figure of one of the Dioscuri, from Paramythia.

Cases 80—82. Various portions of phaleræ, or Roman horse trappings.

Case 83. Four busts of Minerva, one with Corinthian helmet, surmounted by a sphinx, and with rams' heads on the cheek-plates; seven figures of Mars, one completely armed, and another resembling the so-called Pyrrhus of the Museum of the Capitol; an emperor on horseback; two gladiators.

Case 84. Twenty-one figures of Mercury, one of which is perhaps the most exquisite bronze in Europe; it has a gold torquis, or collar, round its neck, and was found at Huis; four figures of Mercury, in silver; before one are the cocks emblematic of the palæsta or athletic games over which Mercury presided; bust, leg, and arms for statues of Mercury; three busts; Mercury flying, mounted on the eagle of Jupiter; twenty-eight small figures of Aphrodite, or Venus, represented in different characters; as anadyomene, or just rising from the sea, and arranging her hair; holding a mirror, or covering her face when risen from the bath; in the attitudes of the Venus di Medici, and the Venus of the Capitol; adjusting her sandal; one represents her

with two Cupids holding her mirrors and conch shells, and with various pantheistic emblems; another holding her dove, or riding on a swan, the former is the mutilated Venus from Paramythia; three busts of Venus.

Case 85. Thirty-five small figures of Cupid, in various attitudes, running, holding a fillet or crown, the conch shell, and lecythus with which he anoints Venus at the bath, holding the pugillares or love-letter, rejoicing, dancing, crying, intoxicated, feeding a rabbit or hare with grapes, and playing with a goose or swan; the silver figure was found at Alexandria in Egypt; a dwarf.

Case 86. Various glass studs or buttons, combs, spoons, and other objects, principally from the sepulchres of Etruria; pair of bronze sandals from Armentum.

Case 87. Four fragments of the chasings which covered an ancient chariot, found at Perugia, representing an antefixal ornament, a warrior on horseback and another fallen; lions devouring other animals; the bronzes of Siris, which have formed that part of the armour which covered the shoulders, of most exquisite Greek chased work, representing two combats of Greeks, supposed to be the Ajax Telamonius, and Oileus and Amazons: part of ancient scabbard, on which is engraved, in outline, Briseis led away from Achilles; another portion of ancient armour representing Cupid holding a water fowl.

Case 89. Fourteen statues of Harpocrates, wearing the Egyptian pschent, and holding a cornucopiæ, and some accompanied by the jackal and hawk; Pan; two figures of Bacchus, and a head of the same divinity; two busts of Ariadne, or of a Bacchante.

Case 90. Three figures and two terminal ones of Dionysos; Silenus; the same, kneeling on a wine skin; two lamps of Silenus siding on the same; the same, in a cloak; part of a foot of furniture; three figures of the Silenus, Marsyas, or Comos, playing on the double flute; one of exquisite execution; the other with a crown of ivy berries, set in garnets, the eyes of silver; four Satyrs; Pan, with goat's legs; five figures of Silenus, with the pointed head-dress; terminal female Satyr; boy gathering fruit; two Satyrs; Cupid on a ram's head; Hercules strangling the Nemean lion; frightening the Stymphalian birds.

Case 91. Fourteen figures, Hercules subduing the Mænalian stag, reposing, and his weapons seized by Cupid; holding a cup, or the apples of the Hesperides; Pan with goat's legs, and the pedum and syrinx.

Case 92. Eight mirrors, from Athens; mirror, elegant bronze cylix, and patera, astragali; knuckle bones of a small goat or sheep, particularly prized by the ancients; part of an iron strigil, all from Ithaca; ancient bronze plate, on which is an inscription; a treaty between two of the tribes of the region of Elis, about the XL Olympiad B.C., found near Elis. *From the collection of R. P. Knight, Esq.* Pair of bronze drop earrings, from a tomb at Same in Cephallenia; bronze astragalus from Cephallenia; four glass astragali, and an ancient terracotta impression of a coin of Larissa, found at Leucas in Arcadia; strigil, from Melos, and a conical and pyramidal terracotta object from Castrades in Corcyra; seven leaden sling bullets found at Saguntum.

Case 93. Part of a lyre, and two flutes of wood, found in a tomb near Athens; gilt myrtle crown of lead and terracotta, from the same

place; glass mosaic tesseræ from the ceiling of the Parthenon, when a Greek church, before the taking of Athens by the Turks; leaden sling bullets.

Case 94. Three iron strigils, and parts of others found at Athens; iron knife from the same place, and a pair of iron fetters found in a cell behind the Pnyx; bronze lecythus; arrow heads; leaden sling bullets; a cramp; circular ornaments, perhaps weights for the dress; little jar to hold the celebrated Lycian eye ointment, with the name of the physician, Paramousæus; series of lead weights called market weights, and as heavy as a mna; the mna, with dolphins, tetarton or quarter mna, marked with tortoises, and the hemitetarton or half quarter with half tortoises; smaller divisions with crescent; conical terracotta ornaments, and one of the bronze tickets delivered to a judge; pecten shell found in a tomb at the Piræus.

Case 95. An Erinnys or Fury; thirteen figures of Hercules in various attitudes; a terminal Hercules; the same subduing the Achelous; two Sirens; two Sphinxes; a dwarf, one of the Lares holding a cup and cornucopiæ; Philoctetes; two figures of Victory and one of Fortune.

Case 96. Head of Polyphemus; six figures of boys, perhaps Cupids; figures of Lares; Camilli, augurs, and Fortune, unarranged.

Case 98. Astragali, some of crystal, carnelian, and ivory; dice, many of which appear to have been anciently loaded, and tesseræ or tickets for the games; with these are some fish probably used by the Christians at a later period, the name, ΙΧΘΥΣ, being the pentagram of Christ.

Case 99. Hair pins of ivory; busts of the same; large bands of beads, and portions of architectural members in opaque glass or composition; bronze needles, &c., and a patera in porphyry.

Case 100. Various specimens of ancient glass, œnochoæ, and alabastra, or lecythi, of opaque substance and many colours; a small vessel with a remarkable iridiscence, found in the vicinity of Naples; fragments of rich cups of carnelian, onyx, &c., and a crystal vessel holding gold.

Cases 101—103. Various figures of animals in bronze; among them are some bulls of fine work, and a hare dedicated to the Apollo of Priene, by Hephaistion, found in the temple of the god at that place; head of a lion; ram and panther, from the soffits of Etruscan sepulchres; the lion's head. *Presented by T. C. Hall, Esq.*

Case 104. Styli for writing, the flat ends to erase or smooth the wax; compasses, medical instruments, forceps, spoons.

Case 105. Votive offerings; legs, arms, small chairs, &c.; hinges; stamps, which are conjectured to have been employed for pottery.

Case 106. Keys; plates; various specimens of ancient inlaid and enamel work; some ancient plate, and chasings and castings of the middle ages.

Cases 110—112. Various kinds of Etruscan and of Roman fibulæ, some of a very late period; ancient Roman finger rings.

Above the Cases 7 to 26, are paintings in fac-simile of a tomb found at Vulci in 1832, representing games of leaping, running, horse and foot race, &c.

Above Cases 38—58, accompanied by Etruscan inscriptions, are

fac-similes of another tomb at Vulci, unfortunately much mutilated, and the subject of the paintings not quite certain. Pluto and Proserpine are near the centre. The chequered ceilings of the tomb are above the upright Cases above the south wall.

Synoptical View of Egyptian Mythology, with an Explanation of certain Egyptian Terms.

Mythology.—In this list the following order has been observed. The Egyptian names of the deities are given first, with a translation, and the names of the analogous personages in Greek mythology; next, a statement of their character and attributes and of the mode of their representation in Egyptian art; and lastly, the names of the places which were the chief seats of their worship.

Amen, Ammon, or Hammon; "the hidden;" Jupiter; king of the gods. Represented, 1, under the human form, with a *tesher* on his head, which is surmounted by two plumes; 2, human form, ram-headed. Thebes.

Mut or Mout; "the mother;" Juno, the wife of Amen. Female form, wearing the *pschent*. Thebes.

Chuns, Chons; "Force;" Hercules, the son of Amen and Mut. A youthful figure with a single lock of hair; on his head a lunar disk. Thebes.

Num; "Water;" called by the Greeks Jupiter Chnumis; the creator of mankind; described as Baenra, "the soul of the sun." Human form, goat-headed. Elephantina.

Aneka; Anucis, or Vesta; the wife of Num. A female wearing on her head a circular crown of feathers. Elephantina.

Sate; "sun's arrow or beam;" Juno; the wife of Jupiter Chnumis. A female wearing the *het*, or cap of Upper Egypt, with a goat's horn on each side. Elephantina.

Heka; "the frog;" the son of Num. A youthful figure like Horus. Elephantina and Abydos.

Phtah, Phtha; Vulcan; the creator of the sun and moon. Represented, 1, as a child or bandy-legged dwarf, with a *scarabæus* on his head; 2, under the human form, swathed like a mummy. Memphis.

Pash-t; the "lioness;" Bubastis, or Diana; the wife of Phtha; called "the beloved of Phtha." Female form, lion-headed. Memphis.

Menhi; form of *Pasht*. Female; lion-headed; on her head an uræus.

Atum nefer; "the bringer of good;" supposed to be the son of Pasht nd Phtha. Human form, his head surmounted by two tall plumes and a lily; called "the guardian of the nostril of the sun." Memphis.

Munt; Mars; a personification of the solar power. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing on his head two tall plumes. Hermonthis.

Athor, and Hathor; "abode of Horus;" Venus. Represented, 1, under the female form; 2, with the head of a cow, as "the cow which produced the sun." Esna and Edfou.

Ra; "the sun;" Helios, or Sol; the son of Athor. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing the solar disk. Heliopolis.

Atum, Athom, Heron; described as the setting sun. Human form, with a *pschent* on his head.

Sebak; "the subduer?" Human form; crocodile-headed. Crocodilopolis. Ombos.

Seb; "Star;" Chronos, or Saturn. Human form; on his head a goose.

Nutpe, or Netpe; "abyss of heaven;" Rhea; the wife of Seb. Female form, on her head a water-vase.

Thoth; "Speech;" Mercury; the inventor of speech and writing, the scribe of the gods, having power over the moon. Human form, ibis-headed, sometimes wearing on his head the lunar disk. Hermopolis.

En-pe, Emeph; "leader of the heaven;" the son of Ra, another form of the god Thoth. Human form; on his head four tall plumes.

Mau; "brilliancy;" the impersonation of sunlight, son of Ra. Human form, kneeling and supporting on his head the solar disk.

Osiris, the eldest son of Seb and Nutpe. Represented, 1, as a mummy wearing the *het*, and called Unnefer, Onnophris, "revealer of good," corresponding to Bacchus: 2, wearing the *atf*, and called Pethempamentes, "he who is resident in Hades;" the Pluto of the Greeks. Abydos.

ISIS; "the seat;" Ceres; the daughter of Seb and Nutpe, and the wife of Osiris. Female form; on her head a throne. Abydos.

NEB-T-A, NEPHTHYS; "mistress of the palace;" Proserpine; the daughter of Seb and Nutpe, and the concubine of Osiris. Female form; on her head the hieroglyphics of the words "mistress" and "palace." Abydos.

HAROER, HARUERIS; "the elder Horus;" Apollo; the son of Seb and Nutpe; his eyes were supposed to represent the sun and the moon. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing the *shent*. Apollinopolis.

SETH; "the ass;" "the desert;" Typhon; the son of Seb and Nutpe; the evil spirit. Represented, 1, under the human form, with the head of an ass; 2, as a dwarfish old man, clad in a lion's skin, and wearing plumes.

TAUR, TA-HER, THOUERIS; "the elder;" Tithrambo; the wife of Seth. Represented, 1, as a hippopotamus standing erect, with a crocodile's tail; 2, with a female face. Ombos and Nubia.

HER; "the path" (of the sun); Horus, Harpocrates; the son of Osiris and Isis. Represented, 1, as a child with weak legs, and with locks of hair on each side of his head; 2, hawk-headed like the elder Horus, in the character of "Avenger of his father." Apollinopolis Parva.

I-EM-HEPT; "coming in peace?" Æsculapius; son of Thoth. As a priest seated in a chair unrolling a book. Philæ.

ANUP; Anubis; described as "the embalmer of the dead, and watcher of the gate of the sun's path." Lycopolis.

AMSET; the son of Osiris; genius or judge of the Amenti, Neter-Her, or Hades. As a mummy placed upright.

HEPI; "concealed number," Apis; the son of Phtha Socharis Osiris; the second genius of Hades. Represented as a baboon-headed mummy.

SEBMAUTF, or TUAUTMUTF; "adorer of his mother;" the son of Osiris, third genius of the Amenti or Hades.

KABH-SENUF; "refresher of his brethren;" fourth genius of Hades.

HEPI; "concealment, or number;" Apis; the living son of the god Phtha. As a pied bull, wearing on his head the solar disk. Memphis.

BAR; the Baal of Scripture; the god of the Assyrians and Phœnicians. Represented under the human form or as a gryphon; in both cases with the head of an ass.

RENPU; the Rephan of the Semitic people. Human form; as an Asiatic, wearing a diadem, having in front the head of an oryx.

NUBI, "Nubia;" or NAHSI, "rebel;" the god of the black people. Human form, with the head of a bird of black colour. Nubia.

KEN; the goddess Chiun of the Moabites and people of Mesopotamia.

ANTA, ANAITIS; goddess of the Armenians and Syrians. Represented with a *het*, shield, and spear.

Art of the Egyptians.—From the specimens of the architecture and sculpture of the Egyptians which remain to us, we see that their art was of a peculiar character, remarkable for its colossal proportions and magnificence. The earliest known architecture, the pyramids of the 4th dynasty, exhibits simple forms of vast magnitude, and of the minutest finish. In the more complicated structure of the tombs of Benyhassan, under the 12th dynasty, the elements of Doric architecture may be traced in the columns and triglyphs. Under the 18th dynasty, the columns have capitals, representing lotus buds and flowers of the lotus, papyrus, and other plants. The temples are rectangular, with heavy advanced gateways tapering to their summits, and doors of the same kind. The courts are hypæthral, the walls externally and internally covered with sculptures, and the approach generally by a dromos, or avenue of sphinxes or divinities. There is seldom any statue in the adytum, a living animal being in place of this. Other temples were hewn into the solid rock, and the tombs consist of galleries cut in the same material, having their sides covered with paintings and sculp-

tures, referring to religious, historical, or domestic events. (See Specimens, Nos. 169-181.) In sculpture, the artists worked in full relief, bas-relief very slightly raised, the projecting parts being kept as much as possible in one plane, and in a peculiar relief cut below the original surface, called cavo-rilievo, or intaglio rilievato; in the full relief of stone, composition, and porcelain, the standing figures have a mass of stone between the legs reserved to support the figure, and the arms were not detached, but pendent at the sides, or raised to the breast; a plinth, resembling the side of an obelisk, was often placed behind, destined to contain the inscriptions. In metal and wood the arms and legs were detached. The hair is disposed in very regular masses of vertical curls, falling from the crown of the head; the eyes, eyelashes, and brows were represented prolonged to the ears, with shelly or acute lids; the hole of the ear was on a level with the pupil, the lips strongly marked, but expanding like the Nubian, the expression smiling, as in the early art of Ægina; the beard not spread along the cheek, but platted into a narrow mass of square or recurved form, with ribands passing to the cap. In bas-relief and cavo-rilievo, profile was generally used as more distinct and simple, the eyes were elongated with a full pupil, a peculiarity also of the earliest Greek art. The form is on the whole slender, the features calm and smiling, not betraying emotion; the inner markings of the figure were not given, and indications of muscular movement never fully developed. Great regularity, squareness, and repose, well adapted for architecture, characterize their art, which occasionally exhibits the delicacy of a cameo. Portraiture was early known, and a conventional character of feature assigned to different divinities, who, however, are often made to resemble the reigning monarch. Three canons of Egyptian proportions are known: 1. The canon of the time of the Pyramids; the height was reckoned at six feet from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, and subdivisions obtain by one-half or one-third of a foot. 2. The canon from the 12th to the 22nd dynasty is only an extension of the first. The whole figure was contained in a number of squares of half a foot; and the whole height divided into eighteen parts. In these two canons the height above the sixth foot is not reckoned. Tablet, No. 579, has a scale of some human figures, under the 12th dynasty; and a board, probably the working drawing of a sculptor or painter, may be seen in Case No. 38, representing a figure of Thothmes III. 3. The canon of the age of the Psammetici, which is mentioned by Diodorus, reckoning the entire height at twenty-one feet and a quarter from the sole to the crown of the head, taken to the upper part. The proportions are different, but without any introduction of the Greek canon. (See the bust, No. 2279, and stone figure of a lion, No. 1462.) The canon and the leading lines were originally traced in red, subsequently corrected by the principal artist in black, and the design then executed. (See tablet, Eg. Sal., No. 579.) All objects were painted, both of architecture and sculpture, and gilding was occasionally employed. In their paintings the simplest colours, such as white, black, an ochrous red, blue, and yellow, were only used, green and purple being the introduction of a later age. The entire figure was surrounded with a black outline. The Egyptians worked in dark and red granites, porphyry, basalts, breccias,

arragonite, limestones, sandstones, jaspers, feldspar, carnelian, glass, gold, silver, bronze, lead, iron, the hard woods, fir or cedar, sycomore, ebony, mahogany, porcelain, and ivory and terracotta. All objects are found decorated with hieroglyphics, from the most gigantic obelisk to the minute articles of private life. In connection with the history of the nation, three great periods of art may be distinctly traced in Egypt.

I. The archaic style, reaching from the date of the earliest known monuments of the country till the close of the 12th dynasty; in which the hair is in rude vertical curls and heavy masses, the face is broad and coarse, the nose long, and forehead receding, hands and feet large and disproportionate; the execution rude, even when details are introduced; the bas-reliefs depressed. This style continued improving till the 12th dynasty, at which period many of the monuments are finished with a purity and delicacy rivalling cameos. (*See the false doors from the tomb of Teta*, Nos. 157, 157*; *the small statue from the Pyramids*, No. 70; *and Tablets*, No. 197 and following.)

II. The art from the restoration of the 18th dynasty till the 20th:—the hair is disposed in more elegant and vertical curls, a greater harmony is observable in the proportion of the limbs, the details are finished with greater breadth and care; bas-relief becomes rare, and disappears after Rameses II.; under the 19th dynasty, however, the arts rapidly declined. (*See the colossal head of Thothmes III.*, No. 15, *Egyptian Saloon; the statues of Amenophis III.*, Nos. 14, 17; *the statues and busts of Horus*, No. 6; *Rameses II.*, Nos 14—96; *Seti-Menephtah II.*, No. 26; *and the casts in the Vestibule; and, in the Egyptian Room, the alabaster sepulchral figures.*)

III. The epoch of the revival of art, commencing with the 20th dynasty, distinguished for an imitation of the archaic art. The portraiture is more distinct, the limbs freer and rounded. (*See statues*, Nos. 83, 134, *under Apries; sarcophagus*, No. 86; *and figure*, No. 34, *of a person living under Amasis;*) the muscles more developed—the details executed with great care and accuracy, (*see obelisk of Amyrtæus*, 523-24; *his sarcophagus*, No. 10; *and the intercolumnar slabs of Psammetichus II. and Nectanebo*, Nos. 20, 22,) and the general effect rather dependent on the minute finish than general scope and breadth. Under the Ptolemies and Romans a feeble attempt is made to engraft Greek art on Egyptian. (*See tablets*, No. 147; *sides of temples*, Cases 1—11.) But a rapid decay took place both in the knowledge, finish, and all the details. (*See tablets*, Nos. 189, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, *of Tiberius; and the coffins of Soter and his family, under Hadrian, Egyptian Room*, No. 6706—6714.)

Hieroglyphics.—In connection with the arts of the Egyptians are the Hieroglyphics, which are natural objects used to express language. They are divided into phonetics.

I. Alphabetic, or those representing simple vowel or consonant sounds; thus an arm is used for A; an owl for M.

II. Syllabic, or those used to represent syllables, either with alphabetics after and before them or not; thus, a *chisel* is used for *ab*, a *mat* for *men*, a *loop* for *ua* or *va*.

III. Ideophonetics, or those representing one syllable in the same way as No. II., but only when the syllable conveys one idea; thus, a

branch of a tree (*nakht*) represents victory, power; a lute (*nebel*), nefer, good, &c.

IV. Symbolics, or objects used to represent one idea, as the ibis to express an ibis; an ape to express anger. They often have their pronunciation written before them in Alphabetic (No. I.) or Syllabic (No. II.) hieroglyphics.

V. Determinative, or those which determine the sense of words written in Alphabetic and Syllabic hieroglyphics, and are used in more senses than one; thus, a pair of legs after all sorts of motion, with legs, after the Alphabetic or Syllabic, as *ha*, *aka*, *un*, shows that they mean to stand, go, appear, &c.

Hieratic is the written hand, of which hieroglyphics are the finished characters employed on monuments.

Demotic, or Enchorial, is a writing more abridged than Hieratic, introduced about the age of Cambyses, for the purposes of law documents, letters, and accounts.

EXPLANATION OF EGYPTIAN TERMS.

CLAFT.—Head-dress with long lappets pendent on the shoulders and neck. See statue of Amenophis III. Egyptian Saloon, 21. Coffins of mummies, &c.

GOM.—Sort of sceptre, terminating in the head of an animal called the koucoupha. See in the hands of a male figure in a fresco painting, Eg. Sal. 176, and object Egypt. Room, Cases 10, 11. No. 2022.

OSKH.—Semicircular collar or tippet worn round the neck. See bust of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), Eg. Sal. 19. Object in Case 46, 49. Div. 2.

ATF.—Crown of Osiris and other deities, composed of a conical cap flanked by two ostrich feathers, with a disk in front, placed on the horns of a goat. See fig. of Osiris, Cases, 3, 4, No. 601.

PSCHENT.—Cap or crown worn by deities and Pharaohs, composed of the shaa and teshr. See Pharaonic head, Eg. Sal 15.

SHAA.—Conical cap, upper portion of the pschent, called also out and uobsh or white. See statue of Seti-Menephtah II., Eg. Sal. 61.

SHENTI.—Short garment worn round the loins. See statue of Amenophis III., Eg. Sal. 21. Bronze fig. of Amoun-ra, Egypt. Room, Cases 1, 2. No. 9.

TESHR.—The 'red' cap, lower portion of the pschent, cylindrical cap, with tall inclined peak behind and spiral ornament in front. See fig. Neith, Egypt. Room, Amulets, Case 88. Div. 5.

TOSH.—Royal military cap. Bas-relief of Rameses II. (Sesostris). Cases 1, 2. No. 308.

ETRUSCAN ROOM.

In this Room is a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known by the name of Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted Vases. They are of various epochs and styles.

The present collection is arranged chronologically and according to the localities in which they were found. In the Cases 1—5 are vases of heavy black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, the work of the ancient Etruscans, and principally found at Vulci Chiusi, or Cervetri or Cære. To these succeed, in Case 6—7, the Vases, called Nolan-Ægyptian or Phœnician, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. To these succeed Cases 8 to 19, the early vases

with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the subjects of which are generally mythological. These vases are principally from Vulci, Canino, and the north of Rome. The vases in Cases 20—30, executed with more care and finish, are principally from Canino and Nola. Those in the room, commencing Case 31 and ending Case 55, are of the later style of these objects, and chiefly from the province of the Basilicata, which lies to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Among them will be found, Case 35, some rhytons or drinking cups fashioned in the shape of the heads of animals. In the Cases 36—51, are vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56—60 filled with terracottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship, and in the centre are various divinities and mythological groups. Vases with representations on both sides are exhibited in glass cases in the centre of the Room.

Over Cases 36—55 are painted fac-similes, by S. Campanari, of the walls of an Etruscan tomb at Tarquinii, in two divisions; in the lower are represented dances and entertainments, and in the upper athletic games, as leaping, running, chariot race, hurling the discus, boxing and the armed course; above is a large vase and two persons at an entertainment. The entrance of this tomb, decorated with two panthers, is above the Cases 18—29, 32—33.

Above Cases 6—26, a painting in fac-simile of another tomb at Tarquinii, representing an entertainment. In the centre, one of the pages holds in his hand a percolated vase or wine strainer. At the sides are male and female dancers surrounded by trees and animals; above is the chequered ceiling of the same tomb.

The Cases 1—4, 57—59, are paintings from another tomb at Corneto; that above 1—4, represents a female paying the last offices to an old man stretched out on a bier; that above 57—60, two men drinking and dancing. Close to these are the ends of the same tomb, with men drinking and playing on the double flute.

MEDAL ROOM.

At the farther end of the Tenth Room is the MEDAL ROOM, where are deposited a large collection of Coins and Medals, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, and which has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent donation of His late MAJESTY, KING GEORGE IV., by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode and R. P. Knight, Esq., and the donations of Lady Banks and W. Marsden, Esq. It is comprehended under the three following heads:

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those struck with Greek characters, in Greece, or elsewhere, by kings,

states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of the *As* and its divisions; Family or Consular coins; Imperial coins struck in Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities subject to the Romans; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; and Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede it, consists of medals struck in our own country, and of those which have been struck abroad. These are arranged in the same manner as the modern coins.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

March 18*th*, 1850.

PRINT ROOM.

This Room, at the north end of the west wing upon the ascent of the staircase to the Egyptian Room, contains an extensive and valuable collection of Prints and Drawings, an important part of which were bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. CRACHERODE and RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, Esq.

Several of the Egyptian Papyri written in the hieroglyphical, hieratical enchorial, or demotic character, which have been framed and glazed, are arranged on the walls of the passage leading to this Room.

The contents of the MEDAL and PRINT ROOMS can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

HENRY ELLIS.

March 18*th*, 1850.

LIST OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

Such of the following Publications as have prices affixed to them can be purchased at the Museum, and of Messrs. Longman and Co., W. Pickering, and D. Colnaghi.

Description of the Ancient Terracottas, by T. Combe, 1810, 4to. £1 11*s.* 6*d.*
——— Large paper, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*
——— Marbles, Part I., by the same, 1812, 4to. £1 5*s.*
——— Large paper, £1 15*s.*
——— Part II., by the same, 1815, 4to. £2 12*s.* 6*d.*
——— Large paper, £3 13*s.* 6*d.*
——— Part III., by the same, 1818, 4to. £1 10*s.*
——— Large paper, £2 2*s.*
——— Part IV., by the same, 1820, 4to. £2 2*s.*
——— Large paper, £3 3*s.*
——— Part V., by E. Hawkins, 1826, 4to. £1 1*s.*
——— Large paper, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*
——— Part VI., by C. R. Cockerell, 1830, 4to. £2 2*s.*
——— Large paper, £3 3*s.*
——— Part VII., by E. Hawkins, 1835, 4to. £2 2*s.*
——— Large paper, £3 3*s.*
——— Part VIII., by the same, 1839, 4to. £3 3*s.*
——— Large paper, £4 14*s.* 6*d.*
——— Part IX., by the same, 1842, 4to. £2 2*s.*
——— Large paper, £3 3*s.*
——— Part X., by the same, 1845, 4to. £3 3*s.*
——— Large paper, £4 14*s.* 6*d.*
Veterum Populorum et Regum Numi, ed. Taylor Combe, 1814, 4to.
Nummi Veteres in Museo R. P. Knight ab ipso descripti, 1830, 4to. £1 15*s.*
Catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Edward Hawkins, 1826, 4to. £1 4*s.*
——— Printed Books, 1813—1819, 7 vols. 8vo.
——— Vol. 1, folio, 1841, 18*s.* sheets; 20*s.* boards.
——— the Cottonian MSS. by J. Planta, 1802, folio.
——— Harleian MSS. by H. Wanley and Rev. R. Nares, 1808, 3 vols. folio. With a 4th vol. of Index.
——— MSS. of the King's Library, by D. Casley, 1734, 4to.
——— MSS. by Rev. S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vols. 4to.
——— MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to. 12*s.*
——— Lansdowne MSS. by F. Douce and H. Ellis, 1819, fol.
Catalogue of the Geographical Collection in the Library of K. Geo. III. 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4*s.*
——— Arundel MSS. fol. 1834. £1 8*s.*; or with col. Plates, £4 14*s.* 6*d.*
——— Burney MSS. fol. 1840. 18*s.*; or with col. Plates, £3 3*s.*
Index to the Arundel and the Burney MSS. fol. 1840, 15*s.*
Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium. Pars 1. Codices Syriacos et Carshunicos amplectens, fol. 1838. 12*s.*
——— Pars 2. Codicum Arabicorum partem amplectens, fol. 1846. 14*s.*
——— Pars 3. Codices Æthiopicos amplectens, fol. 1847. 10*s.*

Fac Simile of the Codex Alexandrinus, 3 vols. fol. £18.
Index to Additional MSS. acquired between 1783—1835, fol. 1849.
Catalogue of MS. Music in the British Museum. 8vo. 1842. 5*s.*
——— MS. Maps, Charts, and Plans, 2 vols. 8vo. 1844. £1.
Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Part I. 1839. 4to. 10*s.*
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Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, Part II. 8vo. 1848. £1 11*s.* 6*d.*
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——— and Birds of Nepal, presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 12mo. 1846. 2*s.*
——— Birds, Part I. Raptorial, 2nd Edition, 12mo. 1848. 3*s.*
——— Part II. Passeres, Sect. I. Fissirostres, 12mo. 1848. 2*s.*
——— Part III. Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Anseres, 12mo. 1844. 2*s.*
Catalogue of Reptiles, Part I. Tortoises, Crocodiles, and Amphisbænians, 12mo. 1844. 1*s.*
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——— Part II. Sponges, 12mo. 1848. 10*d.*
Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum, 12mo. 1*s.*

British Museum, 6th March, 1850.

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105*.	Head	0	7	0
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	Slab of Youth. [No. 20, red.]	0	8	0

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11.	Metope. [1.]	1	15	0
2.	——— [2.]	2	0	0
8.	——— [3.]	2	0	0
12.	——— [4.]	1	12	0
15.	——— [5.]	1	15	0
6.	——— [6.]	1	17	6
4.	——— [7.]	1	15	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
5.	Metope. [8.]	1	15	0
13.	——— [10.]	1	17	6
7.	——— [11.]	2	0	0
1.	——— [12.]	2	0	0
3.	——— [13.]	1	15	0
9.	——— [14.]	2	0	0
14.	——— [15.]	2	0	0
10.	——— [16.]	1	15	0
143.	Fragment, Torso of Youth. [319.]	0	3	0
79.	——— Torso of Female. [321.]	0	3	0
294.	——— Torso of Youth. [323.]	0	3	0

FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON.

16.	Three slabs. [17.]	3	0	0
17.	——— [18.]	3	0	0
18.	——— [19.]	3	0	0
18*.	Cast from plaster. [20.]	0	12	0
19.	Single slab. [21.]	1	0	0
19*	Cast from plaster. [21.]	0	10	0
20.	Single slab. [22.]	1	0	0
A 100.	Cast from plaster. [23.]	1	18	0
21.	Single slab. [24.]	1	0	0
22.	——— [24.]	0	7	6
A 25.	Cast from plaster. [25.]	1	0	0
23.	Single slab. [26.]	1	0	0
35*.	——— [26.]	0	10	0
24.	——— [27.]	1	0	0
34.	——— [28.]	1	0	0
98.	——— [29.]	0	3	0
177*.	——— [29.]	0	4	0
35.	——— [30.]	1	0	0
35**.	——— [31.]	1	0	0
37.	——— [32.]	1	0	0
A 5.	Cast from plaster. [33.]	1	0	0
36.	Single slab. [34.]	1	0	0
178*.	Fragment.	0	3	6
A 6.	Cast from plaster. [35.]	1	0	0
38.	Single slab. [36.]	1	0	0
25.	——— [37.]	1	0	0
26.	——— [38.]	1	0	0
27.	——— [39.]	1	0	0
28.	——— [40.]	1	0	0
29.	——— [41.]	1	0	0
30.	——— [42.]	1	0	0
31.	——— [43.]	1	0	0
38*.	——— [44.]	1	0	0
32.	——— [45.]	1	0	0
33.	——— [46.]	1	0	0
33.	Return. [46.]	0	7	0
39.	Single slab. [47.]	1	0	0

		£	s.	d.
A 75.	Cast from plaster. [48.]	1	0	0
A 76.	——— [49.]	1	0	0
A 77.	——— [50.]	1	0	0
A 78.	——— [51.]	1	0	0
A 79.	Cast from plaster. [52.]	1	0	0
A 80.	——— [53.]	1	0	0
A 81.	——— [54.]	1	0	0
A 82.	——— [55.]	1	0	0
A 83.	——— [56.]	1	0	0
A 84.	——— [57.]	1	0	0
A 85.	——— [58.]	1	0	0
A 86.	——— [59.]	1	0	0
A 87.	——— [60.]	1	0	0
A 88.	——— [61.]	0	10	0
A 13.	——— [61*.]	1	0	0
	40*. Single slab. [62	0	13	0
A 14.	Cast from Plaster. [62*.]	1	0	0
	41. Single slab. [63.]	1	0	0
	41*. Fragment. [64.]	0	1	6
	38**. Single slab. [65.]	1	0	0
	46. ——— [66.]	1	0	0
	50. ——— [67.]	1	0	0
	47. ——— [68.]	1	0	0
	52. ——— [69.]	1	0	0
	40. ——— [70.]	1	0	0
	42. ——— [71.]	1	0	0
	49. ——— [72.]	1	0	0
	45. ——— [73.]	1	0	0
	48. ——— [74.]	1	0	0
	43. ——— [75.]	1	0	0
	44. ——— [76.]	1	0	0
	51. ——— [77.]	1	0	0
	38***. ——— [78.]	0	13	0
	53. ——— [79.]	1	0	0
	54. ——— [80.]	1	0	0
	56. ——— [81.]	1	0	0
	55. ——— [82.]	1	0	0
	15*. ——— [83.]	0	16	0
	57. ——— [84.]	1	0	0
	59. ——— [85.]	1	0	0
	61. ——— [86.]	1	0	0
	60. ——— [87.]	1	0	0
	58. ——— [88.]	1	0	0
	96. ——— [89.]	0	3	0
	62. ——— [90.]	1	0	0
	62. Return. [90.]	0	9	0
A 1.	[Cast from Plaster]	1	0	0
A 2.	———	1	0	0
A 3.	———	1	0	0
A 4.	———	1	0	0
A 7.	———	0	16	0

		£	s.	d.
A 8.	[Cast from Plaster]	0	16	0
A 9.	——— ———	0	12	0
A 10.	——— ———	0	12	0
A 11.	——— ———	0	12	0
A 12.	——— ———	0	12	0

VARIOUS.

Temple of Victory.

258.	Frieze, single slab. [158.]	0	14	6
257.	——— [159.]	0	14	6
259.	——— [160.]	0	17	0
260.	——— [161.]	0	17	0
	Bas relief with two figures. Cast from plaster. [159*]	1	16	0
	——— with single figure——— [160*]	1	2	0
	——— ——— [161*]	0	11	0

Temple of Erechtheus.

	Pilaster of Capital. [253.]	1	18	0
A 47.	Ionic Capital, one half. [125.]	1	16	0
I. 27.	Part of Coffer. [117.]	0	2	6

Temple of Ceres, at Eleusis.

173.	Fleuron. [169.]	0	18	0
A 42.	Caryatis. [128.]	6	0	0
306.	Icarus. [113.]	2	12	0
235.	Bas relief. [193.]	1	5	0
213.	Sepulchral Stêle. [384.]	0	4	0
175.	——— [351.]	0	2	6
	——— Cast from plaster. [437.] .	0	10	0
292*.	Upper part of Sepulchral Stêle. [283.] .	0	2	6
	Tile Ornament. Cast from plaster. [391.].	0	10	0
	Lion's Head. Cast from plaster. [392.] .	0	9	0
295.	Capital from Temple of Diana, one half. [264.] .	0	15	0
I. 23.	———, face. [398.]	0	8	0
I. 35.	Moulding. [407.]	0	2	6
I. 34.	Volute. [410.]	0	2	6
I. 41.	Tile Ornament. [412.]	0	2	6
	——— [413.]	0	2	6
I. 42.	——— [414.]	0	2	6
I. 33.	——— [417.]	0	2	6
I. 14.	Bas relief. [429*.]	0	3	6
	——— [435.]	0	4	0
	——— [438.]	0	12	0
	——— [439.]	0	16	0
	——— [436.]	0	18	0
	Female Head. Cast from plaster. [106*.] .	0	7	0
251.	Pair of Eyes [214.]	0	1	6
247.	Votive Breast [209.]	0	1	6

PHIGALEIAN SALOON.

	£	s.	d.
Temple of Apollo.			
The whole frieze in twenty-three pieces	30	0	0
Single slabs in proportion.			
Torso of Venus	0	9	0
XI. 18. Rondini Faun	4	0	0
VI. 40. Ariadne	3	15	0
21. Ornament	0	5	0
Bassi rilievi.			
XI. 1. 1. Minerva, &c.	0	4	0
XI. 6. 3. Offering of Philombrotus.	0	4	0
XI. 6. 1. Sepulchral Monument	0	4	0
III. 13. Offering to Apollo	0	8	0

CENTRAL SALOON.

II. 1. Minerva	0	15	0
II. 4. Canephora	5	0	0
II. 7. Vase	0	19	0
II. 8. Venus	5	0	0
II. 9. Bacchic Vase	0	16	0
II. 13. Chimæra	0	12	0
II. 15. Victory	1	10	0
III. 18. Fortune	1	5	0
III. 19. Head of Bacchus	0	9	0
III. 21*. Foot	0	1	6
III. 22. Venus	1	0	0
III. 24. Faun	1	15	0
III. 25. Head of Homer	0	12	0
III. 28. Nymph of Diana	1	10	0
III. 32. Head of Pericles	0	7	0
III. 35. Terminal Statue of Pan	1	10	0
III. 37. Venus Architis	0	12	0
III. 40*. Torso of Hercules	0	5	0
III. 42. Periander	0	11	0
III. 43. Satyr	1	5	0
III. 45. Actæon	2	0	0
IV. 4. Head of a German Prisoner	0	8	0
IV. 5. Thalia	14	0	0
IV. 8. Bacchus and Ampelus	5	0	0
XII. 4. Apollo	0	10	0
XII. 18. Antinous	0	18	0
51. Paris	7	0	0

RILIEVI.

III. 23. Apotheosis of Homer	2	0	0
III. 23*. Masks	0	6	0
III. 24*.———	0	14	0

		£	s.	d.
III. 6.	Castor	0	10	0
III. 10.	Festoon	0	8	0
XI. 1. 4.	Monument of Abeita	0	4	0
III. 12.	Bacchanalian Group	1	2	0
III. 14.	Branch Ornament	0	8	0
II. 3.	Leg of Table	0	10	0
XI. 24.	———	0	7	0

ON CENTRAL STAND.

XII. 20.	Minerva	0	18	0
XII. 12.	Clytie	0	10	6
VI. 47.	Ajax or Diomede	0	10	6
VI. 19.	Goat's Head	0	7	0
VI. 60.	Muse	0	12	0
VI. 64.	———	1	5	0
VI. 62.	Hercules	0	15	0
XII. 19.	Head of Diana	0	8	0

SOUTH RECESS.

V. 2.	Roman Urn	0	12	0
V. 12.	———	0	15	0
V. 14.	———	0	15	0
V. 36.	———	0	12	0
V. 37.	———	0	14	0

ROOM I.

XII. 13.	Head of Muse	0	5	0
XI. 28.	Bust of Diogenes	0	9	0
VI. 31.	Victory sacrificing a Bull	3	10	0
VI. 26.	———	3	10	0
XI. 34.	Bust of Faun	0	7	6
VI. 51.	A Bust of Caracalla	0	11	0
VI. 22.	Cupid	0	15	0
VI. 44.	Head of Nero	0	7	0
VI. 68.	Bust of Jupiter Serapis	0	8	0
VI. 15.	Bust of Jupiter	0	12	0
XI. 51.	Bust of Augustus	0	10	0
VI. 35.	Bust of Faustina	0	15	0
VI. 32.	———	0	6	6
VI. 39.	Otacilia Severa	0	6	6
VI. 41.	Head of Atys	0	5	6
XII. 13.	Bust Youth	0	6	0
VI. 56.	Sphinx	2	10	0
XII. 13.	Hand holding Butterfly. [1250.]	0	7	0
XII. 13.	Hand holding Pipe. [1251.]	0	3	0
IV. 6.	Marcus Aurelius	0	15	0
III. 34.	Epicurus	0	10	0
XI. 46.	Demosthenes	0	10	0
VI. 30.	Colossal Toe	0	2	6
XI. 30.	Bust Æschines	0	11	0

	£	s.	d.
XII. 2. Diana	0	10	0
VI. 29. Severus	1	1	0

RILIEVI.

XII. 1. Olive and Vine Branches	0	10	0
XI. 136. Stèle of Lenæus	0	13	0
XII. 20. Olive and Pine Branches	0	10	0
VI. 28. Bacchante	0	3	6

EGYPTIAN SALOON.

16. Bust of Amenophis III.	0	15	0
26. Bust of Seti Menephta	0	12	6
24. Rosetta Inscription	0	6	0
48. Banofre, a Scribe	1	15	0
6*. Basin	0	16	0

BRONZES.

Sophocles III. 39	0	8	0
Hercules [without tree], XI. 24	1	1	0
Apollo, XI. 55	0	15	0
Small Apollo, P. K. No. 78*	0	4	0
Small Apollo, No. 78**	0	6	6
Venus, No. 85*	0	5	0
Venus, No. 85**	0	4	0
Mercury	0	4	0
Do. cast in bronze	4	4	0
Jupiter, No. 77*	0	4	0
Jupiter, No. 77**	0	5	0
Victory, No. 85*	0	4	0
Hercules, No. 91*	0	5	0
Silenus, No. 90*	0	5	0
Satyr, No. 90**	0	5	0
Bust of Minerva, No. 83*	0	3	0
Atys, No. 166	0	3	6
Bull, Case 102	0	7	0
Horse, Case 101	0	7	6
Vulcan, K Case 79	0	4	0
Hercules, Case 67	0	6	0
Small Hercules, do.	0	5	0
Jupiter, Case 77	0	5	6
Jupiter, small	0	5	0
Minerva, Case 78	0	6	0
Minerva, Case 79	0	6	0
Venus, Case 84	0	6	0
Venus, Case 84 T	0	5	6
Apollo, Case 97	0	8	0
Bacchus, Case 89	0	6	0
Faun, Case 90	0	5	6
Alexander, Case 79	0	8	0
Roman Lady, Case 77	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Isis, Case 79	0	5	0
Fortune, Case 77	0	7	0
Victory, Case 66	0	7	0
Salus, Case 78 T	0	5	0
Diana, Case 79 T	0	5	0
Ceres, No. 18, Case 95	0	5	0
Head of Juno, Case 107	0	4	0
Head of Satyr, Case 79	0	1	0
Head of Amazon, Case 79	0	5	0
Lamp	0	2	6
—— No. 57*, Eagle	0	4	0
—— Peacock handle, K	0	5	0
—— Leaf pattern, K	0	2	0
—— Lion's Head, No. 57**	0	4	0
—— A Foot	0	2	0
—— Smaller ditto	0	1	0

TERRA COTTAS.

Vase	0	4	0
Ewer	0	3	0
Basin	0	2	6
Lamp, AN. 41	0	1	6
Bellerophon and the Chimæra	0	1	6
Perseus and Medusa	0	1	6
Alcæus and Sappho	0	1	6

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS.

XII. 53.	Inscription.	[E 167*.]	0	9	0
92.	——	[E 173.]	0	7	0
214.	——	[E 266.]	0	5	0
177.	——	[E 377.]	0	8	0
302.	——	[E 378.]	0	8	0
200.	——	[E 379.]	0	7	0
XI. 13. I.	——		0	5	0
XI. 51. 4.	——		0	6	0
III. 36.	Shield of Alcamenes		0	11	0
	Inscription in honour of Damasicreon		0	5	0

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

VI. 64.	On cippus of Antonius	0	9	0

SCULPTURES AND INSCRIPTIONS FROM PERSEPOLIS; viz.

No. 84.	0	8	0
No. 85.	0	8	0
No. 86.	0	7	0
No. 89.	0	2	6
No. 90.	0	7	6
No. 91.	0	7	6

	£	s.	d.
No. 92.	0	7	6
Persepolitan figure	0	4	0
Ditto	0	4	0
Ditto	0	4	0

INSCRIPTIONS FROM HADJI ABAD.

In six pieces	2	2	0
Stone with Cuneiform characters	0	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canning Marbles, *the set*	30	0	0
Nimroud Obelisk	3	0	0
Pig of Lead, inscribed Domitianus	0	4	0
Cellini Cup	0	7	0
Bust of Ray, the Naturalist	0	10	6

NATURAL HISTORY

Head of Sivatherium (Fossil)	0	15	0
——— Megatherium	1	12	0
——— Elephant—Sewalik Hills	1	7	0
——— Elephant (U. Serv. Museum)	1	10	0
——— Crocodile—Sewalik Hills	0	7	0
——— Mastodon—Sewalik Hills	1	7	0
——— Ohio Mastodon	1	10	0
——— Hog	0	6	0
Lower jaw of Sivatherium, right ramus	0	3	0
Ditto, left ramus	0	3	0
Large Humerus of Iguanodon	0	8	0
Homalanotus Knightii	0	1	0
Holoptychus nobilissimus	0	6	0
Asaphus Tyrannus	0	1	0
Foot of Dodo	0	2	0

Applications for any of the above-mentioned Casts are to be made in writing to the Secretary, from whom information may be obtained as to the terms upon which Casts of any other objects in the Museum Collections will be supplied.

The Formatore employed at the Museum will pack and despatch Casts for any part of the world, when so required; but the risk of breakage or other injury is, in all cases, to be borne by the Purchaser.

British Museum,
18*th March*, 1850.

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